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ABSTRACT

The 15th in a series of annual publications provides an abstract of statistical information covering American education from prekindergarten through graduate school. Subjects on which statistics are provided include the number of schools and colleges, enrollments, teachers, graduates, educational attainment, finances, federal funds for education, libraries, international education, and research and development. The digest is divided according to (1) all levels of education, (2) elementary and secondary education, (3) college and university education, (4) adult and vocational education, (5) federal programs for education and related activities, and (6) special studies and statistics related to American education. Innovations include data showing trends over time in performance on science and reading tests; statistics on the percent of high school seniors participating in postsecondary education and the sources of their financial support; enrollment in institutions of higher education, by race; trend data on the percent of earned degrees conferred upon women; average charges and percent of students completing occupational programs in noncollegiate postsecondary institutions; and statistics on instructional and other staff members in noncollegiate institutions. (Author)

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DIGEST OF EDUCATION STATISTICS 1976 EDITION

by
W. Vance Grant
Specialist in Education Statistics
and
C. George Lind
Statistician
National Center for Education Statistics

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Joseph A. Califano, Jr., *Secretary*

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

"The purpose of the Center shall be to collect and disseminate statistics and other data related to education in the United States and in other nations. The Center shall . . . collect, collate, and, from time to time, report full and complete statistics on the conditions of education in the United States; conduct and publish reports on specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statistics; . . . and review and report on education activities in foreign countries."—Section 406(b) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1221e-1).

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FOREWORD

The 1976 edition of the *Digest of Education Statistics* is the 15th in a series of annual publications initiated by this office in 1962. Its primary purpose is to provide an abstract of statistical information covering the broad field of American education from prekindergarten through graduate school. In order to perform this function, it utilizes materials from numerous sources, including the statistical surveys and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics and other appropriate sources, both governmental and nongovernmental. The publication contains information on a variety of subjects within the field of education statistics, including the number of schools and colleges, enrollments, teachers, graduates, educational attainment, finances, Federal funds for education, libraries, international education, and research and development.

The *Digest* is divided into six chapters: All Levels of Education, Elementary and Secondary Education, College and University Education, Adult and Vocational Education, Federal Programs for Education and Related Activities, and Special Studies and Statistics Related to American Education. To qualify for inclusion in this publication, material must be nationwide in scope and of current interest and value. Series of data extending as far back as 1870 have been employed in many instances in order to give some historical perspective. The introduction supplements the tabular materials in chapters I through VI by providing a brief description of current trends in American education.

In addition to updating many of the statistics that appeared in previous years, this edition of the *Digest* contains a number of new tables and charts. Included in the new material are data from the National Assessment of Educational Progress showing trends over time in performance on science and reading tests; statistics from the National Longitudinal Study on the percent of high school seniors participating in postsecondary education and the sources of their financial support; enrollment in institutions of higher education, by race; trend data on total higher education enrollment, including students in terminal-occupational programs; trend data on the percent of earned degrees conferred upon women; average charges and percent of students completing occupational programs in noncollegiate postsecondary institutions; and statistics on instructional and other staff members in noncollegiate institutions.

In the past, the *Digest of Education Statistics* has proved useful to persons interested in the nature and scope of education in the United States and in particular to those individuals concerned with the formulation and conduct of educational policy. We trust that the readers of the 15th edition will find it just as valuable as its predecessors.

Marjorie O. Chandler, *Director*
Division of Statistical Information and Studies

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INTRODUCTION

A STATISTICAL LOOK AT AMERICAN EDUCATION: FALL 1976

In the fall of 1976, education is the primary activity of approximately 63.6 million Americans. Included in that total are an estimated 60.1 million students enrolled in our schools and colleges, 3.2 million teachers, and about 300,000 superintendents, principals, supervisors, and other instructional staff members. This means that in a Nation with 215 million people nearly 3 out of every 10 persons are directly involved in the educational process.

Total enrollment in regular educational programs from kindergarten through graduate school reached an all-time high of 60.2 million in the fall of 1975. For several years small decreases have occurred at the elementary school level, reflecting the fact that there are now fewer children 5 to 13 years of age than in the recent past. Enrollment has continued to rise at the high school and college levels.

The following percentages of the school-age population are estimated to be enrolled in school in the fall of 1976: Of 5-year-olds (the usual kindergarten age), 87 percent; of 6- to 13-year-olds (grades 1 through 8), 99 percent; of 14- to 17-year-olds (grades 9 through 12), 94 percent; and of 18- to 24-year-olds (college age), 30 percent. These estimates are derived from data obtained in the annual fall surveys of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and reported in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20.

Enrollment in degree-credit programs in colleges and universities is expected to approach 10 million this fall.[1] This may be compared with an enrollment of 9.7 million in the fall of 1975. (The figures for both 1975 and 1976 exclude undergraduate students in occupational programs not creditable toward a bachelor's degree as well as those attending other types of post-secondary educational institutions.)

Enrollment in public and nonpublic schools at the secondary level (grades 9 through 12) is expected to total about 15.8 million students ths fall. This is a rise of about 40,000, or less than 1 percent, over the enrollment a year ago. The number of students in nonpublic schools held steady at about 1.4 million, while the enrollment in public high schools increased slightly to an estimated 14.4 million.

Enrollment at the elementary school level (kindergarten through the eighth grade) has declined by more than 1 percent -- from 34.7 million last year to a current level of about 34.2 million. Nonpublic school enrollment is estimated at 3.9 million this fall, quite similar to the enrollment last year, while public schools enrolled about 30.2 million compared to 30.7 million a year ago.

School enrollment in the future will be significantly influenced by trends in the birth rate. Data from the National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service, show that the number of live births in this country attained an all-time high of 4.3 million in 1961. They then declined precipitously until they reached 3.1 million in 1973. Relative stability has prevailed since 1973, and it now appears that the number of births in 1976 will again total about 3.1 million. While an increase in the number of women of childbearing age in the years just ahead could signal a rise in the number of births per year, a return to the high birth rates of the 1950's and early 1960's now seems unlikely.

The latest projections of the National Center for Education Statistics indicate that there will be small annual reductions in elementary school enrollment for at least the next 5 years. These decreases are directly attributable to the expected decline during this period in the number of children aged 5 to 13. High school enrollment is expected to reach a peak in the fall of 1976 and then begin a series of small annual declines that will continue until the mid-1980's. College enrollment is expected to reach its maximum in 1982 or 1983. A decrease in the college-age population will become evident in the early 1980's, but the extent of the expected decline after 1983 will be determined by

[1] Preliminary data that have just become available as the *Digest* goes to press indicate that a better estimate for fall 1976 may be 9.8 million students. This information was received too late to be incorporated in the text and in tables 1 and 83.

emerging trends in college attendance rates. At the present time the percentage of young people attending college is down very slightly from the high levels reached in the late 1960's.

Currently, about 2.5 million persons are employed as classroom teachers in public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools. This represents practically no difference from the number of persons teaching a year ago. Only minimal changes occurred at the elementary and the secondary levels. The number of public school teachers is estimated at 2,220,000 this fall, and about 270,000 are in nonpublic schools. Approximately 1,380,000 are teaching in elementary schools, while 1,120,000 are employed at the secondary level.

Overall, the trend in recent years has been for the number of public school teachers to grow at a faster rate than the number of pupils. The result is a continuing improvement in the pupil-teacher ratio. This fall there are about 20.1 pupils per teacher as compared with 24.1 pupils for each teacher 10 years ago. Moreover, a study by the National Education Association[2] indicates that public school teachers in the 1970's are better prepared academically than those who taught in previous decades. Only 3 percent of the teachers in 1971 did not have a bachelor's degree, as compared with 15 percent in 1961. In 1971 more than 27 percent of the teachers held a master's degree, compared with 23 percent 10 years earlier.

The average annual salary of classroom teachers in public elementary and secondary schools rose about 7 percent last year over the preceding year, bringing the average salary in 1975-76 to approximately $12,450. A further increase to about $13,250 is anticipated for the current school year. The average salary of the total professional instructional staff, including principals, supervisors, teachers, and other personnel, is somewhat larger—the estimates for 1975-76 and 1976-77 are $12,950 and $13,800, respectively.

The number of instructional staff members in colleges and universities is continuing to grow, but at a slower rate than in the middle and late 1960's. The full-time and part-time staff totaled about 670,000 last fall, and the current estimate is 690,000. The trend in recent years has been toward slightly larger classes (more students per teacher) at the higher education level.

The average salary of full-time instructional faculty in institutions of higher education was about $16,630 for the 1975-76 academic year, an increase of 6.6 percent over the previous year. A further increase to about $17,600 is expected for the 1976-77 academic year.

More than 3.1 million persons graduated from high school in 1975, and an equally large number of students are expected to receive their high school diplomas in 1977. The size of these graduating classes reflects the high birth rate in the late 1950's as well as the tendency of most young Americans to remain in school at least until high school graduation. About 75 percent of the young people today finish high school, and about 45 percent (or about 60 percent of the high school graduates) can be expected to enter a degree-credit program in a college or university. If present trends continue, about 24 percent of the persons in their late teens today can be expected to earn a bachelor's degree; 7 percent, a master's degree; and more than 1 percent, a doctorate.

In a recent survey of the educational attainment of the population conducted in March of 1975,[3] the Bureau of the Census found that the median number of school years completed by young people 20 and 21 years of age was 12.7 years. Persons 45 to 54 had completed 12.3 years, while senior citizens 75 years old and over had spent 8.6 years in school.

During the 1975-76 school year, the number of earned degrees conferred by colleges and universities is estimated as follows: Bachelor's degrees, 909,000; first-professional degrees, 59,000; master's degrees, 316,000; and doctorates, 35,000. In 1976-77, the comparable figures are expected to be 918,000, 60,000, 338,000, and 37,000, respectively. Overall, more degrees will be conferred in 1976-77 than in any previous year, and annual increases are anticipated through the early 1980's.

Expenditures for public and private education from kindergarten through graduate school are estimated at $120 billion for the 1975-76 school year, and preliminary estimates place the 1976-77 figure at about $131 billion. Elementary and secondary schools last year expended more than $75 billion, while institutions of higher education spent about $45 billion. Public schools and colleges spent nearly $98 billion in 1975-76, compared to about $22 billion for nonpublic institutions.

Viewed in another context, the total expenditures for education during 1975-76 amounted to 7.9 percent of the gross national product (GNP). The percentage of

[2] National Education Association, Research Division, *Status of the American Public-School Teacher, 1970-71*, Research Report 1972-R3, National Education Association: Washington, D.C.

[3] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 295.

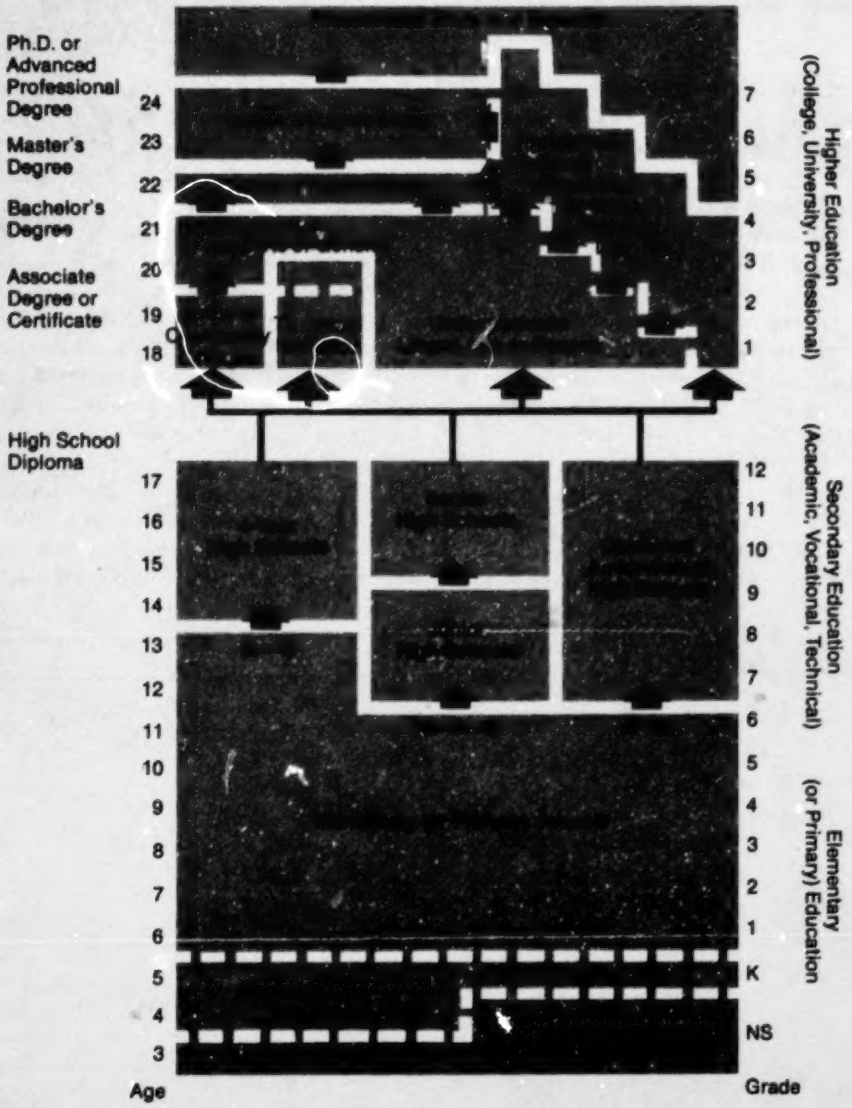
the GNP spent for education has been rising during most of the past 30 years and now appears to have stabilized at a high level. The low point in modern times was reached in 1943-44, in the midst of World War II, when educational expenditures dropped to 1.8 percent of the GNP.

Nationally, the current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary schools was more than 2½ times as large in 1975-76 as it was a decade earlier. The rise was from $537 per pupil in 1965-66 to an estimated $1,388 last year. A further increase to about $1,500 per pupil is indicated for the present school year. The largest item in the school budget is teachers' salaries, and expenditure increases in recent years reflect the efforts of local school systems to provide more adequate compensation for their instructional staff. The rise in expenditures would be much smaller, of course, if allowance were made for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar.

The role of the Federal Government in providing support to education at all levels continues to grow. Whereas Federal grants amounted to $5.2 billion in fiscal year 1966, in 1976 they reached approximately $19.7 billion. Grants to elementary and secondary education increased from $2.0 billion to about $5.1 billion during the decade, while grants to higher education went from $2.3 billion to an estimated $9.7 billion. The largest percentage increase, however, was in grants for vocational-technical and continuing education, which rose from $842 million in 1966 to about $4.9 billion in 1976. This amounted to nearly a sixfold increase during the past decade. The increased support for vocational education reflects the widely held view that more students should be prepared for useful employment as part of their formal education.

In summary, there are a number of recent developments in American education that enable one to view the future with cautious optimism. Young people today spend more years in school than their parents and grandparents did. Most of them graduate from high school, and many go on to some form of postsecondary education. There is an increased emphasis upon education for a career. In public elementary and secondary schools, there are fewer pupils per teacher than in earlier years, and the teachers tend to be better paid than their predecessors. Efforts to support education (both in actual dollars and as a percentage of the gross national product) have reached new peaks. Thus it appears that some progress is being made.

Figure 1.—The structure of education in the United States



NOTE.—Adult education programs, while not separately delineated above, may provide instruction at the elementary, secondary, or higher education level.

CHAPTER I

ALL LEVELS OF EDUCATION

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a broad overview of education in the United States from prekindergarten through graduate school. It brings together materials from elementary, secondary, and higher education to present a composite picture of the American educational system. It contains tables which show the total number of persons enrolled in school, the number of teachers, the number of schools, and total receipts and expenditures for education at all levels. Statistics on educational attainment, on illiteracy and school retention rates, and on annual and lifetime income by years of school completed are also included. The final tables in this chapter were derived from the National Assessment of Educational Progress. They provide summary data on the achievements of 9-year-olds, 13-year-olds, 17-year-olds, and young adults in a variety of areas, including science, writing, citizenship, reading, literature, music, social studies, and mathematics.

Figure 1 provides a graphic presentation of the structure of education in the United States. The right side of the chart indicates the three levels of education (elementary, secondary, and higher); the left gives the approximate age of persons at each level. As the chart indicates, pupils ordinarily spend from 6 to 8 years in the elementary grades, followed by 4 to 6 years of high school. The entire 12-year program is normally completed at age 17 or 18 years.

High school graduates may enter a junior college, a technical institution, a 4-year college or university, or a professional school. A junior college normally offers the first 2 years of a standard 4-year college program and a broad selection of terminal-vocational courses. Academic courses completed at a junior college are transferable for credit to 4-year colleges and universities. A technical institute offers postsecondary technical training not leading to a bachelor's or higher degree.

An associate degree requires at least 2 years of college-level work, and a bachelor's degree normally can be earned in 4 years. At least 1 year beyond the bachelor's is necessary for a master's degree, while a doctor's degree usually requires a minimum of 3 or 4 years beyond the baccalaureate.

Professional schools differ widely in requirements for admission and in length of programs. Medical students, for example, must complete at least 3 years of premedical studies at a college or university before they can enter the 4-year program at a medical school. Engineering students, on the other hand, can enter an engineering school immediately upon completion of a secondary school program.

Many of the statistics in this chapter are derived from the annual and biennial surveys of the National Center for Education Statistics. When necessary, these survey data have been supplemented by estimates prepared especially for this volume in order to make the tables as useful as possible. In addition, substantial contributions have been made by statistics received from other agencies, both governmental and nongovernmental, as indicated in the source notes in the appropriate tables. The data obtained from the Bureau of the Census surveys of educational attainment, governmental finances, and school enrollment by age, race, and sex are worthy of special mention for the valuable information they provide.

Table 1.--Estimated enrollment in educational institutions, by level of instruction and by type of control: United States, fall 1975 and fall 1976[1]

[In thousands]

Level of instruction and type of control	Fall 1975	Fall 1976
1	2	3
Total elementary, secondary, and higher education	**60,169**	**60,098**
Public	52,504	52,389
Nonpublic	7,666	7,709
Kindergarten-grade 12 (regular and other schools)[2]	50,438	49,993
Regular public schools	44,838	44,393
Regular nonpublic schools	5,300	5,300
Other public schools	240	240
Other nonpublic schools	60	60
Kindergarten-grade 8 (regular and other schools)[2]	34,645	34,172
Regular public schools	30,545	30,072
Regular nonpublic schools	3,900	3,900
Other public schools	175	175
Other nonpublic schools	25	25
Grades 9-12 (regular and other schools)[2]	15,794	15,821
Regular public schools	14,294	14,321
Regular nonpublic schools	1,400	1,400
Other public schools	65	65
Other nonpublic schools	35	35
Higher education (total degree-credit enrollment in universities, colleges, professional schools, teachers colleges, and junior colleges)[2]	9,731	10,105
Public	7,426	7,756
Nonpublic	2,306	2,349
Undergraduate[4]	8,468	8,785
Graduate	1,263	1,320

[1] The 1975 figures for regular nonpublic and other elementary and secondary schools, and all 1976 figures, are estimates. Surveys of nonpublic elementary and secondary schools have been conducted at less frequent intervals than those of public schools and of institutions of higher education. Consequently, the estimates for nonpublic schools are less reliable than those for other types of institutions. The estimates for 1976 are derived from the increases expected from population changes combined with the long-range trend in school enrollment rates of the population.

[2] "Regular" schools include schools which are a part of State and local school systems and also most non-profitmaking nonpublic elementary and secondary schools, both church-affiliated and nonsectarian. "Other" schools include subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, and Federal schools on military posts and other Federal installations.

[3] Excludes undergraduate students in occupational programs which are not ordinarily creditable toward a bachelor's degree. There were 1,453,000 of these non-degree-credit students in fall 1975.

[4] Includes unclassified students and students working toward first-professional degrees, such as M.D., D.D.S., LL.B., and B.D.

NOTE.--Fall enrollment is usually smaller than school-year enrollment, since the latter is a cumulative figure that includes students who enroll at any time during the year. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1975; Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975;* and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 2.--Enrollment in educational institutions, by type of control, level of instruction, and type of school: United States, fall 1974

Level of instruction and type of school	All schools	Publicly controlled schools	Privately controlled schools
1	2	3	4
All levels (elementary, secondary, higher)	**59,677,256**	**52,132,134**	**7,545,122**
Elementary and secondary	50,653,810	45,293,810	5,360,000
Kindergarten-grade 8	35,020,351	31,095,351	3,925,000
Grades 9-12 and post-graduate	15,633,459	14,198,459	1,435,000
Higher education	9,023,446	6,838,324	2,185,122
Elementary and secondary education:			
Kindergarten	3,001,814	2,799,814	202,000
Regular[1]	2,983,779	2,783,779	[2] 200,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education[3]	6,000	5,000	1,000
Residential schools for exceptional children[3]	6,000	5,000	1,000
Federal schools for Indians[3]	2,485	2,485	---
Federal schools on Federal installations	3,550	3,550	---
Grades 1-8	32,018,537	28,295,537	3,723,000
Regular[1]	31,837,094	28,137,094	[2] 3,700,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education[3]	40,000	32,000	8,000
Residential schools for exceptional children[3]	85,000	70,000	15,000
Federal schools for Indians[3]	30,983	30,983	---
Federal schools on Federal installations	25,460	25,460	---
Grades 9-12 and post-graduate	15,633,459	14,198,459	1,435,000
Regular[1]	15,532,399	14,132,399	[2] 1,400,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education[3]	45,000	20,000	25,000
Residential schools for exceptional children[3]	41,000	31,000	10,000
Federal schools for Indians[3]	11,020	11,020	---
Federal schools on Federal installations	4,040	4,040	---
Higher education:			
Degree-credit enrollment	9,023,446	6,838,324	2,185,122
Undergraduate	6,821,009	5,281,622	1,539,387
First-professional	235,452	104,356	131,096
Graduate	1,189,556	852,414	337,142
Unclassified	777,429	599,932	177,497

[1] Includes enrollments in local public school systems and in nonpublic schools (church-affiliated and nonsectarian). Excludes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, and Federal schools.

[2] Estimated.

[3] Includes pupils enrolled at any time during the school year 1974-75.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1974; Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1974;* and unpublished data. (2) U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, *Statistics Concerning Indian Education,* fiscal year 1975.

Table 3.--Enrollment in educational institutions, by level of instruction and by type of school: United States, 1899-1900 to fall 1974

Level of instruction and type of school	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	Fall 1969	Fall 1974
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All levels (elementary, secondary, higher)	**17,198,841**	**19,999,148**	**24,061,778**	**29,652,377**	**29,751,203**	**31,319,271**	**45,227,620**	**58,585,766**	**59,677,256**
Elementary and secondary	16,961,249	19,643,933	23,463,898	28,551,640	28,257,000	28,660,250	42,012,076	51,429,691	50,653,810
Kindergarten-grade 8	16,261,846	18,528,535	20,963,722	23,739,840	21,127,021	22,207,241	32,412,266	37,011,390	35,020,351
Grades 9-12 and postgraduate	699,403	1,115,398	2,500,176	4,811,800	7,129,979	6,453,009	9,599,810	14,418,301	15,633,459
Higher education	237,592	355,215	597,880	1,100,737	1,494,203	2,659,021	[1] 3,215,544	7,136,075	[2] 9,023,446
Elementary and secondary:									
Kindergarten	225,394	346,189	510,949	786,463	660,909	1,175,312	2,293,492	2,821,213	3,001,814
Public[3]	131,657	[4] 293,970	481,266	723,443	594,647	1,034,203	1,922,712	2,601,242	2,783,779
Nonpublic[3]	93,737	[4] 52,219	29,683	54,456	57,341	[5] 133,000	[5] 354,000	[5] 200,000	[5] 200,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	[5] 5,851	[6] 6,000	[6] 6,000
Residential schools for exceptional children	(7)	(7)	(7)	[9] 5,164	5,777	[10] 4,459	[6] 4,800	[6] 7,000	[6] 6,000
Federal schools for Indians	(7)	(7)	(7)	3,400	3,144	3,650	3,987	4,871	2,495
Federal schools on Federal installations	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,142	[6] 2,100	3,550
Grades 1-8	16,038,452	18,182,346	20,452,773	22,953,377	20,466,112	21,031,929	30,118,774	34,190,177	32,018,537
Public[3]	14,852,202	16,604,821	18,897,661	20,555,150	18,237,451	18,352,603	25,679,190	29,995,626	28,137,094
Nonpublic[3]	1,147,188	1,506,218	1,455,878	2,255,430	2,095,938	[5] 2,574,777	[5] 4,285,696	[6] 4,000,000	[6] 3,700,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	59,547	35,682	[5] 50,903	[6] 41,000	[6] 40,000
Residential schools for exceptional children	37,062	71,307	[11] 99,234	[9] 124,153	55,954	[10] 48,894	[6] 59,400	[6] 87,000	[6] 85,000
Federal schools for Indians	(7)	(7)	(7)	18,644	17,222	19,973	24,522	33,851	30,983
Federal schools on Federal installations	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	19,063	[6] 32,700	25,460
Grades 9-12 and postgraduate	699,403	1,115,398	2,500,176	4,811,800	7,129,979	6,453,009	9,599,810	14,418,301	15,633,459
Public[3]	519,251	915,061	2,200,389	4,399,422	6,601,444	5,724,621	8,484,869	13,021,710	14,132,399
Nonpublic[3]	110,797	117,400	213,920	341,158	457,768	[5] 672,362	[5] 1,035,247	[6] 1,300,000	[6] 1,400,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	65,855	78,932	81,367	59,287	54,070	38,162	[5] 43,209	[6] 44,000	[6] 45,000
Residential schools for exceptional children	3,500	4,005	[11] 4,500	[9] 4,388	9,727	[10] 9,784	[6] 23,800	[6] 37,000	[6] 41,000
Federal schools for Indians	(7)	(7)	(7)	7,545	6,970	8,080	11,685	12,191	11,020
Federal schools on Federal installations	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,000	[6] 3,400	4,040
Higher education:									
Resident degree-credit enrollment	237,592	355,215	597,880	1,100,737	1,494,203	2,659,021	[1] 3,215,544	7,136,075	[2] 9,023,446
Publicly controlled	90,689	166,560	315,382	532,647	796,531	1,354,902	[1] 1,831,782	5,111,837	[2] 6,838,324
Privately controlled	146,903	188,655	282,498	568,090	697,672	1,304,119	[1] 1,383,762	2,024,238	[2] 2,185,122

[1] Data for first term of the academic year.
[2] Includes resident and extension students.
[3] Excludes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, and Federal schools.
[4] Data for 1911-12.
[5] Data from Bureau of the Census.
[6] Estimated.
[7] Data not available.
[8] Data for 1957-58.
[9] Data for 1926-27.
[10] Data for 1945-46.
[11] Data for 1917-18.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems; Fall Statistics of Public Schools; Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools;* academic year and fall reports on enrollment in institutions of higher education; and unpublished data. (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports,* Series P-20. (3) U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, *Statistics Concerning Indian Education.*

Table 4.--Percent of the population 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school,[1] by race, sex, and age: United States, October 1975

Sex and age	All races	White	Black	Spanish origin[2]
1	2	3	4	5
BOTH SEXES				
Total, 3 to 34 years	**53.7**	**53.1**	**57.8**	**54.8**
3 and 4 years	31.5	30.8	34.2	27.3
5 and 6 years	94.7	94.8	94.4	92.1
7 to 9 years	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.6
10 to 13 years	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.2
14 and 15 years	98.2	98.3	97.4	96.6
16 and 17 years	89.0	89.3	86.9	86.2
18 and 19 years	46.9	46.5	47.1	44.0
20 and 21 years	31.2	31.8	27.1	27.5
22 to 24 years	16.2	16.3	14.2	14.1
25 to 29 years	10.1	10.0	9.4	8.3
30 to 34 years	6.6	6.6	7.1	5.5
MALE				
Total, 3 to 34 years	**56.1**	**55.4**	**60.5**	**58.1**
3 and 4 years	30.9	30.8	31.1	26.7
5 and 6 years	94.4	94.4	94.9	89.7
7 to 9 years	99.2	99.2	99.4	99.6
10 to 13 years	98.9	99.0	98.9	98.8
14 and 15 years	98.4	98.5	97.6	97.4
16 and 17 years	90.7	91.0	88.2	88.3
18 and 19 years	49.9	49.6	49.9	51.9
20 and 21 years	35.3	36.3	28.7	31.3
22 to 24 years	20.0	20.5	14.7	15.9
25 to 29 years	13.1	13.1	11.8	11.9
30 to 34 years	7.7	7.5	8.6	7.2
FEMALE				
Total, 3 to 34 years	**51.5**	**50.8**	**55.3**	**51.7**
3 and 4 years	32.1	30.7	37.3	27.9
5 and 6 years	95.1	95.3	94.0	94.4
7 to 9 years	99.5	99.5	99.2	99.5
10 to 13 years	99.6	99.6	99.3	99.7
14 and 15 years	98.0	98.1	97.2	93.8
16 and 17 years	87.2	87.5	85.6	84.0
18 and 19 years	44.2	43.5	44.7	37.1
20 and 21 years	27.4	27.5	25.8	24.3
22 to 24 years	12.6	12.2	13.8	12.5
25 to 29 years	7.2	7.0	7.5	5.3
30 to 34 years	5.6	5.7	5.9	4.1

[1] Includes enrollment in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private school in the regular school system. Includes nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time or part-time basis and during the day or night. Enrollments in "special" schools, such as trade schools or business colleges, are not included.

[2] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

NOTE.--Data are based upon a sample survey of the civilian noninstitutional population.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports,* Series P-20, No. 278.

Table 5.--Percent of the population 5 to 34 years old enrolled in school, by age: United States, October 1947 to October 1975

Year	Total, 5 to 34 years	5 years[1]	6 years[1]	7 to 9 years	10 to 13 years	14 and 15 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1947	42.3	53.4	96.2	98.4	98.6	91.6	67.6	24.3	10.2	3.0	1.0
1948	43.1	55.0	96.2	98.3	98.0	92.7	71.2	26.9	9.7	2.6	.9
1949	43.9	55.1	96.2	98.5	98.7	93.5	69.5	25.3	9.2	3.8	1.1
1950	44.2	51.8	97.0	98.9	98.6	94.7	71.3	29.4	9.0	3.0	.9
1951	45.4	53.8	96.0	99.0	99.2	94.8	75.1	26.3	8.3	2.5	.7
1952	46.8	57.8	96.8	98.7	98.9	96.2	73.4	28.7	9.5	2.6	1.2
1953	48.8	58.4	97.7	99.4	99.4	96.5	74.7	31.2	11.1	2.9	1.7
1954	50.0	57.7	96.8	99.2	99.5	95.8	78.0	32.4	11.2	4.1	1.5
1955	50.8	58.1	98.2	99.2	99.2	95.9	77.4	31.5	11.1	4.2	1.6
1956	52.3	58.9	97.0	99.4	99.2	96.9	78.4	35.4	12.8	5.1	1.9
1957	53.6	60.2	97.4	99.5	99.5	97.1	80.5	34.9	14.0	5.5	1.8
1958	54.8	63.8	97.3	99.5	99.5	96.9	80.6	37.6	13.4	5.7	2.2
1959	55.5	62.9	97.5	99.4	99.4	97.5	82.9	36.8	12.7	5.1	2.2
1960	56.4	63.7	98.0	99.6	99.5	97.8	82.6	38.4	13.1	4.9	2.4
1961	56.8	66.3	97.4	99.4	99.3	97.6	83.6	38.0	13.7	4.4	2.0
1962	57.8	66.8	97.9	99.2	99.3	98.0	84.3	41.8	15.6	5.0	2.6
1963	58.5	67.8	97.4	99.4	99.3	98.4	87.1	40.9	17.3	4.9	2.5
1964	58.7	68.5	98.2	99.0	99.0	98.6	87.7	41.6	16.8	5.2	2.6
1965	59.7	70.1	98.7	99.3	99.4	98.9	87.4	46.3	19.0	6.1	3.2
1966	60.0	72.8	97.6	99.3	99.3	98.6	88.5	47.2	19.9	6.5	2.7
1967	60.2	75.0	98.4	99.4	99.1	98.2	88.8	47.6	22.0	6.6	4.0
1968	60.0	74.9	98.3	99.1	99.1	98.0	90.2	50.4	21.4	7.0	3.9
1969	60.0	76.2	98.2	99.3	99.1	98.1	89.7	50.2	23.0	7.9	4.8
1970	58.9	77.7	98.4	99.3	99.2	98.1	90.0	47.7	21.5	7.5	4.2
1971	58.5	82.5	98.4	99.1	99.2	98.6	90.2	49.2	21.9	8.0	4.9
1972	56.8	83.5	98.1	99.0	99.3	97.6	88.9	46.3	21.6	8.6	4.6
1973	55.4	84.1	98.5	99.1	99.2	97.5	88.3	42.9	20.8	8.5	4.5
1974	55.2	87.0	98.7	99.1	99.5	97.9	87.9	43.1	21.4	9.6	5.7
1975	55.0	87.2	99.0	99.3	99.3	98.2	89.0	46.9	22.4	10.1	6.6

[1] Includes children enrolled in kindergarten, but excludes those enrolled in nursery schools.

NOTE.--Data are based upon sample surveys of the civilian noninstitutional population.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports,* Series P-20. (2) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, reports on *Preprimary Enrollment.*

Table 6.—Percent of the population 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school, by age and by State: Spring 1970

State	Percent enrolled, by age									
	Total, 3 to 34 years	3 and 4 years	5 and 6 years	7 to 13 years	14 and 15 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 and 21 years	22 to 24 years	25 to 34 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United States	**54.3**	**12.5**	**72.4**	**97.3**	**96.9**	**89.3**	**56.6**	**30.7**	**14.6**	**6.1**
Alabama	51.7	9.6	51.0	95.8	93.7	84.7	54.6	25.9	11.3	4.1
Alaska	46.9	13.9	77.2	96.9	95.3	86.0	39.0	9.7	6.8	5.2
Arizona	55.7	13.7	70.5	96.7	94.3	86.5	56.7	32.0	17.8	9.1
Arkansas	51.0	6.2	44.4	95.5	94.1	84.7	51.9	27.3	10.3	3.5
California	55.4	20.3	83.6	97.9	96.9	91.9	55.9	30.9	19.9	10.0
Colorado	55.6	16.1	78.0	97.9	97.3	91.2	60.3	33.5	16.8	7.6
Connecticut	57.3	19.0	87.3	98.4	98.0	92.7	65.0	37.3	15.5	6.5
Delaware	54.4	15.9	78.5	97.6	98.7	90.7	55.8	25.6	10.5	5.7
District of Columbia	50.8	25.7	81.5	96.9	95.4	87.3	59.9	34.6	18.7	9.3
Florida	54.1	19.1	73.3	97.0	94.4	86.4	54.0	27.0	13.3	6.0
Georgia	48.9	11.2	59.9	96.0	93.6	81.7	47.2	21.6	9.9	3.9
Hawaii	52.4	24.5	87.4	96.7	95.8	90.8	53.1	22.4	13.6	6.5
Idaho	55.6	5.3	56.7	96.7	95.3	91.6	63.5	32.0	16.1	5.7
Illinois	55.2	12.4	80.5	97.7	96.9	90.3	56.6	32.2	15.0	6.0
Indiana	54.0	8.6	70.5	97.6	96.8	88.2	55.3	30.9	13.4	5.2
Iowa	56.4	7.4	73.7	97.1	95.3	91.3	62.2	37.1	14.3	4.9
Kansas	55.7	11.3	74.1	97.5	96.3	90.7	60.8	34.2	16.3	6.3
Kentucky	49.5	5.9	52.3	95.6	93.2	79.7	44.9	23.5	11.3	4.2
Louisiana	53.3	11.0	65.7	96.1	93.3	85.3	50.9	25.8	11.4	4.3
Maine	54.8	8.0	74.1	96.5	94.4	90.6	60.5	31.1	10.5	3.5
Maryland	54.0	15.8	79.9	97.8	96.8	89.3	53.4	28.2	13.5	6.8
Massachusetts	56.7	14.0	77.5	98.3	97.5	91.7	63.9	39.9	17.9	7.5
Michigan	56.7	10.2	81.6	98.0	97.4	90.9	56.9	32.2	15.7	6.7
Minnesota	57.2	8.5	73.2	98.2	97.5	95.1	62.6	36.9	15.5	5.5
Mississippi	53.8	13.2	60.4	94.7	92.3	83.3	54.8	27.4	10.6	3.6
Missouri	54.3	10.1	74.1	97.1	95.6	87.6	54.2	31.0	14.1	5.8
Montana	57.1	5.6	59.4	97.5	96.8	92.4	63.7	36.7	17.9	5.8
Nebraska	57.3	10.1	77.4	97.4	95.8	92.5	64.0	38.8	17.2	5.8
Nevada	50.0	10.7	79.4	96.7	97.4	89.2	45.7	17.6	9.5	4.0
New Hampshire	52.8	8.0	68.1	96.5	95.3	87.2	60.3	34.6	12.2	4.4
New Jersey	55.5	14.2	81.1	98.1	97.1	92.1	58.0	30.8	13.1	5.8
New Mexico	56.0	10.2	63.1	96.6	94.9	88.8	56.8	27.5	5.8	7.5
New York	54.6	15.0	81.8	97.4	96.6	91.1	61.4	34.5	15.6	6.3
North Carolina	49.0	9.8	52.0	95.8	94.2	83.5	49.8	23.9	9.6	3.4
North Dakota	57.7	4.3	58.0	97.0	95.9	92.9	68.3	38.4	15.4	5.4
Ohio	54.8	9.5	73.4	97.8	97.0	91.6	57.0	31.1	13.6	4.9
Oklahoma	54.1	11.0	70.6	96.9	95.2	89.6	57.1	31.8	14.8	6.0
Oregon	56.2	11.3	66.5	97.7	97.2	92.8	61.7	37.0	19.3	7.9
Pennsylvania	55.4	10.7	78.7	97.6	96.7	91.4	55.3	31.7	12.8	5.1
Rhode Island	53.5	14.3	82.3	97.9	96.4	87.7	57.9	27.8	12.2	6.5
South Carolina	49.5	8.7	53.3	95.7	93.3	82.7	48.4	20.6	7.5	3.1
South Dakota	60.0	7.1	72.6	97.5	95.4	92.6	66.6	40.2	16.7	4.7
Tennessee	49.9	8.8	54.7	95.5	92.4	83.0	48.9	27.6	12.9	4.3
Texas	52.1	11.6	54.9	96.5	94.6	86.7	56.1	28.7	13.9	5.5
Utah	61.0	10.2	77.6	97.9	97.3	94.3	67.7	43.3	32.9	12.6
Vermont	54.6	8.9	69.0	96.7	94.9	90.1	64.4	40.9	12.8	3.9
Virginia	49.8	11.4	57.5	96.9	95.2	86.9	53.5	23.1	10.6	4.9
Washington	55.3	13.6	76.4	98.0	96.7	92.1	60.1	31.1	16.4	7.2
West Virginia	51.4	3.9	45.0	95.2	92.7	83.8	53.7	30.2	11.5	4.0
Wisconsin	57.5	9.1	76.8	98.3	97.1	94.0	61.6	36.3	15.9	5.5
Wyoming	55.6	5.9	67.1	97.2	96.7	91.4	61.1	33.4	15.8	6.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics,* Series PC(1)—C1.

Table 7.--Number of teachers[1] in elementary and secondary schools, and instructional staff members[2] in institutions of higher education: United States, 1929-30 to 1973-74

Level of institution, by type of school	1929-30		1939-40		1949-50		1959-60		1969-70		1973-74	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All levels	216,275	818,758	298,331	799,752	367,496	868,082	657,706	1,173,550	1,140,660	1,869,243	1,239,818	1,795,430
Elementary and secondary schools	154,983	795,178	212,084	769,182	221,636	823,590	430,436	1,119,314	715,660	1,548,243	792,118	1,643,930
Elementary schools (including kindergartens)[3]	68,705	633,819	70,187	569,860	58,407	607,258	124,566	828,865	191,024	1,080,443	215,123	1,131,857
Public	67,239	573,718	67,140	508,060	52,925	536,653	117,616	716,156	176,124	950,343	197,423	978,557
Nonpublic	[4]1,466	[4]60,101	3,047	61,800	[5]5,482	[5]70,605	[5]6,950	[5]112,709	[5]14,900	[5]130,100	[6]17,700	[6]153,300
Secondary schools (including junior, senior, junior-senior, and regular high schools)[3]	82,689	152,405	138,384	192,023	158,536	207,741	299,239	277,921	516,776	454,010	569,145	498,323
Public	74,532	138,774	126,837	173,440	142,043	182,050	275,054	246,132	480,076	416,710	525,445	454,023
Nonpublic	[4]8,157	[4]13,631	11,547	18,583	[5]16,493	[5]25,691	[5]24,185	[5]31,789	[5]36,700	[5]37,300	[6]43,700	[6]44,300
Miscellaneous elementary and secondary schools:												
Subcollegiate departments of colleges	1,564	1,251	1,968	1,753	3,031	2,785	3,973	5,739	[5]3,000	[5]3,800	[5]3,000	[5]3,800
Publicly controlled	339	246	524	369	1,447	1,651	2,222	3,935	[5]1,700	[5]2,600	[5]1,700	[5]2,600
Privately controlled	1,225	1,005	1,444	1,384	1,584	1,134	1,751	1,804	[5]1,300	[5]1,200	[5]1,300	[5]1,200
Residential schools for exceptional children	[7]1,578	[7]6,571	[8]1,107	[8]4,599	[9]1,148	[9]4,771	[8]1,900	[8]5,600	[8]3,800	[8]8,400	[8]3,800	[8]8,400
Federal schools for Indians	447	1,132	438	947	[8]513	[8]1,035	[8]758	[8]1,189	[8]1,060	[8]1,590	[8]1,050	[8]1,550
Institutions of higher education[10]	61,292	23,580	86,247	30,570	145,861	44,492	227,270	54,236	[5]425,000	[5]121,000	[6]447,500	[6]151,500
Publicly controlled	25,401	12,904	35,702	14,311	66,462	21,245	116,836	27,705	[5]272,100	[5]79,900	[6]316,800	[6]110,200
Privately controlled	35,891	10,676	50,545	16,259	79,399	23,247	110,434	26,531	[5]152,900	[5]41,100	[6]130,700	[6]41,300

[1] Includes librarians and guidance and psychological personnel when not separately reported; excludes supervisors and principals.
[2] Includes faculty for resident instruction in degree-credit courses; excludes faculty engaged in administration, research, extension work, etc.
[3] Excludes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, and Federal schools.
[4] Data for 1927-28.
[5] Estimated.
[6] This estimate has been revised since originally published.
[7] Data for 1926-27.
[8] Distribution by sex estimated.
[9] Data for 1945-46.
[10] Beginning in 1959-60, data are for the first term of the academic year.

NOTE.--Beginning in 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, Statistics of State School Systems, Faculty and Other Professional Staff in Institutions of Higher Education,* and unpublished data.

Table 8.--Estimated number of classroom teachers in elementary and secondary schools, and total instructional staff for resident courses in institutions of higher education: United States, fall 1975 and fall 1976[1]

Level of instruction and type of control	Fall 1975	Fall 1976
1	2	3
Total elementary, secondary, and higher education	3,184,000	3,183,000
Public	2,702,000	2,725,000
Nonpublic	482,000	458,000
Elementary and secondary classroom teachers in regular and other schools[2]	2,484,000	2,496,000
Public	2,218,000	2,224,000
Nonpublic	266,000	272,000
Elementary classroom teachers in regular and other schools[2]	1,368,000	1,378,000
Public	1,195,000	1,201,000
Nonpublic	173,000	177,000
Secondary classroom teachers in regular and other schools[2]	1,116,000	1,118,000
Public	1,023,000	1,023,000
Nonpublic	93,000	95,000
Higher education instructional staff for resident courses[3]	670,000	687,000
Public	484,000	501,000
Nonpublic	186,000	186,000

[1] The 1975 figures for nonpublic and other elementary and secondary schools and for institutions of higher education, and all 1976 figures, are estimates. Data for nonpublic elementary and secondary schools are not as complete as those for public schools; consequently, the estimates for nonpublic schools are not as reliable as those for public schools or for higher education. The estimates for 1976 are derived from expected enrollment changes combined with the long-term trend in pupil-teacher ratios.

[2] The figures include elementary and secondary classroom teachers in regular public and nonpublic schools and other schools, such as Federal schools for Indians, federally operated schools on posts, subcollegiate departments of colleges, and residential schools for exceptional children. For 1975 and 1976, the number of such teachers are estimated as 12,000 in public and 2,000 in nonpublic elementary schools; 4,000 in public and 3,000 in nonpublic secondary schools. Teachers are reported in terms of full-time equivalents.

[3] Includes full-time and part-time staff with rank of instructor or above and junior staff, such as graduate assistants, for instruction in resident courses.

SOURCES: Surveys and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Table 9.–Number of local basic administrative units (school districts), and number of schools, by level and control and by State: 1974-75

State or other area	Public school systems					Nonpublic schools[1]		Institutions of higher education[2]	
	School districts	Schools with elementary grades only	Schools with secondary grades only[3]	Combined elementary-secondary schools	Special education schools for the handicapped	Elementary	Secondary	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	**16,568**	**61,750**	**23,637**	**1,880**	**1,239**	**14,372**	**3,770**	**1,214**	**1,533**
Alabama	126	506	284	543	---	197	76	31	21
Alaska	32	235	67	39	11	13	8	1	2
Arizona	283	603	190	2	11	100	28	15	6
Arkansas	385	715	465	---	3	58	14	9	12
California	1,048	5,549	1,527	---	332	1,234	333	118	110
Colorado	181	811	423	---	23	151	38	21	12
Connecticut	166	912	234	---	---	259	95	21	24
Delaware	24	138	50	---	11	43	15	3	4
District of Columbia	1	130	50	---	10	49	33	3	14
Florida	67	1,410	444	59	41	354	116	37	31
Georgia	188	1,295	440	70	---	94	49	32	31
Hawaii	1	161	51	8	5	60	14	9	3
Idaho	115	357	182	9	1	38	8	6	3
Illinois	1,060	3,247	1,230	25	105	1,053	172	50	85
Indiana	305	1,420	517	177	49	373	51	6	40
Iowa	450	1,087	709	---	8	254	46	18	39
Kansas	310	1,128	516	---	8	144	32	28	23
Kentucky	180	1,098	350	---	---	217	48	8	28
Louisiana	66	824	381	189	56	322	105	12	11
Maine	300	634	204	8	---	71	36	4	15
Maryland	24	990	314	22	13	266	95	26	21
Massachusetts	402	1,901	506	(4)	60	477	193	33	86
Michigan	594	2,852	1,077	22	10	700	170	42	47
Minnesota	442	1,149	624	6	---	401	61	26	32
Mississippi	150	639	432	---	---	166	123	24	18
Missouri	572	1,559	737	---	---	432	89	22	51
Montana	643	629	198	---	---	49	14	9	3
Nebraska	1,238	1,433	397	---	---	181	45	15	14
Nevada	17	159	76	16	10	16	3	5	1
New Hampshire	167	362	97	20	---	81	32	10	15
New Jersey	608	2,045	436	---	---	604	163	28	30
New Mexico	88	421	203	2	19	64	19	8	3
New York	758	3,087	1,158	118	89	1,476	420	80	188
North Carolina	151	1,420	462	116	23	142	53	57	43
North Dakota	360	468	307	---	---	46	12	9	4
Ohio	617	3,149	1,056	1	25	703	149	34	70
Oklahoma	634	1,184	700	1	2	45	12	27	14
Oregon	339	949	333	5	---	120	33	20	20
Pennsylvania	505	3,019	1,022	207	---	1,217	267	32	113
Rhode Island	40	293	83	6	12	108	30	3	10
South Carolina	94	816	335	---	32	128	30	22	23
South Dakota	231	627	212	---	2	75	18	6	10
Tennessee	146	1,181	399	95	66	118	38	19	43
Texas	1,135	3,238	2,049	---	16	475	126	83	55
Utah	40	373	167	---	17	23	5	9	4
Vermont	274	330	61	11	3	38	19	6	15
Virginia	139	1,248	488	48	43	206	80	36	34
Washington	313	1,100	531	35	42	191	53	31	13
West Virginia	55	940	348	---	42	43	15	15	11
Wisconsin	436	1,681	616	---	34	682	85	29	28
Wyoming	60	257	117	---	5	15	1	8	0
U.S. Service Schools	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	0
Outlying areas:									
American Samoa	1	26	4	---	1	(4)	(4)	1	0
Canal Zone	1	16	5	---	---	(4)	(4)	1	0
Guam	1	28	9	---	1	(4)	(4)	1	0
Puerto Rico	1	1,700	255	3	---	(4)	(4)	3	8
Virgin Islands	1	25	5	2	---	(4)	(4)	1	0

[1] Data for 1970-71.

[2] In this tabulation, a branch campus is not counted as a separate institution but is considered to be a part of the parent institution. If branch campuses were counted as separate institutions, the U.S. totals would be as follows: public, 1,433; private, 1,571.

[3] Includes junior high schools, senior high schools, junior-senior high schools, and vocational/technical high schools.

[4] Data not available.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1975*, *Education Directory: Higher Education, 1974-75*, and unpublished data from the survey of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Education, 1970-71.

EDUCATION OF MEN AND WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

The United Nations designated the year 1975 as International Women's Year (IWY) with the goals of equality, development, and peace. The year was observed in the United States in a variety of ways, including the establishment of a National Commission on the IWY by executive order of the President. In view of the widespread interest in educational opportunity for women, this would seem to be an appropriate time to compare the level of education attained by men and women in the United States.

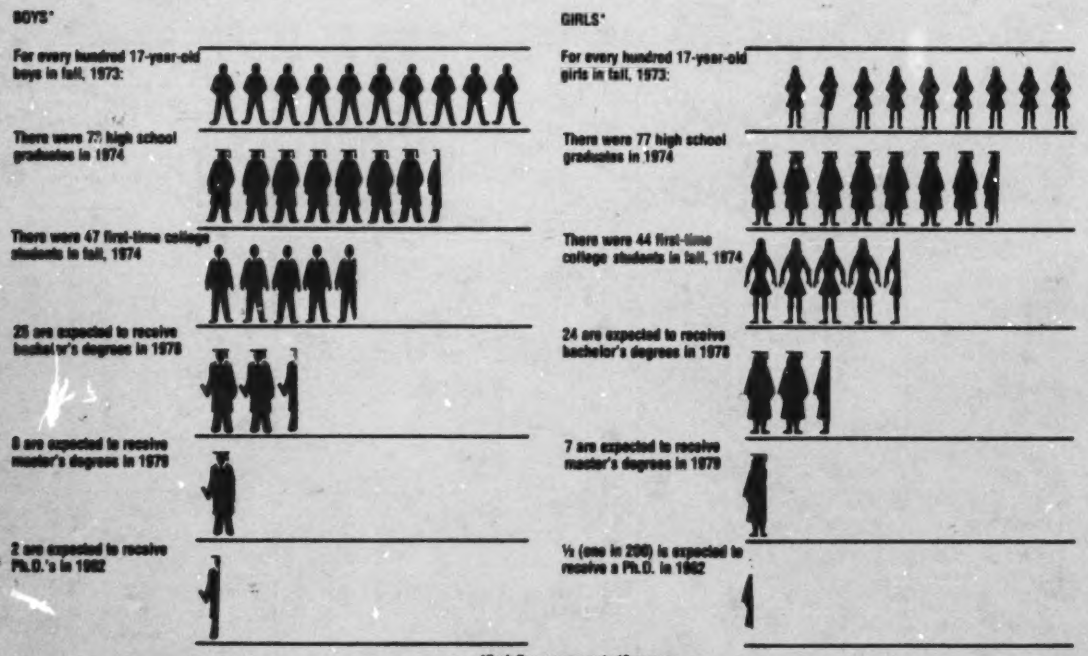
In its recent survey of educational attainment, conducted in March 1975, the Bureau of the Census found no appreciable difference in the number of school years completed by adult men and women in this country. The median number of school years completed by men 25 years of age and over was 12.4 years, and the comparable figure for women 25 and over was 12.3 years. Young men 22 to 24 years of age had finished 12.9 years of school, while young women in the same age group had completed 12.8 years. Older men and women in the population, particularly those 65 years of age and over, had spent significantly less time in school than had the young and the middle-aged.

Figure 2 provides a profile of the level of education that can be expected for those who were 17 years of age in the fall of 1973. Three-fourths of them graduated from high school (73 percent of the boys and 77 percent of the girls). About 45 percent of them (slightly more boys than girls) have entered or will enter a degree-credit program in a college or university. Approximately one-fourth of them (again slightly more boys than girls) will earn a bachelor's degree. About 8 percent of the boys and 7 percent of the girls will eventually obtain a master's degree.

Up to and including the master's level, the difference in educational attainment between males and females has been very slight indeed. It is in the attainment of doctor's degrees and professional degrees that men still clearly predominate in this country. In the early 1980's it is anticipated that men will still be earning more than three times as many doctorates and more than five times as many first-professional degrees as women.

–W. VANCE GRANT
Specialist in Education Statistics

Figure 2.--Level of education expected for persons 17 years of age in the fall of 1973


BOYS*
For every hundred 17-year-old boys in fall, 1973:
There were 77 high school graduates in 1974
There were 47 first-time college students in fall, 1974
25 are expected to receive bachelor's degrees in 1978
8 are expected to receive master's degrees in 1979
2 are expected to receive Ph.D.'s in 1982
GIRLS*
For every hundred 17-year-old girls in fall, 1973:
There were 77 high school graduates in 1974
There were 44 first-time college students in fall, 1974
24 are expected to receive bachelor's degrees in 1978
7 are expected to receive master's degrees in 1979
½ (one in 200) is expected to receive a Ph.D. in 1982

*Each figure represents 10 persons

NOTE—This chart shows the years in which a person would attain various levels of education if he or she continued in school on a full-time basis and graduated in normal progression. In actual practice, especially at the higher education level, some students are enrolled on a part-time basis and require a longer period of time to earn a degree. Other students return to school after an absence of 1 or more years. The figures, therefore, should be regarded as approximations only.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1983-84*; and unpublished data.

Table 10.–Estimated retention rates,[1] 5th grade through college entrance, in public and nonpublic schools: United States, 1924-32 to 1967-75

School year pupils entered 5th grade	Retention per 1,000 pupils who entered 5th grade								High school graduation		First-time college students
	5th grade	6th grade	7th grade	8th grade	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade	Number	Year of graduation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1924-25	1,000	911	798	741	612	470	384	344	302	1932	118
1926-27	1,000	919	824	754	677	552	453	400	333	1934	129
1928-29	1,000	939	847	805	736	624	498	432	378	1936	137
1930-31	1,000	943	872	824	770	662	529	463	417	1938	148
1932-33	1,000	935	889	831	786	664	570	510[2]	455	1940	160
1934-35	1,000	953	892	842	803	711	610	512	467	1942	129
1936-37	1,000	954	895	849	839	704	554	425	393	1944	121
1938-39	1,000	955	908	853	796	655	532	444	419	1946	([3])
1940-41	1,000	958	910	836	781	697	586	507	481	1948	([3])
1942-43	1,000	954	909	847	807	713	604	539	505	1950	205
1944-45	1,000	952	929	858	848	748	650	549	522	1952	234
1946-47	1,000	954	945	919	872	775	641	583	553	1954	283
1948-49	1,000	964	956	929	863	795	706	619	581	1956	301
1950-51	1,000	981	968	921	886	809	709	632	582	1958	306
1952-53	1,000	974	965	936	904	835	746	667	621	1960	328
1954-55	1,000	980	979	948	915	855	759	684	642	1962	343
1956-57	1,000	985	984	948	930	871	790	728	676	1964	362
Fall 1958	1,000	983	979	961	946	908	842	781	732	1966	384
Fall 1960	1,000	980	973	967	952	913	858	787	749	1968	452
Fall 1962	1,000	987	977	967	959	928	880	790	750	1970	461
Fall 1964	1,000	988	985	976	975	942	885	791	748	1972	433
Fall 1966	1,000	989	986	985	986	959	871	783	744	1974	[3]448
Fall 1967	1,000	992	988	984	984	956	870	775	743	1975	452

[1] Rates for the 5th grade through high school graduation are based on enrollments in successive grades in successive years in public elementary and secondary schools and are adjusted to include estimates for nonpublic schools. Rates for first-time college enrollment include full-time and part-time students enrolled in programs creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

[2] Data not available.

[3] Revised since originally published.

NOTE.–Beginning with the class in the 5th grade in 1958, data are based on fall enrollment and exclude ungraded pupils. The net effect of these changes is to increase high school graduation and college entrance rates slightly.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States; Statistics of State School Systems; Fall Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools;* and unpublished data.

Table 11.–Level of school completed by persons age 25 and over and 25 to 29, by race: United States, 1910 to 1976

Race, age, and date	Percent, by level of school completed			Median school years completed
	Less than 5 years of elementary school	4 years of high school or more	4 or more years of college	
1	2	3	4	5
All races				
25 and over:				
1910[1]	23.8	13.5	2.7	8.1
1920[1]	22.0	16.4	3.3	8.2
1930[1]	17.5	19.1	3.9	8.4
April 1940	13.5	24.1	4.6	8.6
April 1950	10.8	33.4	6.0	9.3
April 1960	8.3	41.1	7.7	10.5
March 1970	5.3	55.2	11.0	12.2
March 1974	4.4	61.2	13.3	12.3
March 1976	3.9	64.1	14.7	12.4
25 to 29:				
April 1940	5.9	37.8	5.8	10.4
April 1950	4.6	51.7	7.7	12.1
April 1960	2.8	60.7	11.1	12.3
March 1970	1.1	75.4	16.4	12.6
March 1974	1.2	81.9	20.7	12.8
March 1976	0.8	84.7	23.7	12.9
White				
25 and over:				
April 1940	10.9	26.1	4.9	8.7
April 1950	8.7	35.5	6.4	9.7
April 1960	6.7	43.2	8.1	10.8
March 1970	4.2	57.4	11.6	12.2
March 1974	3.5	63.3	14.0	12.4
March 1976	3.0	66.1	15.4	12.4
25 to 29:				
1920[1]	12.9	22.0	4.5	8.5
April 1940	3.4	41.2	6.4	10.7
April 1950	3.2	55.2	8.1	12.2
April 1960	2.2	63.7	11.8	12.3
March 1970	.9	77.8	17.3	12.6
March 1974	1.1	83.4	22.0	12.8
March 1976	0.8	85.9	24.6	12.9
Black and other races				
25 and over:				
April 1940	41.8	7.7	1.3	5.7
April 1950	31.4	13.4	2.2	6.9
April 1960	23.5	21.7	3.5	8.2
March 1970	14.7	36.1	6.1	10.1
March 1974	12.2	44.3	8.0	11.1
March 1976	10.7	47.8	9.6	11.8
25 to 29:				
1920[1]	44.6	8.3	1.2	5.4
April 1940	26.7	12.1	1.6	7.1
April 1950	15.4	23.4	2.8	8.7
April 1960	7.2	38.6	5.4	10.8
March 1970	2.2	58.4	10.0	12.2
March 1974	1.8	71.3	11.0	12.5
March 1976	0.9	76.1	17.5	12.6

[1] Estimates based on retrojection of 1940 census data on education by age.

NOTE.–Prior to 1950, data exclude Alaska and Hawaii. Data for 1974 and 1976 are for the noninstitutional population.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. 1, Part 1; *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20; Series P-19, No. 4; and 1960 Census Monograph, *Education of the American Population*, by John K. Folger and Charles B. Nam.

Table 12.–Median school years completed by persons 25 years old and over, by sex, race, and State: 1970

State	Total population, 25 years old and over	Men				Women			
		Total	White	Black	Persons of Spanish heritage	Total	White	Black	Persons of Spanish heritage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	**12.1**	**12.1**	**12.1**	**9.4**	**9.9**	**12.1**	**12.1**	**10.0**	**9.4**
Alabama	10.8	10.7	11.6	7.4	12.8	10.9	11.6	8.5	12.5
Alaska	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.3	12.5
Arizona	12.3	12.3	12.3	9.4	9.3	12.2	12.3	9.9	8.8
Arkansas	10.5	10.2	10.8	7.1	12.2	10.8	11.3	8.3	12.1
California	12.4	12.4	12.5	11.9	10.8	12.3	12.4	12.0	10.4
Colorado	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	10.0	12.4	12.4	12.2	9.8
Connecticut	12.2	12.2	12.2	10.5	10.4	12.2	12.2	11.0	9.8
Delaware	12.1	12.1	12.3	9.6	12.3	12.1	12.2	10.2	12.1
District of Columbia	12.2	12.2	15.1	11.1	13.4	12.2	12.8	11.5	12.4
Florida	12.1	12.1	12.2	8.3	11.9	12.1	12.2	9.2	10.4
Georgia	10.8	10.8	11.6	7.3	12.9	10.8	11.5	8.3	12.6
Hawaii	12.3	12.3	12.7	12.5	12.0	12.3	12.6	12.7	11.5
Idaho	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.1	8.8	12.3	12.3	12.0	9.0
Illinois	12.1	12.1	12.2	10.5	9.4	12.1	12.1	10.8	9.0
Indiana	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.2	10.6	12.1	12.1	10.8	10.5
Iowa	12.2	12.2	12.2	10.8	12.1	12.3	12.3	11.0	12.1
Kansas	12.3	12.3	12.3	10.7	11.2	12.3	12.3	11.0	10.7
Kentucky	9.9	9.5	9.6	8.9	12.7	10.3	10.3	9.7	12.6
Louisiana	10.8	10.7	12.0	7.4	12.2	10.8	11.9	8.3	12.0
Maine	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.9	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.5
Maryland	12.1	12.1	12.3	9.5	13.1	12.1	12.2	10.3	12.5
Massachusetts	12.2	12.2	12.2	11.6	12.1	12.2	12.3	11.7	11.4
Michigan	12.1	12.0	12.1	10.2	10.4	12.1	12.2	10.9	10.7
Minnesota	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.0	12.2
Mississippi	10.7	10.4	12.1	6.5	12.7	10.9	12.1	8.1	12.4
Missouri	11.8	11.7	12.0	9.7	12.3	11.8	12.0	10.3	12.1
Montana	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.3	11.4	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.0
Nebraska	12.2	12.2	12.2	10.8	10.8	12.3	12.2	11.4	11.3
Nevada	12.4	12.4	12.4	10.7	12.1	12.4	12.4	10.7	12.0
New Hampshire	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.7	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.4
New Jersey	12.1	12.1	12.2	10.2	8.4	12.1	12.1	10.7	8.0
New Mexico	12.2	12.2	12.3	11.2	9.8	12.1	12.2	10.6	9.6
New York	12.1	12.1	12.2	10.8	8.8	12.1	12.1	10.9	8.3
North Carolina	10.6	10.3	10.8	7.9	12.8	10.8	11.2	9.0	12.5
North Dakota	12.0	10.8	10.9	12.6	12.6	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3
Ohio	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.3	11.3	12.1	12.1	10.8	11.2
Oklahoma	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.4	11.7
Oregon	12.3	12.3	12.3	10.8	12.1	12.3	12.3	11.4	12.0
Pennsylvania	12.0	11.9	12.0	10.1	8.2	12.0	12.1	10.6	7.8
Rhode Island	11.5	11.5	11.5	10.8	12.2	11.6	11.6	10.8	11.8
South Carolina	10.5	10.3	11.4	7.1	12.8	10.6	11.4	8.1	12.5
South Dakota	12.1	11.5	11.6	12.3	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.3	11.9
Tennessee	10.6	10.4	10.9	8.4	12.9	10.8	11.2	9.0	12.6
Texas	11.6	11.7	12.0	9.3	7.6	11.6	11.9	10.0	7.0
Utah	12.5	12.6	12.6	11.7	10.7	12.4	12.4	11.3	10.5
Vermont	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.6
Virginia	11.7	11.4	12.1	8.0	13.0	11.8	12.1	9.0	12.6
Washington	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.0	12.0	12.4	12.4	11.6	11.9
West Virginia	10.6	10.3	10.3	8.9	12.3	10.8	10.8	10.0	12.2
Wisconsin	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.0	10.2	12.2	12.2	10.7	10.7
Wyoming	12.4	12.3	12.3	11.3	9.0	12.4	12.4	11.0	9.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Series PC(1)–C1.

Table 13.–Years of school completed by persons 25 years old and over, by State: 1970

State	Number of persons 25 years old and over	Percentage distribution, by years of school completed										
		Total	No school years completed	Elementary school				High school		College		
				1 to 4 years	5 or 6 years	7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 or more years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States	**109,899,359**	**100.0**	**1.6**	**3.8**	**5.7**	**4.4**	**12.8**	**19.4**	**31.1**	**10.6**	**6.1**	**4.6**
Alabama	1,808,798	100.0	2.4	8.3	10.7	6.5	8.9	21.9	25.9	7.5	5.1	2.7
Alaska	134,948	100.0	2.5	3.4	3.1	2.3	7.1	14.9	37.7	14.9	7.8	6.4
Arizona	915,737	100.0	2.5	3.6	4.5	3.2	11.0	17.1	31.6	13.9	6.7	5.9
Arkansas	1,057,512	100.0	2.1	8.4	8.9	5.6	15.2	19.9	25.6	7.6	4.2	2.5
California	10,875,983	100.0	1.5	2.8	4.0	2.7	8.8	17.6	32.8	16.4	7.0	6.5
Colorado	1,141,138	100.0	1.0	2.2	3.1	2.7	11.1	16.1	34.4	14.6	8.5	6.4
Connecticut	1,685,598	100.0	1.8	2.5	4.8	4.1	12.9	17.9	31.7	10.7	7.8	5.9
Delaware	287,395	100.0	1.2	2.6	4.9	4.1	10.5	22.1	31.7	9.6	7.5	5.6
District of Columbia	423,051	100.0	1.2	4.1	6.3	4.6	7.7	20.9	26.2	11.2	8.1	9.7
Florida	3,967,881	100.0	1.6	4.3	6.4	4.1	11.4	19.6	30.7	11.6	6.3	4.0
Georgia	2,355,810	100.0	2.2	8.9	9.3	7.5	8.4	23.2	22.4	9.0	6.1	3.2
Hawaii	384,843	100.0	3.0	5.3	5.8	2.5	8.2	13.3	35.9	12.0	7.7	6.3
Idaho	368,912	100.0	.7	1.6	2.6	2.6	14.3	18.7	34.6	15.0	6.2	3.8
Illinois	6,089,328	100.0	1.2	2.9	4.6	3.7	16.2	18.8	31.9	10.4	6.0	4.3
Indiana	2,746,414	100.0	.9	2.3	4.1	3.9	15.4	20.5	36.1	8.5	4.5	3.9
Iowa	1,540,588	100.0	.6	1.3	2.7	3.0	18.5	15.0	38.7	11.1	5.5	3.6
Kansas	1,225,988	100.0	.7	1.6	2.8	3.1	16.1	15.8	35.8	12.7	6.6	4.8
Kentucky	1,713,298	100.0	1.7	7.7	8.3	5.9	21.2	16.6	24.1	7.2	4.2	3.0
Louisiana	1,809,914	100.0	3.9	9.2	10.3	6.4	8.7	19.2	24.7	8.5	5.5	3.6
Maine	537,823	100.0	.9	1.9	4.0	3.6	15.0	19.8	35.1	11.2	5.5	2.9
Maryland	2,082,549	100.0	1.1	3.5	7.1	6.1	9.7	20.3	28.5	9.9	7.4	6.6
Massachusetts	3,142,463	100.0	1.9	2.3	4.8	3.8	9.9	18.9	34.9	11.0	6.8	5.7
Michigan	4,594,461	100.0	1.1	2.6	4.1	3.7	13.5	22.1	33.7	9.7	5.1	4.3
Minnesota	1,990,367	100.0	.7	1.7	3.2	3.5	19.4	14.0	34.5	12.0	6.6	4.5
Mississippi	1,111,789	100.0	2.7	9.7	9.3	5.3	11.7	20.3	23.9	9.0	5.4	2.7
Missouri	2,602,279	100.0	.9	3.4	4.9	4.6	20.0	17.4	30.6	9.3	5.2	3.8
Montana	364,508	100.0	.8	2.0	3.1	3.1	16.2	15.7	34.0	14.1	6.9	4.1
Nebraska	804,623	100.0	.7	1.7	2.8	2.8	17.3	15.4	37.2	12.4	5.7	3.9
Nevada	265,089	100.0	.6	1.5	2.5	1.9	8.7	19.6	38.9	15.5	6.3	4.5
New Hampshire	397,681	100.0	.9	1.4	3.5	3.4	15.3	17.8	34.4	12.3	6.9	3.9
New Jersey	4,056,606	100.0	1.6	3.1	5.8	4.4	13.1	19.5	31.8	8.8	7.0	4.9
New Mexico	489,623	100.0	3.3	5.6	5.6	3.7	9.4	17.1	30.0	12.5	6.8	6.0
New York	10,418,555	100.0	2.2	3.1	5.8	3.9	13.0	19.4	31.2	9.6	6.2	5.6
North Carolina	2,646,272	100.0	2.0	8.0	9.8	8.5	8.8	24.4	21.7	8.4	5.5	2.9
North Dakota	318,339	100.0	1.0	3.1	4.5	4.4	25.7	11.0	27.6	14.3	5.2	3.2
Ohio	5,700,317	100.0	1.0	2.5	4.6	3.7	13.4	21.5	35.3	8.7	5.3	4.0
Oklahoma	1,427,569	100.0	1.2	4.4	5.8	4.7	13.5	18.9	30.0	11.6	5.8	4.3
Oregon	1,156,024	100.0	.7	1.6	2.8	3.2	13.2	18.5	35.0	13.3	6.4	5.4
Pennsylvania	6,689,938	100.0	1.4	2.8	5.7	4.5	14.7	20.6	34.5	7.0	5.1	3.7
Rhode Island	524,082	100.0	2.2	3.2	6.3	5.6	12.9	23.5	29.0	8.0	5.4	4.0
South Carolina	1,283,837	100.0	2.6	9.5	10.0	7.3	8.7	24.1	20.6	8.3	6.2	2.7
South Dakota	349,497	100.0	.6	2.1	3.2	3.2	24.8	12.8	31.2	13.6	5.3	3.3
Tennessee	2,127,946	100.0	1.7	7.8	8.7	5.7	16.1	18.3	25.7	8.2	4.9	3.0
Texas	5,817,155	100.0	3.0	6.3	7.4	5.4	8.2	22.4	25.1	11.4	6.4	4.5
Utah	492,337	100.0	.9	1.1	2.0	2.0	7.6	19.2	35.9	17.4	7.6	6.4
Vermont	232,643	100.0	.8	1.5	3.3	3.2	17.6	16.7	33.0	12.6	7.0	4.5
Virginia	2,446,082	100.0	1.6	6.0	8.3	8.7	7.6	20.0	25.2	10.3	7.2	5.1
Washington	1,825,888	100.0	.7	1.5	2.6	2.8	11.4	17.6	36.2	14.5	6.7	6.1
West Virginia	969,436	100.0	1.6	5.8	8.8	5.6	19.1	17.6	27.6	7.3	4.0	2.8
Wisconsin	2,329,796	100.0	.9	2.3	4.0	3.7	18.9	15.7	34.8	9.9	5.8	4.0
Wyoming	175,649	100.0	.8	1.8	2.7	2.4	12.4	17.1	36.2	14.8	7.2	4.6

NOTE.–Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Series PC(1)-C1.

Table 14.–Illiteracy of the population, by State: 1900 to 1970

State	Percent illiterate					
	1900	1920	1930	1950	1960	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	**11.3**	**6.5**	**4.8**	**3.3**	**2.4**	**1.2**
Alabama	35.1	17.8	14.0	6.2	4.2	2.1
Alaska	40.6	24.6	20.5	6.3	3.0	1.5
Arizona	30.0	15.9	11.0	6.2	3.8	1.8
Arkansas	21.3	10.2	7.6	5.0	3.6	1.9
California	5.3	3.6	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.1
Colorado	4.5	3.6	3.1	2.0	1.3	0.7
Connecticut	6.5	6.9	5.1	3.1	2.2	1.1
Delaware	13.2	6.6	4.4	2.7	1.9	0.9
District of Columbia	9.4	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.1
Florida	23.4	10.2	7.7	3.9	2.6	1.3
Georgia	32.1	16.7	10.4	6.9	4.5	2.0
Hawaii	35.2	21.2	17.5	8.4	5.0	1.9
Idaho	5.1	1.7	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.6
Illinois	4.8	3.8	2.7	2.3	1.8	0.9
Indiana	5.2	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.2	0.7
Iowa	2.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5
Kansas	3.3	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.6
Kentucky	18.1	9.4	7.3	4.3	3.3	1.6
Louisiana	39.6	23.4	15.1	9.8	6.3	2.8
Maine	5.5	3.6	3.0	2.0	1.3	0.7
Maryland	12.1	6.1	4.2	2.7	1.9	0.9
Massachusetts	6.5	5.3	4.0	2.8	2.2	1.1
Michigan	4.8	3.4	2.2	2.0	1.6	0.9
Minnesota	4.6	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.6
Mississippi	34.1	18.8	14.8	7.1	4.9	2.4
Missouri	7.0	3.4	2.5	2.1	1.7	0.8
Montana	6.6	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.6
Nebraska	2.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.6
Nevada	13.8	6.4	4.8	2.2	1.1	0.5
New Hampshire	6.7	4.9	3.0	2.0	1.4	0.7
New Jersey	6.5	5.8	4.3	2.9	2.2	1.1
New Mexico	35.7	17.4	14.9	6.6	4.0	2.2
New York	6.1	5.6	4.1	3.5	2.9	1.4
North Carolina	30.1	16.0	11.5	5.5	4.0	1.8
North Dakota	6.1	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.4	0.8
Ohio	4.5	3.2	2.5	1.9	1.5	0.8
Oklahoma	11.7	4.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.1
Oregon	3.7	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.6
Pennsylvania	6.9	5.7	3.5	2.7	2.0	1.0
Rhode Island	9.2	7.2	5.5	3.1	2.4	1.3
South Carolina	37.4	20.9	16.7	7.9	5.5	2.3
South Dakota	5.8	1.9	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.5
Tennessee	21.9	11.3	8.0	4.7	3.5	1.7
Texas	15.6	8.9	7.3	5.4	4.1	2.2
Utah	3.6	2.2	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.6
Vermont	6.4	3.3	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.6
Virginia	24.3	12.2	9.7	4.9	3.4	1.4
Washington	3.4	1.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.6
West Virginia	12.6	7.2	5.5	3.5	2.7	1.4
Wisconsin	5.4	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.2	0.7
Wyoming	4.4	2.3	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.6

NOTE.–Data refer to the population 15 years old and over from 1900 to 1930, and to the population 14 years old and over from 1950 to 1970. From 1950 to 1970, data are estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1975 edition.

Table 15.--Percent of draftees who failed to meet the mental requirements for induction into the armed services, by State: 1972

State or other area	Total	Failed mental requirements only			Failed mental and medical requirements
		Total	Failed mental tests	Trainability limited	
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	**9.9**	**6.7**	**3.5**	**3.2**	**3.2**
Alabama	28.6	18.3	8.6	9.7	10.3
Alaska	9.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	6.0
Arizona	7.8	4.4	1.2	3.2	3.4
Arkansas	16.4	10.8	7.7	3.1	5.6
California	6.3	4.4	1.7	2.7	1.9
Colorado	4.5	3.0	1.6	1.4	1.5
Connecticut	4.4	2.1	1.2	0.9	2.3
Delaware	9.6	6.5	5.5	1.0	3.1
District of Columbia	20.4	12.5	11.1	1.4	7.9
Florida	11.3	8.0	5.5	2.5	3.3
Georgia	24.8	19.8	11.6	8.2	5.0
Hawaii	14.7	10.6	4.8	5.8	4.1
Idaho	3.6	2.3	1.4	0.9	1.3
Illinois	6.5	4.8	2.4	2.4	1.7
Indiana	6.5	4.6	1.9	2.7	1.9
Iowa	3.3	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.2
Kansas	2.5	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.8
Kentucky	17.5	10.0	5.7	4.3	7.5
Louisiana	23.7	17.2	12.3	4.9	6.5
Maine	4.9	2.9	1.0	1.9	2.0
Maryland	7.3	4.8	4.3	0.5	2.5
Massachusetts	4.0	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.6
Michigan	5.4	3.2	1.7	1.5	2.2
Minnesota	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.8
Mississippi	35.2	26.6	17.1	9.5	8.6
Missouri	3.9	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.7
Montana	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.8
Nebraska	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.7
Nevada	7.0	4.1	2.0	2.1	2.9
New Hampshire	4.3	2.0	0.6	1.4	2.3
New Jersey	7.8	5.8	2.8	3.0	2.0
New Mexico	12.1	8.6	3.4	5.2	3.5
New York	8.6	5.3	2.2	3.1	3.3
North Carolina	20.4	15.2	8.3	6.9	5.2
North Dakota	3.5	2.1	0.5	1.6	1.4
Ohio	6.8	4.2	1.5	2.7	2.6
Oklahoma	9.8	6.3	0.5	5.8	3.5
Oregon	2.7	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.7
Pennsylvania	5.7	3.7	2.0	1.7	2.0
Rhode Island	6.0	5.1	2.4	2.7	0.9
South Carolina	33.8	25.5	14.3	11.2	8.3
South Dakota	2.7	1.6	0.3	1.3	1.1
Tennessee	20.3	13.5	7.1	6.4	6.8
Texas	12.9	8.3	3.8	4.5	4.6
Utah	4.1	2.9	1.7	1.2	1.2
Vermont	4.3	2.1	0.6	1.5	2.2
Virginia	16.0	11.5	7.8	3.7	4.5
Washington	4.0	1.8	0.2	1.6	2.2
West Virginia	17.3	9.4	5.1	4.3	7.9
Wisconsin	4.9	3.2	1.3	1.9	1.7
Wyoming	2.4	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.6
Outlying areas:					
Guam and Mariana Islands	37.1	25.0	10.2	14.8	12.1
Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands	76.3	59.6	48.9	10.7	16.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of the Army, Office of the Surgeon General, *Summary of Registrant Examinations for Induction.*

Table 16.–Total annual money income of persons 25 years old and over, by years of school completed, sex, and age: United States, 1974

Sex, income, and age	Total	Years of school completed											Median school years completed
		Elementary school			High school			College					
										4 or more			
		Total	Less than 8	8	Total	1 to 3	4	Total	1 to 3	Total	4	5 or more	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Number, in thousands												
MEN													
Total	55,036	12,328	6,716	5,612	25,754	7,986	17,769	16,954	7,275	9,679	5,194	4,485	12.4
With income	54,840	12,185	6,623	5,562	25,636	7,967	17,648	16,840	7,221	9,619	5,154	4,465	12.4
	Percentage distribution of men with income												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	---
$1 to $499 or loss	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	12.0
$500 to $999	0.8	1.6	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	9.7
$1,000 to $1,499	1.3	3.6	5.4	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.[illegible]	8.1
$1,500 to $1,999	2.2	5.7	7.8	3.1	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	8.6
$2,000 to $2,499	2.6	6.9	8.5	5.0	1.7	2.8	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	8.5
$2,500 to $2,999	2.5	6.0	6.9	5.0	1.8	2.8	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.9
$3,000 to $3,999	5.4	11.5	12.0	10.8	4.2	6.2	3.3	3.0	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	9.5
$4,000 to $4,999	5.0	9.6	10.1	9.0	4.3	5.6	3.7	2.8	3.2	2.4	2.6	2.1	10.4
$5,000 to $5,999	5.2	8.4	8.6	8.2	4.9	6.3	4.3	3.2	3.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	11.3
$6,000 to $6,999	5.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	5.3	6.2	4.9	3.5	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	12.0
$7,000 to $7,999	5.5	6.4	5.5	7.4	6.1	7.4	5.6	3.8	4.5	3.3	4.1	2.5	12.1
$8,000 to $9,999	11.3	10.0	8.6	11.7	13.9	14.7	13.5	8.5	9.8	7.5	8.2	6.6	12.3
$10,000 to $14,999	27.0	14.7	11.2	18.9	32.3	27.9	34.3	27.7	32.8	23.8	25.2	22.3	12.6
$15,000 to $24,999	18.9	5.6	3.5	8.1	16.2	12.7	20.7	29.4	25.1	32.6	31.5	33.9	12.9
$25,000 and over	5.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	3.3	2.1	3.8	13.2	7.3	17.6	15.5	20.0	16.1
	Median income												
Total, all ages[1]	$10,307	$5,398	$4,551	$6,621	$10,602	$9,017	$11,290	$13,662	$12,322	$15,067	$14,401	$16,162	---
25 to 34 years	10,661	6,245	5,551	7,191	10,182	8,614	10,701	11,870	11,045	12,637	12,100	13,398	---
35 to 44 years	12,582	7,833	6,811	9,080	11,810	9,958	12,410	16,685	14,124	18,613	18,582	18,643	---
45 to 54 years	12,381	7,734	6,382	9,435	12,134	10,828	12,778	17,844	14,764	19,976	19,330	20,904	---
55 to 64 years	9,924	6,575	5,343	7,873	10,642	9,752	11,175	15,155	13,399	17,999	16,900	19,313	---
65 years and over	4,535	3,724	3,312	4,351	5,190	4,862	5,518	7,759	6,543	9,023	8,299	10,211	---
	Number, in thousands												
WOMEN													
Total	61,861	13,216	6,803	6,413	34,837	10,252	24,584	13,808	7,243	6,565	4,392	2,173	12.3
With income	44,996	10,064	5,259	4,805	24,229	7,239	16,990	10,704	5,367	5,337	3,417	1,920	12.3
	Percentage distribution of women with income												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	---
$1 to $499 or loss	7.4	5.7	5.4	6.0	7.9	6.6	8.4	7.8	8.1	7.6	9.6	4.0	12.4
$500 to $999	6.0	7.9	9.0	6.8	5.7	6.4	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	12.1
$1,000 to $1,499	8.0	13.7	13.5	13.9	7.1	8.4	6.6	4.7	5.7	3.7	4.3	2.6	11.1
$1,500 to $1,999	7.8	15.7	18.2	12.9	6.4	8.4	5.5	3.8	4.5	3.0	3.4	2.3	9.9
$2,000 to $2,499	8.2	13.6	14.6	12.5	7.5	10.0	6.4	4.7	6.0	3.4	3.7	3.0	11.0
$2,500 to $2,999	6.3	9.6	10.0	9.1	6.0	7.2	5.5	4.0	4.9	3.1	3.6	2.1	11.7
$3,000 to $3,999	10.3	11.8	11.0	12.7	11.2	13.6	10.1	7.1	8.6	5.6	6.1	4.7	12.1
$4,000 to $4,999	8.8	8.2	7.3	9.3	9.9	10.9	9.5	6.7	7.9	5.4	5.6	5.0	12.2
$5,000 to $5,999	7.6	5.2	4.6	5.8	9.0	8.9	9.0	6.7	8.0	5.5	6.2	4.1	12.4
$6,000 to $6,999	6.4	3.2	2.7	3.8	7.5	6.0	8.1	7.2	8.4	6.0	6.5	5.0	12.5
$7,000 to $7,999	5.4	1.9	1.6	2.4	6.3	4.0	7.3	6.4	8.7	6.1	7.0	4.6	12.6
$8,000 to $9,999	7.8	1.9	1.3	2.5	8.1	5.0	9.4	12.9	11.4	14.3	14.6	13.9	12.8
$10,000 to $14,999	7.6	1.3	0.6	2.0	6.0	3.6	7.0	17.0	11.4	22.7	18.4	30.3	13.6
$15,000 to $24,999	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.5	5.6	3.0	8.2	5.8	12.6	15.6
$25,000 and over	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.5	14.9
	Median income												
Total, all ages[1]	$ 3,606	$2,257	$2,132	$2,417	$3,837	$3,210	$ 4,209	$ 5,974	$ 4,912	$ 7,395	$ 6,477	$ 9,182	---
25 to 34 years	4,532	2,767	2,837	2,663	3,987	3,176	4,378	6,316	5,240	7,560	6,761	8,868	---
35 to 44 years	4,520	3,055	2,932	3,263	4,473	4,214	4,614	6,145	5,222	7,820	6,235	10,001	---
45 to 54 years	4,738	2,969	2,471	3,518	4,753	3,896	5,133	6,806	5,730	8,937	8,198	11,062	---
55 to 64 years	3,637	2,375	2,194	2,687	3,777	3,360	4,098	5,906	5,683	8,528	7,639	10,345	---
65 years and over	2,375	2,090	1,993	2,211	2,585	2,439	2,713	3,723	3,198	4,915	4,256	5,891	---

[1] Age as of March 1975.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 101.

Table 17.--Annual income of men, by age and by years of school completed: United States, selected years, 1956 to 1972

[In current dollars]

Age and years of school completed	1956	1961	1964	1968	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6
18 to 24 years old					
Elementary:					
Less than 8 years	$1,568	$1,596	$1,931	$2,892	$3,399
8 years	2,135	2,239	2,553	3,264	3,623
High school:					
1 to 3 years	2,201	2,204	2,288	2,600	3,423
4 years	2,686	2,768	3,059	3,674	4,837
College:					
1 to 3 years	1,924	2,038	2,257	2,700	3,745
4 years or more	(1)	3,310	3,520	4,273	5,418
4 years	(1)	3,381	3,736	4,306	4,994
5 years or more	(1)	(1)	(1)	4,186	7,173
25 years old and over					
Elementary:					
Less than 8 years	2,574	2,988	3,298	3,981	5,235
8 years	3,631	4,206	4,520	5,467	6,756
High school:					
1 to 3 years	4,367	5,161	5,653	6,769	8,449
4 years	5,183	5,946	6,738	8,148	10,433
College:					
1 to 3 years	5,997	7,348	7,907	9,397	11,867
4 years or more	7,877	9,817	10,284	12,938	16,201
4 years	(1)	9,342	9,757	12,418	15,256
5 years or more	(1)	9,987	11,004	13,555	17,346

[1] Data not available.

NOTE.--These arithmetic means are estimated from sample surveys of households. They are subject to sampling variability as well as to errors of response and nonreporting.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Annual Mean Income, Lifetime Income, and Educational Attainment of Men in the United States, for Selected Years, 1956 to 1972.*

Table 18.--Lifetime income of men, by years of school completed: United States, selected years, 1956 to 1972

[In current dollars]

Years of school completed	1956	1961	1964	1968	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Income from age 18 to death				
Elementary:					
Less than 8 years	$131,432	$151,881	$170,145	$213,505	$279,997
8 years	178,749	205,237	223,946	276,755	343,730
High school:					
1 to 3 years	201,825	235,865	255,701	308,305	389,208
4 years	244,158	273,614	311,462	371,094	478,873
College:					
1 to 3 years	278,227	335,100	355,249	424,280	543,435
4 years or more	372,644	454,732	478,696	607,921	757,923
4 years	(1)	432,617	459,482	584,062	710,569
5 years or more	(1)	475,116	500,641	636,119	823,759
	Income from age 25 to 64				
Elementary:					
Less than 8 years	$107,132	$125,044	$138,777	$174,240	$230,757
8 years	146,059	168,967	181,702	226,708	284,185
High school:					
1 to 3 years	166,212	193,265	211,342	258,455	323,716
4 years	199,463	224,626	252,447	306,786	393,151
College:					
1 to 3 years	232,317	273,309	297,543	356,297	461,264
4 years or more	310,597	380,951	392,006	504,760	627,296
4 years	(1)	350,699	372,767	486,643	590,053
5 years or more	(1)	379,908	418,027	525,997	671,882

[1] Data not available.

NOTE & SOURCE: Same as for table 17.

Table 19.–Receipts of educational institutions, by level of instruction, type of control, and source: United States, 1973-74

[In thousands of dollars]

Control of institution and source of funds	All levels	Elementary and secondary education[1]			Higher education[2]				
		Total	Revenue	Non-revenue	Total[3]	Educational and general	Auxiliary enterprises	Student aid	Major public service
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**$106,075,390**	**$69,923,456**	**$65,530,892**	**$4,392,564**	**$36,151,934**	**$24,627,843**	**$3,734,229**	**$882,586**	**$2,467,786**
Publicly controlled	87,305,574	62,823,456	58,430,892	4,392,564	24,482,118	17,040,415	2,324,376	493,920	1,344,780
Government	75,778,863	60,913,758	56,521,194	4,392,564	14,865,105	12,520,068	(4)	399,339	484,441
Federal	8,547,746	5,103,351	5,130,351	----	3,444,395	2,362,244	(4)	290,129	484,441
State	34,190,367	24,113,409	24,113,409	---	10,076,958	8,961,907	(4)	105,503	(4)
Local (including county)	33,013,750	31,669,998	27,277,434	4,392,564	1,343,752	1,195,917	(4)	3,707	(4)
Student fees	2,818,491	[5]83,760	[5]83,760	---	2,734,731	2,734,731	(4)	(4)	(4)
Private gifts and grants	502,639	---	---	---	502,639	430,706	(4)	71,933	(4)
All other sources	8,206,581	1,825,938	1,825,938	---	6,379,643	1,357,910	2,324,376	22,648	860,339
Privately controlled	18,769,816	[6]7,100,000	[6]7,100,000	(7)	11,669,816	7,584,428	1,409,853	388,665	1,123,015
Government	2,354,285	---	---	---	2,354,285	1,444,806	(4)	202,160	580,226
Federal	1,997,399	---	---	---	1,997,399	1,157,297	(4)	151,754	580,226
State	288,261	---	---	---	288,261	220,281	(4)	49,475	(4)
Local (including county)	68,625	---	---	---	68,625	67,228	(4)	931	(4)
Student fees	3,765,370	---	---	---	3,765,370	3,765,370	(4)		(4)
Private gifts and grants	1,081,065	---	---	---	1,081,065	1,000,276	(4)	80,789	(4)
All other sources	11,569,096	7,100,000	7,100,000	(7)	4,469,096	1,373,976	1,409,853	105,716	542,789

[1] Includes estimated income for "other" schools, such as residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, and Federal schools on Federal installations. Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education are included under higher education.

[2] Includes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education. Excludes schools of nursing not affiliated with colleges and universities.

[3] Includes estimates of revenue for plant expansion. Excludes interfund transfers.

[4] Data not available.

[5] Tuition and transportation fees from patrons.

[6] Estimated on the basis of expenditure per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools.

[7] Included in column 4.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1973-74, Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1973-74*, and unpublished data available in the National Center for Education Statistics, (2) U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Table 20.--Estimated expenditures for education, by level of instruction and by type of control: United States, 1975-76 and 1976-77[1]

[In billions of dollars]

Level of instruction and type of control	1975-76			1976-77		
	Total	Current expenditures and interest[2]	Capital outlay	Total	Current expenditures and interest[2]	Capital outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total elementary, secondary, and higher education	$120.1	$108.3	$11.8	$131.1	$118.5	$12.6
Public	97.7	88.1	9.6	106.4	96.3	10.1
Nonpublic	22.4	20.2	2.2	24.7	22.2	2.5
Elementary and secondary regular and other schools[3]	76.3	68.6	6.7	81.9	74.8	7.1
Public	67.3	61.3	6.0	72.9	66.6	6.3
Nonpublic	8.0	7.3	.7	9.0	8.2	.8
Higher education[4]	44.8	39.7	5.1	49.2	43.7	5.5
Public	30.4	26.8	3.6	33.5	29.7	3.8
Nonpublic	14.4	12.9	1.5	15.7	14.0	1.7

[1] These estimates are based on data shown in the National Center for Education Statistics publications: *Statistics of State School Systems*, *Statistics of Higher Education*, and *Bond Sales for Public School Purposes*. Expenditures of public elementary and secondary schools and all institutions of higher education for 1975-76 and 1976-77 are derived from enrollment changes combined with the trend in current expenditures per student. Capital outlay for all institutions of higher education is derived from the 1974-75 capital outlay. All estimates of expenditures for nonpublic and other elementary and secondary schools are based on the assumption that expenditures per teacher (including donated services) are the same as for the public schools. Some previous estimates of the cost of education in nonpublic schools were based on the assumption that per-pupil costs in nonpublic schools were the same as for the public schools. Since the pupil-teacher ratio is higher in nonpublic than in public schools, the previous estimates were higher than those shown here.

[2] Includes estimates for interest, as follows:

[In billions of dollars]

	Elementary-secondary		Higher education	
	Public	Nonpublic	Public	Nonpublic
1975-76	$2.0	$0.2	$0.3	$0.2
1976-77	2.1	.3	.3	.2

[3] Includes other elementary and secondary schools, such as residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, federally operated elementary and secondary schools on posts, and subcollegiate departments of colleges. Expenditures for these schools were estimated as follows:

[In billions of dollars]

	Total	Public	Nonpublic
1975-76	$0.3	$0.2	$0.1
1976-77	.3	.2	.1

[4] Excludes an estimated expenditure of $62 million by public, and $39 million by nonpublic, subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education. These amounts were included with other elementary and secondary school expenditures.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics estimates.

Table 21.–Estimated expenditures of educational institutions, by source of funds: United States, 1969-70 to 1976-77

[Amounts in billions of dollars]

Source of funds, by level of institution and type of control	1969-70		1971-72		1973-74		1975-76		1976-77	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All levels:										
Total public and nonpublic	$70.4	100.0	$83.2	100.0	$98.5	100.0	$120.1	100.0	$131.1	100.0
Federal	7.5	10.7	9.2	11.1	10.2	10.4	13.4	11.1	13.8	10.5
State	22.2	31.5	25.8	31.0	33.2	33.7	41.7	34.7	46.9	35.0
Local	22.6	32.1	26.7	32.1	29.9	30.3	34.3	28.6	37.4	28.5
All other	18.1	25.7	21.5	25.8	25.2	25.6	30.7	25.6	34.0	26.0
Total public	56.8	100.0	67.4	100.0	80.1	100.0	97.7	100.0	108.4	100.0
Federal	5.8	10.2	7.4	11.0	8.3	10.4	10.8	11.0	11.1	10.4
State	22.1	38.9	26.6	38.0	32.9	41.1	41.4	42.4	45.5	42.8
Local	22.5	39.6	26.6	39.4	29.8	37.2	34.2	35.0	37.3	35.1
All other	6.4	11.3	7.8	11.6	9.1	11.3	11.3	11.6	12.6	11.7
Total nonpublic	13.6	100.0	15.8	100.0	18.4	100.0	22.4	100.0	24.7	100.0
Federal	1.7	12.5	1.8	11.4	1.9	10.3	2.6	11.6	2.7	10.9
State	.1	.7	.2	1.3	.3	1.6	.3	1.3	.4	1.6
Local	.1	.7	.1	.6	.1	.6	.1	.5	.1	.4
All other	11.7	86.1	13.7	86.7	16.1	87.5	19.4	86.6	21.5	87.1
Elementary and secondary schools:[1]										
Total public and nonpublic	45.7	100.0	54.0	100.0	64.2	100.0	75.3	100.0	81.9	100.0
Federal	3.4	7.4	4.6	8.5	5.1	7.9	6.4	8.5	6.4	7.8
State	15.8	34.6	18.0	33.3	23.5	36.6	28.3	37.6	31.0	37.9
Local	21.7	47.5	25.6	47.4	28.5	44.4	32.5	43.2	35.4	43.2
All other	4.8	10.5	5.8	10.8	7.1	11.1	8.1	10.7	9.1	11.1
Total public	41.0	100.0	48.3	100.0	57.2	100.0	67.3	100.0	72.9	100.0
Federal	3.4	8.2	4.6	9.5	5.1	8.9	6.4	9.5	6.4	8.8
State	15.8	38.6	18.0	37.2	23.5	41.1	28.3	42.1	31.0	42.5
Local	21.7	52.9	25.6	53.1	28.5	49.8	32.5	48.2	35.4	48.6
All other	.1	.3	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1
Total nonpublic	4.7	100.0	5.7	100.0	7.0	100.0	8.0	100.0	9.0	100.0
Federal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Local	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
All other	4.7	100.0	5.7	100.0	7.0	100.0	8.0	100.0	9.0	100.0
Institutions of higher education:										
Total public and nonpublic	24.7	100.0	29.2	100.0	34.3	100.0	44.8	100.0	49.2	100.0
Federal	4.1	16.6	4.6	15.7	5.1	14.9	7.0	15.6	7.4	15.0
State	6.4	25.9	7.8	26.7	9.7	28.3	13.4	29.9	14.9	30.3
Local	.9	3.6	1.1	3.8	1.4	4.1	1.8	4.0	2.0	4.1
All other	13.3	53.9	15.7	53.8	18.1	52.7	22.6	50.5	24.9	50.6
Total public	15.8	100.0	19.1	100.0	22.9	100.0	30.4	100.0	33.8	100.0
Federal	2.4	14.9	2.8	14.7	3.2	14.1	4.4	14.5	4.7	14.0
State	6.3	39.7	7.6	39.7	9.4	41.1	13.1	42.9	14.5	43.3
Local	.8	5.1	1.0	5.4	1.3	5.5	1.7	5.6	1.9	5.8
All other	6.3	40.3	7.7	40.2	9.0	39.3	11.2	37.0	12.4	36.9
Total nonpublic	8.9	100.0	10.1	100.0	11.4	100.0	14.4	100.0	15.7	100.0
Federal	1.7	18.8	1.8	18.3	1.9	17.1	2.6	17.8	2.7	17.0
State	.1	1.6	.2	2.0	.3	2.5	.3	2.2	.4	2.3
Local	.1	.7	.1	.6	.1	.6	.1	.7	.1	.6
All other	7.0	78.9	8.0	79.2	9.1	79.8	11.4	79.3	12.6	79.9

[1] In addition to regular schools, these figures include other elementary and secondary schools, such as residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, federally operated elementary and secondary schools on posts, and subcollegiate departments of colleges. See footnote 3 of preceding table.

NOTE.–Explanations of data are as follows:

Data sources

Data are based on statistics shown in U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, publications: *Statistics of State School Systems*, biennially 1963-64 through 1973-74, *Statistics of Public Schools*, annually fall 1964 through fall 1974, *Financial Statistics of Higher Education*, annually 1965-66 through 1974-75; and unpublished data in the National Center for Education Statistics.

Definitions

Total expenditures are defined as the expenditure of all money from both loans and grants and exclude only the funds used for reducing debt. Expenditures from Federal, State, and local sources are defined as institutional expenditures of all grants (but not loans) of funds received from those sources. Expenditures from all other sources include all funds received by the institutions that were not received as grants from Federal, State, and local governments. Loans from any source are included in this category. (It was estimated that in 1976 about $33 million in Federal loans to institutions of higher education were included in the "all other" category shown here.)

Since the foregoing definitions are aimed at showing sources of funds through the eyes of educational institutions, the Federal figures shown in this table are different from the ones shown in the chapter on Federal funds for education. The three main reasons for the difference are as follows:

(1) Different items are included. For example, the tables on Federal funds show grants and loans to individuals, which would show up in institutional accounts as receipts from tuition or auxiliary services; or they may be spent for board and room outside the institution and not be receipts of the institution from any source.

(2) The same items may be handled differently. For example, the tables on Federal funds show only basic research for institutions of higher education, while the institutions include some applied research grants from the Federal Government.

(3) The tables on Federal funds frequently show obligated funds, while the institutional figures show expenditures.

Method

The total expenditures shown here were estimated according to the method shown in footnote 1 of the preceding table. The breakdown by source of funds was estimated by first adjusting receipts to equate them with expenditures, and then assuming a continuation of the trend in the amount of receipts from each source. Equating receipts to expenditures was accomplished mainly by including loans and excluding receipts that were used for reduction of debt.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNP

Expenditures for public and nonpublic schools at all levels of education from preprimary through graduate school amounted to approximately $120 billion during the 1975-76 school year. Total spending has risen rapidly in recent years, reflecting the growth of the population in the high school and college age groups as well as the increased efforts of the Nation to provide quality education for its young people. Expenditures during 1975-76 were more than twice the $57.2 billion expended in 1967-68 and nearly five times the $24.7 billion spent in 1959-60. These comparisons, of course, do not allow for the effects of inflationary pressures upon the purchasing power of the dollar through the years.

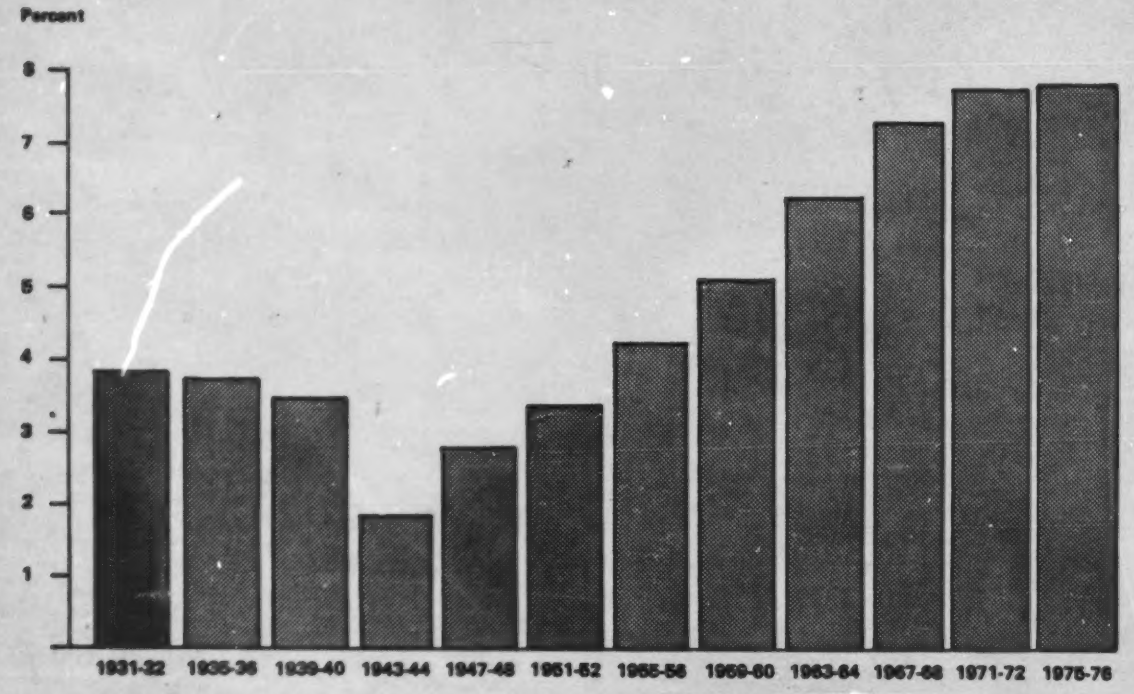
Figure 3 measures support for education since the early 1930's by comparing expenditures with the gross national product (GNP). The GNP, which is calculated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, represents the total national output of goods and services at market prices. It measures this output in terms of the expenditures by which the goods and services are acquired. The expenditures comprise purchases of goods and services by consumers and government, gross private domestic investment, and net exports of goods and services." It thus constitutes a convenient yardstick by means of which one may appraise the level of educational expenditures.

The percentage of the gross national product that went for education has varied widely over the past four decades. In the early and middle 1930's, about 4 percent of the GNP was spent for education. Subsequently, there was a decline extending into the mid-1940's. The low point (in modern times) of 1.8 percent was reached during the war year of 1943-44. Except for a brief period during the Korean conflict, there was a steady increase in the proportion of the GNP spent for education from the end of World War II until the early 1970's. Since 1971-72, educational expenditures appear to have stabilized at a high level—just under 8 percent of the GNP.

—W. VANCE GRANT

Specialist in Education Statistics

Figure 3.--Total expenditures for education as a percentage of the gross national product: United States, 1931-32 to 1975-76



SOURCE: See table 23.

Table 22.–Expenditures for education, including capital outlay, by level of instruction and by type of control: United States, 1971-72 and 1973-74

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures by level of instruction	1971-72			1973-74		
	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All levels (elementary, secondary, higher)[1]	$83,220,945	$67,396,732	$15,825,213	$98,512,847	$80,120,362	$18,392,486
Current expenditures (including interest)[1]	74,551,080	60,275,659	14,275,421	89,295,917	72,527,663	16,768,254
Capital outlay or plant expansion	8,669,865	7,120,073	1,549,792	9,216,930	7,592,689	1,624,241
Elementary and secondary schools[2]	53,672,166	48,050,283	[3]5,621,883	63,963,768	56,970,355	[3]6,993,413
Current expenditures (including interest)	48,691,520	43,591,334	[3]5,100,186	58,282,336	51,991,379	[3]6,290,957
Capital outlay	4,980,646	[4]4,458,949	[3]521,697	5,681,432	[4]4,978,976	[3]602,456
Kindergarten through 8th grade[5]	32,203,300	28,830,170	3,373,130	38,318,261	34,182,213	4,136,048
Grades 9-12 and postgraduate[5]	21,468,866	19,220,113	2,248,753	25,645,507	22,788,142	2,757,365
Other elementary and secondary schools	300,000	200,000	100,000	300,000	200,000	100,000
Higher education (excluding subcollegiate departments)	29,248,779	19,146,449	10,103,330	34,349,079	22,949,997	11,399,082
Current expenditures	25,559,560	16,484,325	9,075,235	30,713,581	20,336,284	10,377,297
Educational and general	19,200,505	12,906,763	6,293,742	23,257,361	16,076,536	7,180,825
Auxiliary enterprises	3,178,272	1,912,131	1,266,141	3,613,256	2,207,882	1,405,374
Student-aid expenditures	1,241,372	621,386	619,986	1,396,488	705,691	690,797
Major service programs	1,939,411	1,044,045	895,366	2,446,476	1,346,176	1,100,300
Expenditures from plant funds[6]	3,689,219	2,661,124	1,028,095	3,635,498	2,613,713	1,021,785

[1] Includes an estimate for "other" elementary and secondary schools, such as residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, federally operated elementary and secondary schools on posts, and subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education.

[2] Excludes expenditures for the "other" schools described in footnote 1.

[3] Estimated on the basis of expenditure per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools.

[4] Includes capital outlay of $113,300,745 in 1971-72 and $390,607,877 in 1973-74 by State and local schoolhousing authorities.

[5] Distribution between grade groups (kindergarten-grade 8, grades 9-12 and postgraduate) estimated on the assumption that the cost per pupil in grades 9-12 is 50 percent higher than in grades K-8.

[6] Excludes expenditures for plant expansion directly from current funds.

NOTE.–Data for 1971-72 on public and private elementary and secondary schools have been revised since originally published. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems; Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education*; and unpublished data available in the National Center for Education Statistics. (2) U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Table 23.–Gross national product related to total expenditures[1] for education: United States, 1929–30 to 1975–76

Calendar year	Gross national product (in millions)	School year	Expenditures for education	
			Total (in thousands)	As a percent of gross national product
1	2	3	4	5
1929	$103,096	1929-30	$3,233,601	3.1
1931	75,820	1931-32	2,966,464	3.9
1933	55,601	1933-34	2,294,896	4.1
1935	72,247	1935-36	2,649,914	3.7
1937	90,446	1937-38	3,014,074	3.3
1939	90,494	1939-40	3,199,593	3.5
1941	124,540	1941-42	3,203,548	2.6
1943	191,592	1943-44	3,522,007	1.8
1945	212,010	1945-46	4,167,597	2.0
1947	232,757	1947-48	6,574,379	2.8
1949	258,023	1949-50	8,795,635	3.4
1951	330,183	1951-52	11,312,446	3.4
1953	$366,129	1953-54	$13,949,876	3.8
1955	399,266	1955-56	16,811,651	4.2
1957	442,755	1957-58	21,119,565	4.8
1959	486,465	1959-60	24,722,464	5.1
1961	523,292	1961-62	29,366,305	5.6
1963	594,738	1963-64	36,010,210	6.1
1965	688,110	1965-66	45,397,713	6.6
1967	796,912	1967-68	57,213,374	7.2
1969	93[illegible]541	1969-70	[2]70,400,980	7.5
1971	1,063,436	1971-72	[2]83,220,945	7.8
1973	1,306,554	1973-74	98,512,847	7.5
1975	1,516,338	1975-76	[3]120,100,000	7.9

[1] Includes expenditures of public and nonpublic schools at all levels of education (elementary, secondary, and higher).

[2] Revised since originally published.

[3] Estimated.

NOTE.–Beginning with 1959-60 school year, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems; Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education;* and unpublished data. (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1965, January 1976, and July 1976.

Table 24.--Direct expenditures of State and local governments for all functions and for education, by per capita amount and percent of per capita income: 1973-74

State	Per capita personal income, 1973	Direct general expenditures, 1973-74			
		All functions		Education	
		Amount per capita	Percent of per capita income[1]	Amount per capita	Percent of per capita income[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	$5,049	$936.88	18.6	$358.74	7.1
Alabama	3,905	712.37	18.2	272.46	7.0
Alaska	6,005	2,501.17	41.7	827.44	13.8
Arizona	4,833	892.20	18.5	398.41	8.2
Arkansas	3,962	609.17	15.4	239.06	6.0
California	5,497	1,118.87	20.4	400.20	7.3
Colorado	5,137	953.84	18.6	438.51	8.5
Connecticut	5,929	954.53	16.1	356.52	6.0
Delaware	5,846	1,056.71	18.1	509.55	8.7
District of Columbia	6,420	1,753.26	27.3	372.49	5.8
Florida	5,107	783.33	15.3	295.79	5.8
Georgia	4,441	794.03	17.9	290.85	6.5
Hawaii	5,570	1,348.61	24.2	391.51	7.0
Idaho	4,489	818.67	18.2	301.53	6.7
Illinois	5,750	946.33	16.5	386.15	6.7
Indiana	4,969	715.44	14.4	336.07	6.8
Iowa	5,344	850.63	15.9	391.67	7.3
Kansas	5,276	830.45	15.7	345.26	6.5
Kentucky	4,048	712.96	17.6	282.66	7.0
Louisiana	3,961	822.41	20.8	296.89	7.5
Maine	4,158	823.61	19.8	295.81	7.1
Maryland	5,453	1,055.00	19.3	396.31	7.3
Massachusetts	5,262	1,058.10	20.1	373.39	7.1
Michigan	5,509	1,030.47	18.7	422.56	7.7
Minnesota	5,112	1,041.69	20.4	418.25	8.2
Mississippi	3,579	734.05	20.5	276.16	7.7
Missouri	4,794	721.61	15.1	296.02	6.2
Montana	4,781	898.84	18.8	379.33	7.9
Nebraska	5,251	825.72	15.7	333.37	6.3
Nevada	5,742	1,144.96	19.9	367.80	6.4
New Hampshire	4,833	774.85	16.7	296.02	6.4
New Jersey	5,718	978.48	17.1	378.12	6.6
New Mexico	3,927	839.30	21.4	383.81	9.8
New York	5,657	1,448.20	25.6	447.36	7.9
North Carolina	4,300	685.10	15.9	310.43	7.2
North Dakota	5,768	889.18	15.4	350.59	6.1
Ohio	5,063	753.51	14.9	296.48	5.8
Oklahoma	4,336	772.86	17.8	287.34	6.6
Oregon	4,848	989.75	20.4	403.06	8.3
Pennsylvania	4,989	885.03	17.7	341.69	6.8
Rhode Island	4,873	903.12	18.5	344.34	7.1
South Carolina	3,972	739.39	18.6	312.66	7.9
South Dakota	4,967	867.42	17.5	350.28	7.1
Tennessee	4,206	734.83	17.5	265.03	6.3
Texas	4,632	719.97	15.5	313.57	6.8
Utah	4,186	840.37	20.1	423.77	10.1
Vermont	4,296	1,063.63	24.8	400.16	9.3
Virginia	4,902	821.14	16.8	341.20	7.0
Washington	5,146	1,041.94	20.2	416.57	8.1
West Virginia	3,989	815.30	20.4	293.47	7.4
Wisconsin	4,831	978.56	20.3	409.92	8.5
Wyoming	4,945	1,107.00	22.4	478.33	9.7

[1] Percentages were computed by the National Center for Education Statistics.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1976. *(2) Bureau of the Census, Governmental Finances in* 1973-74, Series GF74, No. 5.

Table 25.–National Assessment of Educational Progress for age 9, by subject and by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1969–73

Selected characteristics of participants	Science	Writing	Citizenship	Reading	Literature	Music	Social studies	Mathematics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
National median ρ[1]	63.2	28.3	64.1	70.4	43.9	58.8	72.2	36.7
Median delta ρ[1] (difference from national medians):								
Region:								
Southeast	–5.1	–3.1	–2.1	–5.9	–4.0	–2.8	–2.3	–5.6
West	–0.1	–1.5	0.0	–0.9	–0.5	–1.9	–2.4	0.0
Central	1.6	0.8	0.1	2.9	2.4	1.5	1.0	1.9
Northeast	2.3	3.5	1.9	2.1	0.6	3.2	2.9	2.9
Sex:								
Male	0.8	–4.0	0.1	–2.4	–0.7	–0.3	0.4	0.7
Female	–1.0	4.1	–0.2	2.3	0.6	0.3	–0.4	–0.7
Race:								
Black	–14.6	–12.6	–8.9	–16.3	–12.9	–7.9	–11.2	–12.9
White	3.1	2.6	1.9	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.9
Other	–10.4	–12.0	–8.9	–7.4	–8.6	–7.8	...	–6.4
Parental education:								
No high school	–7.2	–11.3	–5.5	–9.1	–7.3	–5.9	–6.6	–6.9
Some high school	–4.8	–5.5	–3.3	–4.8	–4.2	–4.6	–2.8	–3.5
Graduated high school	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3
Post high school	5.8	6.1	3.9	6.8	5.8	5.0	5.5	5.8
Unknown	–4.6	–4.5	–5.3	–4.7	–4.5	–3.1	...	–3.1
Size and type of community:								
Low metropolitan	–15.1	–14.2	–5.7	–14.3	–9.4	–8.8	–11.1	–10.8
Extreme rural	–6.3	–4.6	–3.3	–4.4	–3.6	–2.7	–2.8	–3.6
Small place	0.9	–0.6	0.0	–0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	–0.5
Medium city	0.8	2.1	1.4	0.1	–1.2	0.5	0.2	0.8
Main big city	–2.7	–2.9	–0.3	1.4	–0.5	0.0	–0.2	–0.9
Urban fringe	2.6	2.4	0.4	2.1	2.4	0.3	0.6	2.4
High metropolitan	7.2	5.8	3.4	8.4	7.5	5.5	6.7	8.1

[1] The median delta ρ is a single number used in National Assessment to describe a group's performance. The percent correct, or the ρ, for an exercise (test item) can be expressed for the Nation as a whole or for any of the National Assessment groups. The difference between these percentages is the delta ρ for the exercise. The median delta ρ for a group is the median of all delta ρ's for the group.

NOTE.–Data are for the following years:
1969–70: Science, Writing, Citizenship
1970–71: Reading, Literature
1971–72: Music, Social Studies
1972–73: Mathematics

SOURCE: Taken from material available in the files of National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203. September, 1975.

Table 26.–National Assessment of Educational Progress for age 13, by subject and by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1969–73

Selected characteristics of participants	Science	Writing	Citizenship	Reading	Literature	Music	Social studies	Mathematics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
National median ρ[1]	58.3	55.4	63.1	68.1	53.4	48.9	66.2	51.3
Median delta ρ[1] (difference from national medians[1]):								
Region:								
Southeast	–4.8	–5.1	–3.4	–4.8	–3.7	–2.2	–3.5	–5.0
West	–0.5	–0.6	–0.4	–0.3	1.2	–0.6	–1.2	–2.0
Central	1.9	1.6	1.1	2.3	0.8	1.5	1.5	2.5
Northeast	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.1	1.1	0.5	3.0	3.9
Sex:								
Male	1.5	–3.4	0.3	–2.5	–1.6	–0.9	0.1	0.4
Female	–1.4	3.2	–0.4	2.3	1.6	0.9	–0.1	–0.4
Race:								
Black	–15.1	–13.3	–7.1	–15.6	–12.4	–5.9	–13.1	–18.5
White	3.1	3.0	1.6	2.7	2.3	1.1	2.3	3.9
Other	–9.9	–12.6	–8.6	–4.0	–0.7	–4.1	...	–10.9
Parental education:								
No high school	–11.8	–9.3	–9.6	–11.9	–9.5	–5.1	–8.4	–11.9
Some high school	–6.2	–7.4	–6.3	–4.5	–3.7	–3.2	–5.5	–8.1
Graduated high school	–1.4	–2.0	–1.4	0.6	–0.3	–0.1	–0.4	–0.1
Post high school	5.1	5.5	3.9	6.7	5.9	3.3	6.4	8.3
Unknown	–7.7	–6.3	–6.3	–10.4	–9.9	–5.4	...	–11.7
Size and type of community:								
Low metropolitan	–13.7	–10.5	–6.0	–8.1	–5.4	–4.5	–8.7	–14.9
Extreme rural	–6.2	–6.3	–4.3	–3.9	–3.1	–1.4	–2.6	–2.1
Small place	0.5	–0.7	–0.3	–0.5	–0.6	0.1	–0.5	–0.1
Medium city	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5
Main big city	–3.9	–0.4	0.0	–1.3	–0.8	–1.0	–0.2	–1.0
Urban fringe	2.8	1.8	0.8	2.2	1.3	0.0	0.7	1.5
High metropolitan	6.2	7.5	4.3	5.6	5.5	3.4	7.3	10.2

[1] The median delta ρ is a single number used in National Assessment to describe a group's performance. The percent correct, or the ρ, for an exercise (test item) can be expressed for the Nation as a whole or for any of the National Assessment groups. The difference between these percentages is the delta ρ for the exercise. The median delta ρ for a group is the median of all delta ρ's for the group.

NOTE.–Data are for the following years:
1969–70: Science, Writing, Citizenship
1970–71: Reading, Literature
1971–72: Music, Social Studies
1972–73: Mathematics

SOURCE: Taken from material available in the files of National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203. September, 1975.

Table 27.–National Assessment of Educational Progress for age 17, by subject and by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1969–73

Selected characteristics of participants	Science	Writing	Citizenship	Reading	Literature	Music	Social studies	Mathematics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
National median ρ[1]	47.0	62.5	61.8	77.5	61.3	49.2	73.8	57.1
Median delta ρ[1] (difference from national medians):								
Region:								
Southeast	–5.0	–7.8	–6.4	–4.9	–4.4	–1.6	–2.8	–5.2
West	1.6	4.1	2.4	–0.1	0.4	–0.8	–1.4	–0.4
Central	–0.1	2.2	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
Northeast	2.6	0.3	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.5	2.5	3.4
Sex:								
Male	2.8	–3.4	0.4	–2.0	–1.1	–0.9	0.6	2.3
Female	–2.4	3.0	–0.4	1.9	1.0	0.8	–0.6	–2.2
Race:								
Black	–11.9	–19.8	–9.8	–16.4	–13.9	–5.6	–13.3	–21.0
White	2.0	2.8	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.2	2.6	4.0
Other	–6.8	–8.2	–5.1	–3.5	–3.6	–7.2	...	–11.0
Parental education:								
No high school	–8.4	–10.8	–9.1	–11.1	–10.9	–7.6	–12.3	–14.4
Some high school	–7.7	–10.7	–8.6	–6.0	–6.5	–4.3	–6.1	–11.3
Graduated high school	0.1	1.2	0.3	–0.3	–0.6	–0.3	–0.5	–1.3
Post high school	5.0	6.4	5.0	5.6	6.9	3.6	5.6	8.8
Unknown	–9.1	–11.8	–11.0	–7.9	–9.4	–6.9	...	–14.2
Size and type of community:								
Low metropolitan	–7.4	–10.4	–4.8	–7.7	–7.2	–3.3	–6.3	–14.0
Extreme rural	–3.6	–4.1	–4.8	–2.6	–2.4	–1.3	–2.1	–4.1
Small place	–1.5	0.0	–1.9	–1.4	–0.7	–0.5	–0.4	0.3
Medium city	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.8
Main big city	0.2	–0.6	0.3	1.3	–0.6	–0.4	–0.9	–2.4
Urban fringe	0.9	3.0	2.4	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.8
High metropolitan	5.1	6.6	5.3	5.6	5.3	3.5	6.5	9.9

[1] The median delta ρ is a single number used in National Assessment to describe a group's performance. The percent correct, or the ρ, for an exercise (test item) can be expressed for the Nation as a whole or for any of the National Assessment groups. The difference between these percentages is the delta ρ for the exercise. The median delta ρ for a group is the median of all delta ρ's for the group.

NOTE.–Data are for the following years:
1969–70: Science, Writing, Citizenship
1970–71: Reading, Literature
1971–72: Music, Social Studies
1972–73: Mathematics

SOURCE: Taken from material available in the files of National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203. September, 1975.

Table 28.–National Assessment of Educational Progress for young adults (ages 26–35), by subject and by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1969–73

Selected characteristics of participants	Science	Writing	Citizenship	Reading	Literature	Music	Social studies	Mathematics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
National median ρ[1]	51.2	58.4	60.4	83.5	64.0	41.5	72.4	59.3
Median delta ρ[1] (difference from national medians):								
Region:								
Southeast	–5.0	–8.1	–5.0	–8.1	–7.3	–3.9	–5.1	–3.4
West	2.4	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.3	0.1	1.9	1.3
Central	0.6	2.9	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.9
Northeast	0.6	1.9	0.9	1.0	2.4	1.8	0.7	0.4
Sex:								
Male	5.2	–2.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	–0.9	2.3	5.4
Female	–4.7	2.1	–1.3	–0.3	–0.1	0.9	–2.2	–5.0
Race:								
Black	–15.9	–18.9	–9.7	–18.7	–16.4	–9.0	–18.0	–24.5
White	2.6	3.2	1.5	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.9	3.9
Other	–10.9	–16.1	–7.7	–5.4	–3.9	–9.5	...	–12.4
Parental education:								
No high school	–8.0	–11.0	–6.5	–6.6	–8.7	–6.9	–9.3	–9.7
Some high school	–1.7	–1.9	–0.9	–0.4	–1.5	–2.1	–1.8	–4.8
Graduated high school	3.0	4.9	2.4	2.8	1.8	1.3	3.2	3.0
Post high school	9.0	12.5	7.5	7.9	10.1	9.0	9.4	12.2
Unknown	–16.8	–21.2	–14.2	–19.1	–14.5	–10.4	...	–22.4
Size and type of community:								
Low metropolitan	–10.2	–10.9	–8.0	...	...	–6.8	–12.7	–14.5
Extreme rural	–4.7	–6.5	–4.0	...	...	–4.4	–3.0	–2.3
Small place	–2.8	–3.2	–2.3	...	...	–0.7	0.6	0.1
Medium city	0.3	0.3	–1.1	...	...	0.4	0.4	0.8
Main big city	–2.9	–8.2	–2.2	...	...	–1.2	–2.2	–0.1
Urban fringe	0.7	1.1	0.3	...	...	0.5	1.6	0.4
High metropolitan	10.8	13.2	8.6	...	...	8.7	8.7	10.0

[1] The median delta ρ is a single number used in National Assessment to describe a group's performance. The percent correct, or the ρ, for an exercise (test item) can be expressed for the Nation as a whole or for any of the National Assessment groups. The difference between these percentages is the delta ρ for the exercise. The median delta ρ for a group is the median of all delta ρ's for the group.

NOTE.–Data are for the following years:
1969–70: Science, Writing, Citizenship
1970–71: Reading, Literature
1971–72: Music, Social Studies
1972–73: Mathematics

SOURCE: Taken from material available in the files of National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203. September, 1975.

Table 28.–National Assessment of Educational Progress in science for ages 9, 13, and 17, by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1969–70 and 1972–73

Selected characteristics of participants	Age 9			Age 13			Age 17[1]		
	Mean % correct		Mean change	Mean % correct		Mean change	Mean % correct		Mean change
	1969-70	1972-73		1969-70	1972-73		1969-70	1972-73	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All participants	61.1	59.4	−1.7	60.2	58.3	−1.9	45.6	42.3	−3.2
Region:									
Northeast	63.4	61.3	−2.2	62.0	60.7	−1.3	47.9	44.4	−3.5
Southeast	55.8	55.4	−0.4	55.1	55.4	0.3	42.4	40.8	−1.6
Central	62.6	60.8	−1.8	62.6	59.9	−2.8	45.5	42.5	−3.0
West	61.4	60.0	−1.4	59.8	56.9	−2.9	45.6	41.1	−4.5
Sex:									
Male	62.2	60.5	−1.6	62.3	60.5	−1.9	48.8	45.3	−3.4
Female	60.0	58.4	−1.7	58.2	56.2	−2.0	42.6	39.6	−3.0
Race:									
Black	47.0	46.1	−0.9	44.9	41.7	−1.7	33.9	32.0	−1.9
White	64.1	62.6	−1.5	63.5	61.8	−3.2	47.2	44.5	−2.7
Parental education:									
No high school	52.8	53.3	0.5	48.8	49.4	0.7	37.4	35.0	−2.4
Some high school	55.6	55.9	0.4	53.1	52.2	−0.9	40.4	36.3	−4.1
Graduated high school	61.5	60.5	−1.0	58.5	58.1	−0.4	43.9	41.1	−2.7
Post high school	67.0	65.1	−1.9	65.7	64.9	−0.9	49.5	46.7	−2.9
Unknown	56.8	55.6	−1.2	52.2	48.3	−3.8	38.7	34.0	−4.8
Size and type of community:									
Extreme rural	55.3	56.5	1.2	54.0	56.2	2.2	41.7	40.7	−1.0
Low metropolitan	46.2	46.0	−0.2	47.2	44.9	−2.3	38.6	34.2	−4.5
High metropolitan	69.2	66.5	−2.7	66.6	65.4	−1.2	50.9	46.9	−4.1
Main big city	59.0	58.0	−1.0	57.9	55.8	−2.0	44.9	39.6	−5.4
Urban fringe	63.2	61.1	−2.1	63.2	59.1	−4.1	46.2	42.4	−3.9
Medium city	62.3	60.9	−1.3	61.6	59.5	−2.1	46.6	42.7	−3.9
Small place	62.3	60.2	−2.1	61.5	59.6	−1.9	46.1	43.5	−2.6

[1] All participants of this age were in school.

NOTE.–The mean change is equal to the difference in the mean correct for each year but may differ in this table due to rounding.

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Assessment of Educational Progress, Denver, Colorado.

Table 30.–National Assessment of Educational Progress in reading for ages 9, 13, and 17, by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1970–71 and 1974–75

Selected characteristics of participants	Age 9			Age 13			Age 17[1]		
	Mean % correct		Mean change	Mean % correct		Mean change	Mean % correct		Mean change
	1970-71	1974-75		1970-71	1974-75		1970-71	1974-75	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All participants	64.0	65.2	1.2	60.6	60.7	0.1	72.1	72.0	−0.1
Region:									
Northeast	65.8	66.8	1.0	63.2	62.1	−1.1	74.0	73.5	−0.5
Southeast	59.0	61.8	2.8	55.4	57.1	1.7	67.0	67.9	0.9
Central	66.6	67.5	0.9	63.2	63.4	0.3	74.4	74.4	(2)
West	63.3	64.1	0.7	59.9	59.8	−0.1	71.5	71.0	−0.5
Sex:									
Male	61.6	63.1	1.4	58.0	58.1	0.1	70.3	70.1	−0.1
Female	66.3	67.3	1.0	63.2	63.4	0.2	73.9	73.8	−0.1
Race:									
Black	49.7	54.5	4.8	45.6	46.4	0.8	55.2	55.4	0.2
White	66.4	67.7	1.2	63.3	63.5	0.3	74.4	74.8	0.4
Parental education:									
No high school	54.9	57.2	2.4	49.0	49.5	0.5	60.8	61.7	0.9
Some high school	59.0	58.9	−0.1	55.5	54.8	−0.7	65.9	65.1	−0.8
Graduated high school	64.7	66.1	1.4	61.2	60.2	−1.0	71.5	70.8	−0.7
Post high school	70.1	69.5	−0.5	67.3	67.3	(2)	77.8	77.1	−0.7
Size and type of community:									
Extreme rural	60.9	63.0	2.1	56.7	56.8	(2)	69.1	70.3	1.2
Low metropolitan	52.8	55.2	2.5	51.0	48.9	−2.1	63.9	62.8	−1.1
High metropolitan	71.6	71.2	−0.4	68.3	68.7	0.3	78.9	78.7	−0.2
Main big city	65.1	62.9	−2.2	62.2	60.1	−2.1	72.2	71.9	−0.3
Urban fringe	66.5	67.3	0.9	62.6	63.1	0.5	73.4	74.2	0.8
Medium city	64.0	65.5	1.6	60.0	59.6	−0.5	73.0	71.9	−1.0
Small place	63.4	65.8	2.3	60.0	61.5	1.4	71.4	72.7	1.3

[1] All participants of this age were in school.

[2] Less than .05.

NOTE.–The mean change is equal to the difference in the mean correct for each year but may differ in this table due to rounding.

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Assessment of Educational Progress, Denver, Colorado, August 1976.

CHAPTER II

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

The United States has gone a long way toward providing universal elementary and secondary education for its citizens. While regulations differ somewhat from one jurisdiction to another, it may be said in general that free public education is available to all and that school attendance is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16. A school dropout before the age of 16 is becoming a rarity in this country, and the great majority of young people graduate from high school.

Elementary and secondary education is offered by some 63,600 public elementary schools, 25,700 public secondary schools, 14,000 nonpublic elementary schools, and 3,700 nonpublic secondary schools. Pupils in the regular public school system account for about 88 percent of the total enrollment in kindergarten through grade 8, and for 91 percent of the total in grades 9 through 12. Enrollment in nonpublic schools, which grew at a rapid pace in the 1950's and early 1960's, has tended to decline somewhat in recent years. Today nearly 1 pupil in 9 is enrolled in a nonpublic (church-related or nonsectarian) school.

The National Center for Education Statistics obtains statistics each fall from the State departments of education on the pupils, teachers, and estimated expenditures of public elementary and secondary day schools. These data are usually available within about 5 months after the opening of the school year. More comprehensive statistics on the organization, staff, pupils, and finances of public schools are collected biennially from the same sources. The data from the two surveys are published in *Fall Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools* and *Statistics of State School Systems*, respectively. In these two publications emphasis is placed upon State and national totals. To secure data on pupils, staff, and finances at the local level, the National Center for Education Statistics conducts a survey of *Statistics of Local Public School Systems*. Separate reports have been issued on the pupils and staff and on the finances of these systems.

In recent years the National Center for Education Statistics has expanded its coverage of nonpublic schools with the publication of *Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools*. The latest report in this series covers the school year 1970-71. Valuable information on nonpublic schools has also been made available by State education agencies, the National Catholic Educational Association, and the Bureau of the Census.

Other recurring reports of the National Center for Education Statistics which have appeared at less frequent intervals are the studies of public secondary day schools, offerings and enrollments in high school subjects, and special education for exceptional children. The most recent statistics from each of these surveys, supplemented by estimates where appropriate, are summarized in the tables which follow.

In editions of the *Digest* prior to 1975, the statistics on vocational education appeared in the chapter on elementary and secondary education. In 1975 and again in the present edition, they may be found in a new chapter entitled Adult and Vocational Education (chapter IV).

In general, the statistics in this chapter cover 48 States and the District of Columbia through 1957-58. Data for 1959-60 and subsequent years also include both Alaska and Hawaii. Any deviation from this rule is clearly indicated in the tabular presentation.

Table 31.--Enrollment in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by level and by State: Fall 1975 and fall 1976

State or other area	Fall 1975			Fall 1976[1]		
	Total	Kindergarten through grade 8	Grades 9-12 and postgraduate	Total	Kindergarten through grade 8	Grades 9-12 and postgraduate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	44,836,490	30,544,746	14,293,744	44,393,000	30,072,000	14,321,000
Alabama	759,346	520,406	238,941	750,000	511,000	239,000
Alaska	89,295	64,574	24,721	89,000	65,000	24,000
Arizona	[1]492,995	[1]349,831	[1]143,164	488,000	346,000	142,000
Arkansas	456,703	317,458	139,245	453,000	314,000	139,000
California	4,419,571	2,992,901	1,426,670	4,377,000	2,948,000	1,429,000
Colorado	589,128	383,879	185,249	584,000	379,000	186,000
Connecticut	652,449	449,787	202,662	648,000	444,000	204,000
Delaware	127,476	84,389	43,087	124,000	81,000	43,000
District of Columbia	[2]129,969	94,105	35,864	129,000	93,000	36,000
Florida	1,561,373	1,061,282	490,091	1,536,000	1,043,000	493,000
Georgia	1,090,292	780,505	339,787	1,083,000	741,000	342,000
Hawaii	176,430	120,621	55,809	173,000	117,000	56,000
Idaho	196,616	133,335	63,281	199,000	134,000	65,000
Illinois	2,269,892	1,538,579	731,313	2,246,000	1,514,000	732,000
Indiana	1,226,208	851,386	374,822	1,212,000	839,000	373,000
Iowa	612,111	408,460	203,651	608,000	403,000	206,000
Kansas	448,064	293,673	154,391	444,000	289,000	155,000
Kentucky	691,612	475,098	216,514	684,000	468,000	216,000
Louisiana	847,202	592,479	254,723	839,000	584,000	256,000
Maine	250,931	172,350	78,581	249,000	170,000	79,000
Maryland	880,927	606,512	274,415	870,000	595,000	275,000
Massachusetts	1,196,410	[1]813,410	[1]386,000	1,185,000	800,000	385,000
Michigan	2,073,288	1,418,905	654,383	2,051,000	1,400,000	651,000
Minnesota	879,944	572,827	307,117	870,000	562,000	308,000
Mississippi	512,407	356,234	156,173	506,000	350,000	156,000
Missouri	965,360	645,886	319,474	954,000	634,000	320,000
Montana	171,788	114,646	57,142	169,000	113,000	56,000
Nebraska	315,669	210,445	105,224	311,000	205,000	106,000
Nevada	139,745	95,763	43,982	138,000	94,000	44,000
New Hampshire	174,597	120,395	54,202	173,000	118,000	55,000
New Jersey	[1]1,458,000	[1]998,000	[1]460,000	1,443,000	982,000	461,000
New Mexico	274,612	183,144	91,468	271,000	180,000	91,000
New York	[1]3,401,214	[1]2,281,458	[1]1,119,756	3,369,000	2,248,000	1,121,000
North Carolina	1,184,996	817,537	367,459	1,172,000	805,000	367,000
North Dakota	131,331	83,747	47,584	129,000	81,000	48,000
Ohio	2,292,647	1,535,447	757,200	2,268,000	1,508,000	760,000
Oklahoma	594,816	408,378	186,438	590,000	404,000	186,000
Oregon	477,559	321,449	156,110	475,000	318,000	157,000
Pennsylvania	2,246,218	1,480,733	765,485	2,224,000	1,460,000	764,000
Rhode Island	176,317	121,297	55,020	173,000	118,000	55,000
South Carolina	629,729	443,431	186,298	621,000	434,000	187,000
South Dakota	151,217	99,844	51,373	151,000	99,000	52,000
Tennessee	876,926	626,230	250,696	870,000	620,000	250,000
Texas	2,812,888	1,991,629	821,259	2,791,000	1,961,000	830,000
Utah	309,708	212,452	97,256	306,000	209,000	97,000
Vermont	104,874	73,452	31,422	102,000	71,000	31,000
Virginia	1,103,669	759,306	344,364	1,096,000	749,000	347,000
Washington	785,449	530,116	255,333	777,000	521,000	256,000
West Virginia	404,119	283,044	121,075	400,000	280,000	120,000
Wisconsin	964,219	625,149	339,070	954,000	613,000	341,000
Wyoming	88,184	58,784	29,400	89,000	57,000	32,000
Outlying areas	771,298	523,439	247,829	764,000	515,000	249,000
American Samoa	10,119	8,022	2,097	10,000	8,000	2,000
Canal Zone	10,887	7,672	3,215	11,000	8,000	3,000
Guam	28,591	21,311	7,280	28,000	21,000	7,000
Puerto Rico	697,159	486,737	230,422	691,000	459,000	232,000
Virgin Islands	24,512	19,697	4,815	24,000	19,000	5,000

[1] Estimated.

[2] Does not include 462 tuition grant students and 169 pre-school students in regular budget.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1976*; and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 32.–Enrollment, membership, attendance, and length of school term in public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1973–74

State or other area	Enrollment[1]	Average daily membership (ADM)	Average daily attendance (ADA)	ADA as percent of enrollment	ADA as percent of ADM	Average length of term in days	Average number of days attended per pupil enrolled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States	46,441,189	[2] 44,857,047	41,438,054	89.2	93.0	178.7	159.5
Alabama	[3] 796,073	765,765	723,399	90.9	94.5	176.0	159.9
Alaska	89,732	83,414	77,866	86.8	93.3	176.3	153.0
Arizona	[4] 538,922	476,890	451,078	83.7	94.6	177.1	148.2
Arkansas	[3] 470,631	444,473	418,602	88.9	94.2	175.0	155.7
California	[4] 4,452,064	4,385,283	[5] 4,364,168	[5] 98.0	[5] 99.5	176.0	[5] 172.6
Colorado	602,350	564,871	532,248	88.4	94.2	176.5	160.0
Connecticut	[4] 667,088	666,797	615,443	92.3	92.3	180.0	166.1
Delaware	136,356	131,277	121,106	88.8	92.3	180.0	160.0
District of Columbia	[4] 136,133	133,877	125,953	92.5	94.1	181.0	167.5
Florida	1,663,041	1,525,406	1,401,774	84.8	91.9	179.4	152.2
Georgia	[3] 1,194,723	1,021,435	987,767	82.7	96.7	180.0	148.8
Hawaii	[4] 178,307	177,057	161,458	90.6	91.2	176.4	158.8
Idaho	192,489	(6)	173,795	90.3	(6)	178.8	161.4
Illinois	[4] 2,320,672	2,220,993	2,027,959	87.4	91.3	178.0	155.5
Indiana	[4] 1,226,211	1,146,216	1,078,959	88.0	94.2	180.9	159.2
Iowa	[4] 669,226	623,974	589,892	88.1	94.5	176.6	155.7
Kansas	[4] 459,059	457,268	428,388	93.3	93.7	180.0	168.0
Kentucky	730,835	699,770	652,364	89.3	93.2	174.7	155.9
Louisiana	[4] 870,468	831,481	761,593	87.5	91.6	179.8	157.3
Maine	246,717	243,407	228,360	92.9	93.8	169.0	157.1
Maryland	980,748	903,096	803,569	81.9	89.0	180.0	147.4
Massachusetts	[4] 1,212,254	1,210,647	1,066,006	87.9	88.1	181.0	159.2
Michigan	[4] 2,157,875	(6)	1,985,245	92.0	(6)	[7] 180.0	165.6
Minnesota	912,955	895,387	815,996	89.4	91.1	177.1	158.3
Mississippi	534,667	504,376	483,585	90.4	95.9	177.3	160.3
Missouri	1,069,940	(6)	891,564	83.3	(6)	174.0	145.0
Montana	[4] 172,045	170,166	160,870	93.5	94.5	180.7	169.0
Nebraska	[4] 323,521	320,386	303,198	93.7	94.6	177.4	166.2
Nevada	[4] 136,636	133,517	123,261	90.2	92.3	180.0	162.4
New Hampshire	176,432	167,734	156,518	88.7	93.3	177.2	157.2
New Jersey[8]	[4] 1,559,403	1,468,885	1,328,399	85.2	90.4	[9] 183.6	156.4
New Mexico	292,406	273,729	254,986	87.2	93.2	180.0	157.0
New York	[4] 3,453,332	3,398,953	2,978,886	86.3	87.6	180.0	155.3
North Carolina	[4] 1,173,415	1,159,042	1,108,630	94.5	95.7	180.0	170.1
North Dakota	[5] 145,731	138,075	133,231	91.4	96.5	180.7	165.2
Ohio	[4] 2,378,349	2,339,119	2,162,033	90.9	92.4	178.7	162.4
Oklahoma	630,417	591,911	559,132	88.7	94.5	175.4	155.6
Oregon	495,651	461,287	429,480	86.6	93.1	177.0	153.4
Pennsylvania	2,368,615	2,308,154	2,125,465	89.7	92.1	180.9	162.3
Rhode Island	190,980	181,956	164,812	86.3	90.6	180.0	155.3
South Carolina	626,916	608,445	568,401	90.7	93.4	180.0	163.2
South Dakota	166,066	156,895	149,097	90.3	95.0	176.9	159.8
Tennessee	914,867	869,537	817,902	89.4	94.1	176.1	157.5
Texas	2,910,802	2,713,467	2,512,739	86.3	92.6	179.8	155.2
Utah	316,625	304,417	276,787	87.4	90.9	180.0	157.4
Vermont	[4] 106,236	103,516	99,375	93.5	96.0	176.0	164.6
Virginia	1,123,428	1,074,809	995,524	88.6	92.6	180.2	159.7
Washington	[4] 788,324	781,198	730,605	92.7	93.5	180.0	166.8
West Virginia	[5] 421,046	401,930	374,226	88.9	93.1	178.9	159.0
Wisconsin	[4] 987,022	948,044	876,167	88.8	92.4	180.0	159.8
Wyoming	[4] 85,391	85,286	80,104	93.8	93.9	180.0	168.9
Outlying areas:							
Canal Zone	[4] 11,965	11,869	11,385	95.2	96.0	175.0	165.5
Guam	29,199	25,978	24,081	82.5	92.7	180.0	148.5
Virgin Islands	[4] 22,022	21,943	20,572	93.4	93.8	180.0	168.2

[1] Figure for a given State includes pupils enrolled for the first time in the United States during the school year and pupils transferring to that State from another during the school year (except those with footnotes 3 and 4).
[2] Includes estimates for nonreporting States.
[3] Net enrollment for the school year.
[4] Enrollment not cumulative but as of a specific date.
[5] Data not strictly comparable with those of other States because attendance figures include excused absences and enrollment is not cumulative.
[6] Data not available.
[7] Legal minimum.
[8] Data from published annual State report.
[9] Data for 1971-72 school year.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1973-74.*

Table 33.–Historical summary of public elementary and secondary school statistics: United States, 1869-70 to 1973-74

Item	1869-70	1879-80	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	1969-70	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Population, pupils, and instructional staff												
Total population[1] (thousands)	39,818	50,156	62,948	75,995	90,492	104,512	121,770	130,880	148,665	179,323	203,212	209,843
Population aged 5-17 years, inclusive[1] (thousands)	12,055	16,[illegible]	18,543	21,573	24,009	27,558	31,417	30,150	30,168	43,881	52,490	[2]51,485
Percent of total population aged 5-17	30.3	30.0	29.5	28.4	26.5	26.4	25.8	23.0	20.3	24.5	25.8	24.5
Total enrollment in elementary and secondary day schools (thousands)	6,872	9,867	12,723	15,503	17,814	21,578	25,678	25,434	25,111	36,087	[3]45,619	[3]45,409
Nursery, kindergarten, and grades 1-8 (thousands)	6,792	9,757	12,520	14,984	16,899	19,378	21,279	18,833	19,367	27,802	[3]32,597	[3]31,333
Grades 9-12 and postgraduate (thousands)	[2]80	110	203	519	915	2,200	4,399	6,601	5,725	8,486	[3]13,022	[3]14,076
Percent of total population enrolled	17.3	19.7	20.2	20.4	19.7	20.6	21.1	19.4	16.9	20.1	22.4	21.6
Percent of population aged 5-17 enrolled	57.0	65.5	68.6	71.9	74.2	78.3	81.7	84.4	83.2	82.2	86.9	88.2
Percent of total enrollment in high schools (grades 9-12 and postgraduate)	1.2	1.1	1.6	3.3	5.1	10.2	17.1	26.0	22.7	23.5	28.5	31.0
High school graduates (thousands)	---	---	22	62	111	231	592	1,143	1,083	1,627	2,589	2,762
Average daily attendance (thousands)	4,077	6,144	8,154	10,633	12,827	16,150	21,285	22,042	22,284	32,477	41,934	41,438
Total number of days attended by all pupils enrolled (thousands)	539,063	800,720	1,098,233	1,534,823	2,011,477	2,615,161	3,672,795	3,858,012	3,964,364	5,781,774	7,501,094	7,406,103
Percent of enrolled pupils attending daily	59.3	62.3	64.1	68.6	72.1	74.8	82.8	86.7	88.7	90.0	90.4	89.2
Average length of school term (in days)	132.2	130.3	134.7	144.3	157.5	161.9	172.7	176.0	177.9	178.0	178.9	178.7
Average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled	78.4	81.1	86.3	99.0	113.0	121.2	143.0	151.7	157.9	160.2	161.7	159.5
Total instructional staff (thousands)	---	---	---	---	---	678	880	912	962	1,464	2,253	2,425
Supervisors (thousands)	---	---	---	---	---	7	7	5	9	14	32	38
Principals (thousands)	---	---	---	---	---	14	31	32	39	64	91	100
Teachers, librarians, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff[4] (thousands)	201	287	364	423	523	657	843	875	914	1,387	2,131	2,287
Men (thousands)	78	123	126	127	110	93	140	195	195	[5]402	[5]691	[5]766
Women (thousands)	123	164	238	296	413	565	703	681	719	[5]985	[5]1,440	[5]1,521
Percent men	38.7	42.8	34.5	29.9	21.1	14.1	16.6	22.2	21.3	[5]29.0	[5]32.4	[5]33.5
Finance	Amounts in thousands of dollars (unadjusted)											
Total revenue receipts	---	---	$143,195	$219,763	$433,064	$970,120	$2,088,857	$2,280,527	$5,437,044	$14,746,618	$40,266,923	$68,230,892
Federal Government	---	---	---	---	---	2,475	7,334	39,810	155,848	651,639	3,219,557	4,930,361
State governments	---	---	---	---	---	160,085	353,670	684,354	2,165,689	5,768,047	16,062,776	24,113,409
Local sources, including intermediate	---	---	---	---	---	807,561	1,727,553	1,536,363	3,115,507	8,326,932	20,984,589	29,187,132
Percent of revenue receipts from:												
Federal Government	---	---	---	---	---	.3	.4	1.8	2.9	4.4	8.0	8.5
State governments	---	---	---	---	---	16.5	16.9	30.3	39.8	39.1	39.9	41.4
Local sources, including intermediate	---	---	---	---	---	83.2	82.7	68.0	57.3	56.5	52.1	50.1
Total expenditures for all schools	$63,397	$78,095	$140,507	$214,965	$426,250	$1,036,151	$2,316,790	$2,344,049	$5,837,843	$15,613,255	$40,683,429	$66,970,355
Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools	---	---	114,300	179,514	356,272	861,120	1,843,552	1,941,799	4,887,274	[6]12,329,389	[6]34,217,773	[6]50,024,638
Capital outlay	---	---	26,207	35,451	69,978	153,543	370,878	257,974	1,014,176	2,661,788	4,659,072	4,978,976
Interest on school debt	---	---	---	---	---	18,212	92,536	130,909	100,578	489,514	1,170,782	1,513,534
Other expenditures[7]	---	---	---	---	---	3,277	9,825	13,367	35,814	132,567	636,802	[8]463,207
Percent of total expenditures devoted to:												
Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools	---	---	81.3	83.5	83.6	83.1	79.6	82.8	80.3	[6]79.0	[6]84.1	[6]87.8

Capital outlay	---	---	18.7	18.5	16.4	14.8	16.0	11.0	17.4	17.0	11.5	8.7
Interest on school debt	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	4.0	5.6	1.7	3.1	2.9	2.7
Other expenditures[9]	---	---	---	---	---	.3	.4	.6	.6	.8	1.8	6.0
Data in unadjusted dollars												
Average annual salary of total instructional staff[9]	$189	$195	$252	$325	$486	$871	$1,420	$1,441	$3,010	$5,174	$8,840	$11,188
Personal income[1] per member of the labor force[1]	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,834	1,356	3,400	5,413	8,750	9,794
Total expenditure for all schools per capita of total population	1.59	1.56	2.23	2.83	4.71	9.91	19.03	17.91	39.27	87.07	200.20	271.49
National income[1] per capita of total population	---	---	---	---	---	---	667	587	1,520	2,272	3,829	5,267
Current expenditure[10] per pupil in A.D.A.[11]	---	---	[13]13.99	[13]16.67	[13]27.85	53.32	86.70	88.09	206.83	376.14	815.98	1,207.21
Total expenditure[12] for day schools per pupil in A.D.A.	15.55	12.71	17.23	20.21	33.23	64.16	106.49	105.74	258.85	472.17	955.00	1,363.89
National income per pupil in A.D.A.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,845	3,502	10,312	12,547	18,656	26,744
Current expenditure per day[14] per pupil in A.D.A.	---	---	[13].10	[13].12	[13].18	.33	.50	.50	1.17	2.11	4.56	6.76
Total expenditure for day schools per day per pupil in A.D.A.	.12	.10	.13	.14	.21	.40	.63	.60	1.46	2.65	5.34	7.63
Data in adjusted dollars—1973-74 purchasing power												
Average annual salary of total instructional staff[9]	---	---	---	---	---	$2,130	$ 3,869	$ 4,809	$ 5,928	$ 8,213	$10,917	$11,188
Personal income[1] per member of the labor force[1]	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,462	4,526	6,696	8,593	10,806	9,794
Total expenditure for all schools per capita of total population	---	---	---	---	---	24.24	51.85	59.77	77.34	138.21	247.23	271.49
National income[1] per capita of total population	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,818	1,959	2,994	3,607	4,728	5,267
Current expenditure[10] per pupil in A.D.A.[11]	---	---	---	---	---	130.41	236.25	293.97	411.29	596.50	1,007.85	1,207.21
Total expenditure[12] for day schools per pupil in A.D.A.	---	---	---	---	---	156.92	295.62	352.87	509.81	749.52	1,179.33	1,363.89
National income per pupil in A.D.A.	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,447	11,687	20,309	19,917	23,038	26,744
Current expenditure per day[14] per pupil in A.D.A.	---	---	---	---	---	.81	1.36	1.67	2.30	3.35	5.63	6.76
Total expenditure for day schools per day per pupil in A.D.A.	---	---	---	---	---	.98	1.72	2.00	2.88	4.21	6.59	7.63

[1] Data on population and labor force are from the Bureau of the Census, and data on personal income and national income are from the Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce.
[2] Fall enrollment.
[3] Data for 1870-71.
[4] Prior to 1919-20, data are for the number of different persons employed rather than number of positions.
[5] Distribution estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics.
[6] Because of a modification of the scope of "current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools," data for 1959-60 and later years are not entirely comparable with data for prior years.
[7] Includes summer schools, community colleges, and adult education. Beginning in 1959-60, also includes community services, formerly classified with "current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools."
[8] Excludes community colleges and adult education.
[9] Includes supervisors, principals, teachers, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff.
[10] Excludes current expenditures not allocable to pupil costs.
[11] "A.D.A." means average daily attendance in elementary and secondary day schools.
[12] Includes interest on school debt.
[13] The expenditure figure used here is the sum of current expenditures allocable to pupil costs, capital outlay, and interest on school debt.
[14] Per-day rates derived by dividing annual rates by average length of term.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems.*

Table 34.--Enrollment by grade[1] in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools: United States, 1964-65 to 1975-76

Grade	1964-65[2]	1965-66	1966-67[2]	1967-68[2]	1968-69[2]	1969-70[2]	1970-71[2]	1971-72[2]	1972-73[2]	1973-74[2]	1974-75[2]	1975-76[2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Number, in thousands											
All grades	42,290	42,835	43,866	46,076	46,943	46,531	46,828	47,002	46,868	46,317	45,954	45,735
Kindergarten-grade 8	30,852	31,177	31,766	32,495	32,871	33,249	33,229	32,910	32,481	31,980	31,539	31,186
Kindergarten	2,250	2,328	2,411	2,432	2,577	2,663	2,610	2,533	2,562	2,892	2,917	3,119
1st grade	[3](4,014)	4,097	4,032	4,155	4,082	4,026	3,986	3,737	3,529	3,407	3,364	3,432
2nd grade	3,800	[3](3,766)	3,828	3,866	3,918	3,876	3,817	3,755	3,561	3,389	3,256	3,213
3rd grade	3,662	3,741	[3](3,743)	3,823	3,844	3,883	3,827	3,781	3,714	3,506	3,323	3,227
4th grade	3,523	3,609	3,706	[3](3,741)	3,777	3,820	3,841	3,792	3,753	3,687	3,506	3,312
5th grade	3,466	3,504	3,581	3,723	[3](3,718)	3,777	3,798	3,833	3,786	3,722	3,676	3,483
6th grade	3,362	3,433	3,492	3,607	3,701	[3](3,721)	3,761	3,791	3,837	3,781	3,730	3,682
7th grade	3,363	3,406	3,528	3,614	3,696	3,825	[3](3,827)	3,883	3,913	3,936	3,899	3,835
8th grade	3,212	3,293	3,395	3,515	3,560	3,698	3,763	[3](3,806)	3,847	3,868	3,866	3,863
Grades 9-12 and post-graduate	11,828	11,658	12,132	12,581	12,972	13,282	13,599	14,092	14,187	14,367	14,415	14,550
9th grade	3,198	3,307	3,412	3,546	3,647	3,708	3,810	3,989	[3](3,966)	3,995	4,011	4,049
10th grade	3,085	3,067	3,173	3,389	3,441	3,541	3,606	3,748	3,821	[3](3,825)	3,845	3,890
11th grade	2,778	2,778	2,898	3,012	3,106	3,171	3,261	3,360	3,396	3,480	[3](3,468)	3,499
12th grade	2,560	2,511	2,641	2,636	2,760	2,841	2,893	3,006	3,004	3,063	3,090	[3](3,117)
Postgraduate	7	5	7	16	18	21	29	10	10	14	14	24
	Percent											
All grades	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kindergarten-grade 8	72.5	72.8	72.4	72.1	71.7	71.5	71.0	70.0	69.6	69.0	68.6	68.1
Kindergarten	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.8
1st grade	9.5	9.6	9.3	9.2	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.5
2nd grade	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.0
3rd grade	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.2	7.1
4th grade	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.2
5th grade	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.6
6th grade	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1
7th grade	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4
8th grade	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.4
Grades 9-12 and post-graduate	27.5	27.2	27.6	27.9	28.3	28.5	29.0	30.0	30.4	31.0	31.4	31.9
9th grade	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9
10th grade	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5
11th grade	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.7
12th grade	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8
Postgraduate	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	.1

[1] Enrollment in ungraded and special classes is not shown separately but is prorated among the grades.

[2] Estimated from fall data.

[3] Figures in parentheses, shown in normal progression, indicate enrollments in successive grades of the pupils who entered the first grade in 1964-65, including retarded and accelerated pupils. Because of retardation, school retention rates should not be calculated directly from first-grade enrollment.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.--Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1965-66.* (2) Estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 35.–Selected statistics of local public school systems, by enrollment size: United States, 1970-71

Item	Total	Enrollment size of school system					
		25,000 or more	10,000 to 24,999	5,000 to 9,999	2,500 to 4,999	300 to 2,499	Under 300
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of operating school systems[1]	16,581	184	559	1,112	2,025	7,794	4,907
Number of pupils enrolled[1]	46,023,137	13,429,466	8,554,510	8,034,214	7,134,799	8,305,460	564,687
Preprimary	2,509,155	797,653	471,401	412,016	373,224	432,093	22,767
Elementary	24,249,169	6,846,784	4,378,983	4,260,660	3,895,235	4,464,598	402,910
Secondary	18,534,823	5,524,136	3,572,942	3,249,113	2,761,566	3,291,319	135,748
Special education	729,990	260,893	131,185	112,425	104,775	117,451	3,262
Number of classroom teachers[1]	2,035,226	564,881	371,514	352,399	320,203	394,123	32,106
Preprimary	65,222	20,414	12,127	10,119	9,638	11,591	1,334
Elementary	1,017,519	274,932	179,810	177,794	166,045	198,134	20,804
Secondary	874,103	243,402	164,566	152,397	132,740	171,476	9,522
Special education	78,381	26,133	15,010	12,089	11,780	12,923	445
Average pupil-teacher ratio	23	24	23	23	22	21	18
Preprimary	38	39	39	41	39	37	17
Elementary	24	25	24	24	23	23	19
Secondary	21	23	22	21	21	19	14
Special education	9	10	9	9	9	9	7
	Thousands of dollars						
Revenue receipts, total	$42,423,838	$13,055,913	$7,617,692	$7,374,496	$6,358,499	$7,428,302	$588,935
From local sources	22,861,320	6,963,552	4,176,031	4,012,813	3,404,065	3,954,739	340,120
From intermediate sources	504,049	79,694	70,898	72,091	72,758	176,424	32,186
From State sources	15,783,663	4,701,231	2,881,876	2,800,272	2,427,629	2,799,576	173,077
From Federal sources	3,284,806	1,311,436	488,888	489,320	454,047	497,563	43,552
Current expenditures	37,414,340	11,651,561	6,857,054	6,507,802	5,610,129	6,506,390	482,404
Allocated to pupil costs	35,827,344	11,091,823	6,417,333	6,237,257	5,377,762	6,240,779	462,391
Other current expenditures	1,586,996	559,738	239,721	270,545	232,368	264,611	20,014
Average daily membership	44,984,209	13,248,376	8,112,340	7,951,034	6,943,643	8,158,562	570,252
Current expenditures per pupil in average daily membership	796.44	837.22	791.06	784.48	774.49	784.94	810.85

[1] Data are for fall 1971.

NOTE.–Because of independent weighting of components, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Local Public School Systems, Fall 1971, Pupils and Staff;* and *Statistics of Local Public School Systems, Finances, 1970-71.*

Table 36.--Selected statistics on public elementary and secondary schools in 20 large cities compared with the United States totals: 1975-76

City	Fall enrollment			Classroom teachers	Pupils per teacher	Total expenditures[2] (in thousands)	Current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance[2]	Average annual salary[3] for:	
	Total	Kindergarten–grade 8[1]	Grades 9-12 and postgraduate					Other professional educational staff[3]	Classroom teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	44,838,490	30,544,746	14,293,744	2,203,089	20.4	$67,102,569	$1,388	$13,967	$12,448
20 large cities, total	4,538,759	3,147,021	1,391,738	222,151	20.4	8,411,631	1,812	[4]	15,342
Baltimore, Md	166,370	118,707	47,663	7,865	21.2	247,798	1,609	[5]14,919	12,900
Boston, Mass	[2]85,070	[2]61,910	[2]23,160	4,240	20.1	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Chicago, Ill	526,716	374,883	151,833	23,831	22.1	1,162,780	1,941	[4]	[6]16,722
Cleveland, Ohio	128,127	88,251	39,876	5,401	23.7	228,100	1,733	17,346	13,620
Dallas, Texas	161,187	105,052	46,135	6,534	23.1	203,134	1,312	15,900	13,500
Detroit, Mich	248,007	183,176	64,831	9,411	26.4	360,302	1,475	17,236	15,557
Houston, Tex	208,681	150,541	58,140	9,923	21.0	238,178	1,123	12,391	12,135
Indianapolis, Ind	84,884	59,554	25,330	3,551	23.9	113,000	1,410	15,000	11,000
Los Angeles, Calif	608,998	416,811	192,187	[2]29,400	20.7	1,101,684	1,454	17,230	16,410
Memphis, Tenn	116,831	80,323	36,508	5,622	20.8	121,208	1,037	13,557	10,604
Milwaukee, Wis	115,676	78,772	36,904	5,553	20.8	259,995	2,197	15,700	15,003
New Orleans, La	94,079	65,646	28,433	[2]4,013	23.4	122,625	1,446	[7]17,316	[8]10,399
New York, N.Y.	[2]1,085,807	[2]725,701	[2]360,106	[2]61,694	17.6	2,551,718	2,507	[9]21,600	[9]18,200
Philadelphia, Pa	265,674	180,051	85,623	14,013	19.0	608,881	2,436	16,200	15,664
Phoenix, Ariz	[2]175,111	[2]124,259	[2]50,852	7,934	22.1	270,180	1,325	12,285	11,868
St. Louis, Mo	87,854	61,781	26,073	3,747	23.4	110,494	1,383	18,000	12,000
San Antonio, Tex	67,632	47,380	20,252	3,269	20.7	73,327	1,120	15,180	11,440
San Diego, Calif	121,953	84,618	37,335	[2]5,400	22.6	214,241	1,317	17,070	16,250
San Francisco, Calif	70,133	45,500	24,633	[2]4,108	17.1	154,567	1,974	16,710	15,915
Washington, D.C.	[10]129,969	94,105	35,864	6,642	19.6	269,419	1,954	16,098	15,297

[1] Data include nursery schools and kindergartens operated as part of the regular public school system.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Includes salaries of curriculum specialists, counselors, librarian/media and remedial specialists only. Salaries of classroom teachers, supervisors, and principals are not included except as otherwise footnoted.
[4] Data not available.
[5] Excludes curriculum specialist salaries.
[6] Includes all professional educational staff, excluding principals.
[7] Includes only salaries for supervisors of instruction and special services employees.
[8] Includes salaries of librarians and counselors.
[9] Salary data reported as median salary.
[10] Does not include 462 tuition grant students and 169 preschool students in regular budget.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1975.*

Table 37.--Number and percent of minority students attending public elementary and secondary schools, by level of isolation and minority group: United States,[1] fall 1970 and fall 1972

Minority group	Number	Percent	Level of isolation						
			0–49.9 percent minority	50–100 percent minority	80–100 percent minority	90–100 percent minority	95–100 percent minority	99–100 percent minority	100 percent minority
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total enrollment, all students:									
1970	44,910,403	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	44,646,525	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black enrollment:									
1970	6,712,789	14.9	33.1	66.9	49.4	43.3	38.2	28.0	14.0
1972	6,796,238	15.2	36.3	63.7	45.2	39.2	34.8	25.1	11.2
Spanish-surnamed enrollment:									
1970	2,275,041	5.1	44.2	55.8	33.1	22.9	16.3	5.8	1.8
1972	2,414,179	5.4	43.5	56.5	32.9	23.4	16.0	5.2	1.0
American Indian enrollment:									
1972	232,766	0.5	65.4	34.6	23.3	16.4	10.7	2.2	1.7
Oriental enrollment:									
1972	233,190	0.5	70.6	29.4	11.2	6.7	3.8	1.0	0.1

[1] Excluding Hawaii.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office for Civil Rights, *Fall 1972 Racial and Ethnic Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools.*

Table 38.--Number and percent of public school pupils transported at public expense, and current expenditures for transportation: United States, 1929-30 to 1973-74

School year	Total enrollment	Pupils transported at public expense		Expenditure of public funds	
		Number	Percent of total enrollment	Total, excluding capital outlay (in thousands)	Average cost per pupil transported
1	2	3	4	5	6
1929-30 ...	25,678,015	1,902,826	7.4	$54,823	$28.81
1931-32 ...	26,275,441	2,419,173	9.2	58,078	24.01
1933-34 ...	26,434,193	2,794,724	10.6	53,906	19.29
1935-36 ...	26,367,093	3,250,658	12.3	62,653	19.27
1937-38 ...	25,975,108	3,769,242	14.5	75,637	20.07
1939-40 ...	25,433,542	4,144,161	16.3	83,283	20.10
1941-42 ...	24,562,473	4,503,081	18.3	92,922	20.64
1943-44 ...	23,266,616	4,512,412	19.4	107,754	23.88
1945-46 ...	23,299,941	5,056,966	21.7	129,756	25.66
1947-48 ...	23,944,532	5,854,041	24.4	176,265	30.11
1949-50 ...	25,111,427	6,947,384	27.7	214,504	30.88
1951-52 ...	26,562,864	7,697,130	29.0	268,827	34.93
1953-54 ...	[1] 25,643,871	[1] 8,411,719	32.8	307,437	[1] 36.55
1955-56 ...	[1] 27,740,149	[1] 9,695,819	35.0	353,972	[1] 36.51
1957-58 ...	[1] 29,722,276	[1] 10,861,689	36.5	416,491	[1] 38.34
1959-60 ...	[1] 32,477,440	[1] 12,225,142	37.6	486,338	[1] 39.78
1961-62 ...	[1] 34,682,340	[1] 13,222,667	38.1	576,361	[1] 43.59
1963-64 ...	[1] 37,405,068	[1] 14,475,778	38.7	673,845	[1] 46.55
1965-66 ...	[1] 39,154,497	[1] 15,536,567	39.7	787,358	[1] 50.68
1967-68 ...	[1] 40,827,965	[1] 17,130,873	42.0	981,006	[1] 57.27
1969-70 ...	[1] 41,934,376	[1] 18,198,577	43.4	1,218,557	[1] 66.96
1971-72 ...	[1] 42,254,272	[1] 19,474,355	46.1	1,507,830	[1] 77.43
1973-74 ...	[1] 41,438,064	[1] 21,347,039	51.5	1,858,141	[1] 87.04

[1] Pupils in average daily attendance.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems.*

Table 39.–Enrollment in special education programs for exceptional children: United States, February 1963 and 1970-71

Area of exceptionality[1]	1963			1970-71[2]		
	Total enrollment	Local public schools	Public and private residential schools	Total enrollment	Local public schools	Public and private residential schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	1,682,351	1,570,370	111,981	3,168,000	3,035,000	133,000
Visually handicapped	21,531	13,962	7,569	24,000	15,000	9,000
Deaf and hard of hearing	45,594	28,551	17,043	78,000	58,000	20,000
Speech impaired	802,197	802,197	(3)	1,237,000	1,237,000	---
Crippled and special health problems	64,842	64,842	(3)	269,000	269,000	---
Emotionally and socially maladjusted	79,587	30,871	[4]48,716	113,000	55,000	58,000
Mentally retarded	431,890	393,237	38,653	830,000	784,000	46,000
Other handicapping conditions	22,039	22,039	(3)	126,000	126,000	---
Gifted	214,671	214,671	(3)	481,000	481,000	---

[1] Pupils were reported according to the major type of exceptionality for which they received special education.
[2] Estimated on the basis of State reports to the Office of Education.
[3] Not included in survey of residential schools.
[4] Includes education programs in public hospitals for the mentally ill.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, survey of *Special Education for Exceptional Children;* and *Annual Report of the U.S. Commissioner of Education, Fiscal Year 1971.*

Table 40.–Pupils with handicaps, pupils receiving special instruction or assistance, and professional staff for the handicapped in local public elementary and secondary schools: United States, spring 1970

Type of handicap	Handicapped pupils		Handicapped pupils served[1]		Professional staff for the handicapped			
	Number	Percent of total enrollment	Number	Percent of handicapped pupils	Total	Teachers of separate (special) classes	Regular teachers who provided special instruction in regular classes	Specialized professional personnel who provided individualized instruction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total[2]	4,752,000	10.7	2,968,000	62.5	464,200	136,000	247,900	80,100
Speech impaired	1,793,000	4.0	1,224,000	68.3	96,700	35,100	31,400	30,200
Learning disabled	1,160,000	2.6	648,000	55.9	123,000	27,900	81,400	13,700
Mentally retarded	936,000	2.1	728,000	77.8	102,500	54,300	41,900	6,200
Emotionally disturbed	556,000	1.2	253,000	45.5	74,100	11,300	48,800	14,000
Hard of hearing	131,000	.3	41,000	31.7	21,200	2,000	12,500	6,700
Deaf	23,000	.1	21,000	90.5	6,200	2,300	3,000	800
Crippled	82,000	.2	30,000	36.6	13,400	1,800	8,200	3,400
Partially sighted	64,000	.1	17,000	26.7	20,200	800	16,100	3,300
Blind	6,000	(3)	6,000	94.0	6,900	500	4,600	1,800

[1] Includes pupils receiving instruction or assistance from one or more of the following: Separate (special) classes, special instruction from regular teachers in regular classes, and individualized instruction from specialized professional personnel.
[2] The totals may be somewhat less than the figures shown because some pupils and teachers may have been reported in more than one category.
[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.–Data are based upon a sample survey and are subject to sampling variability. Percents were computed from unrounded data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Number of Pupils with Handicaps in Local Public Schools, Spring 1970;* and *Professional Staff for the Handicapped in Local Public Schools, Spring 1970.*

Table 41.--Enrollment in grades 9-12 in public and nonpublic schools compared with population 14-17 years of age: United States, 1889-90 to fall 1975

School year	Enrollment, grades 9-12[1]			Population 14-17 years of age[2]	Total number enrolled per 100 persons 14-17 years of age
	All schools	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1889-90	359,949	[3] 202,963	[3] 94,931	5,354,653	6.7
1899-1900	699,403	[3] 519,251	[3] 110,797	6,152,231	11.4
1909-10	1,115,398	[3] 915,061	[3] 117,400	7,220,298	15.4
1919-20	2,500,176	[3] 2,200,389	[3] 213,920	7,735,841	32.3
1929-30	4,804,255	[3] 4,399,422	[3,4] 341,158	9,341,221	51.4
1939-40	7,123,009	6,635,337	487,672	9,720,419	73.3
1941-42	6,933,265	6,420,544	512,721	9,749,000	71.1
1943-44	6,030,617	5,584,656	445,961	9,449,000	63.8
1945-46	6,237,133	5,664,528	572,605	9,056,000	68.9
1947-48	6,305,168	5,675,937	629,231	8,841,000	71.3
1949-50	6,463,009	5,767,810	695,199	8,404,758	76.8
1951-52	6,596,351	5,917,384	678,967	8,516,000	77.5
1953-54	7,108,973	6,330,565	778,408	8,861,000	80.2
1955-56	7,774,975	6,917,790	857,185	9,207,000	84.4
1957-58	8,869,186	7,905,469	963,717	10,139,000	87.5
1959-60	9,599,810	8,531,454	1,068,356	11,154,879	86.1
1961-62	10,768,972	9,616,755	1,152,217	12,046,000	89.4
Fall 1963	12,256,496	10,935,536	1,319,960	13,492,000	90.8
Fall 1965	13,020,823	11,657,808	1,363,015	14,145,000	92.1
Fall 1969	14,418,301	13,084,301	[5] 1,334,000	15,550,000	92.7
Fall 1971	15,226,000	13,886,000	[5] 1,340,000	16,279,000	93.5
Fall 1973	15,476,526	14,141,526	[5] 1,335,000	16,745,000	92.4
Fall 1975[6]	15,795,000	14,360,000	[5] 1,435,000	16,941,000	93.2

[1] Unless otherwise indicated, includes enrollment in subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education and in residential schools for exceptional children. Beginning in 1949-50, also includes Federal schools.

[2] Includes all persons residing in the United States, but excludes Armed Forces overseas. Data from the decennial censuses have been used when appropriate. Other figures are Bureau of the Census estimates as of July 1 preceding the opening of the school year.

[3] Excludes enrollment in subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education and in residential schools for exceptional children.

[4] Data for 1927-28.

[5] Estimated.

[6] Preliminary data.

NOTE.--Beginning in 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems; Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools; Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools;* and unpublished data.

Table 42.--Enrollment in elementary and secondary schools, by control and by State: Spring 1970

State	Kindergarten through grade 12				Kindergarten				Grades 1 through 8				Grades 9 through 12			
	Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools	
			Church-related	Non-church-related			Church-related	Non-church-related			Church-related	Non-church-related			Church-related	Non-church-related
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
United States	58,715,351	44,993,992	4,479,997	1,239,342	3,094,390	2,944,490	150,400	249,500	28,210,219	23,370,170	3,971,539	468,500	14,488,894	12,000,400	680,910	486,581
Alabama	885,168	813,883	17,782	33,083	38,480	12,688	2,147	16,674	660,713	566,394	13,469	13,899	343,988	235,781	3,338	4,869
Alaska	83,899	81,818	1,979	1,383	6,868	6,323	37	336	57,989	56,661	667	677	19,284	18,834	380	470
Arizona	462,899	438,918	23,810	13,102	33,896	14,921	2,689	5,896	311,421	280,899	16,571	4,389	139,883	139,887	6,389	2,899
Arkansas	492,899	433,639	8,017	10,234	11,214	4,989	888	5,719	310,315	287,169	5,768	2,481	139,891	139,889	1,877	2,884
California	4,939,479	4,838,921	388,338	90,811	363,910	333,489	7,784	12,714	3,138,338	2,988,876	239,487	47,284	1,439,178	1,384,448	71,277	29,888
Colorado	574,027	533,884	31,888	9,387	38,838	37,142	848	1,848	388,878	343,438	25,848	3,892	184,833	183,884	7,882	3,887
Connecticut	788,832	668,676	83,788	26,167	87,180	84,287	1,882	1,334	484,412	421,188	62,184	8,848	317,827	181,218	18,833	18,884
Delaware	144,782	128,177	12,784	3,781	9,241	7,488	387	1,488	88,128	80,848	10,241	2,888	38,388	34,888	2,338	2,281
District of Columbia	162,883	144,388	10,483	8,138	10,218	9,131	388	788	111,487	100,888	7,438	4,827	41,177	38,134	2,781	3,848
Florida	1,882,837	1,488,488	77,179	88,872	88,823	88,178	6,388	38,388	1,888,887	847,887	88,388	36,442	488,827	487,438	18,383	84,844
Georgia	1,133,338	1,078,382	18,128	41,848	48,711	33,313	2,344	31,884	778,487	787,172	9,888	12,714	388,181	388,778	3,388	8,188
Hawaii	188,748	178,883	8,778	12,888	14,818	12,888	888	1,878	127,878	113,888	7,884	6,888	87,488	88,888	2,138	8,284
Idaho	188,183	188,888	4,738	4,783	7,818	2,888	248	3,881	122,848	118,831	3,888	478	88,424	87,888	882	888
Illinois	2,788,881	2,331,844	414,488	43,847	188,388	178,348	12,817	8,338	1,818,374	1,483,188	287,738	17,482	783,884	888,344	84,711	88,138
Indiana	1,338,388	1,284,838	188,138	18,888	88,438	88,888	2,187	8,384	888,388	778,837	88,178	4,888	371,738	344,888	38,883	8,384
Iowa	718,388	648,387	88,438	8,833	82,234	88,848	881	414	484,878	484,874	48,148	2,788	211,887	181,484	18,388	8,388
Kansas	888,284	818,884	33,888	8,788	38,882	34,813	788	448	348,842	321,282	28,278	2,284	188,388	184,488	7,888	8,888
Kentucky	788,388	888,743	88,838	18,834	18,441	18,838	1,888	7,488	888,881	488,388	48,382	3,478	214,781	188,414	13,887	8,888
Louisiana	888,188	837,882	188,818	48,888	43,884	28,772	8,348	11,782	877,817	881,788	72,888	28,888	283,348	238,181	21,887	11,281
Maine	282,248	287,388	11,887	3,888	18,178	17,888	348	337	182,884	182,888	8,184	1,818	71,487	87,338	1,817	2,848
Maryland	1,012,474	888,388	84,438	22,748	88,448	88,838	2,483	8,884	871,848	884,884	74,127	13,138	278,888	242,878	18,848	88,187
Massachusetts	1,381,181	1,148,438	178,888	83,718	88,184	88,838	4,822	17,844	888,122	783,888	138,888	18,881	387,888	288,144	48,888	88,818
Michigan	2,418,388	2,122,888	288,822	88,888	178,888	188,827	4,888	1,848	1,842,778	1,288,388	187,731	11,888	887,427	888,881	84,211	88,188
Minnesota	1,838,878	888,388	188,884	18,378	78,148	88,833	1,878	1,388	882,843	881,488	87,888	3,488	388,887	378,888	28,388	8,888
Mississippi	884,818	882,884	18,718	31,888	23,888	14,878	1,782	7,138	412,782	387,888	7,138	17,878	188,188	148,488	1,788	8,888
Missouri	1,134,882	888,782	133,814	21,338	74,838	88,888	3,812	2,888	788,112	847,888	84,844	7,888	388,814	273,448	38,488	88,388
Montana	187,284	173,478	8,434	4,338	8,883	8,388	388	2,882	123,388	114,888	6,238	878	88,823	88,142	2,827	843
Nebraska	378,881	338,441	47,482	2,848	27,228	28,188	888	111	248,788	284,888	38,848	1,888	118,818	87,888	11,447	1,882
Nevada	132,388	117,884	3,817	847	8,848	8,378	78	188	81,848	78,238	2,827	388	32,728	31,388	888	482
New Hampshire	177,817	148,838	21,338	7,388	8,881	8,888	383	2,382	118,882	188,838	17,887	1,888	48,484	42,188	2,888	2,474
New Jersey	1,788,888	1,488,888	272,117	48,184	138,248	114,814	8,828	3,388	1,144,318	888,882	284,888	18,882	488,388	418,888	88,818	21,112
New Mexico	284,877	277,884	8,887	8,388	11,178	8,888	888	2,888	188,871	188,888	7,187	2,388	88,888	88,814	1,888	2,148
New York	4,388,382	3,488,883	882,388	118,141	388,888	384,888	21,433	8,877	2,784,382	2,388,881	488,482	81,888	1,238,888	1,884,732	147,482	87,888
North Carolina	1,227,282	1,178,881	12,881	37,838	38,887	17,887	3,133	18,787	831,888	811,818	8,182	11,778	388,878	347,388	1,888	8,883
North Dakota	188,848	182,878	88,788	2,488	8,881	8,138	182	1,888	188,883	88,723	7,873	488	81,887	47,822	2,788	818
Ohio	2,788,111	2,387,778	318,288	88,848	188,877	178,431	4,348	8,388	1,788,334	1,888,448	281,888	12,888	784,888	881,888	88,248	18,748
Oklahoma	818,148	887,884	8,848	8,838	34,382	31,281	388	2,718	388,441	388,882	8,772	2,887	182,348	177,311	2,381	2,884
Oregon	818,188	478,837	24,882	13,813	22,727	14,388	888	8,848	338,888	318,278	17,848	2,837	188,888	181,888	8,822	2,827
Pennsylvania	2,884,287	2,282,118	484,788	87,818	174,182	188,783	7,812	8,787	1,878,141	1,488,783	288,348	38,888	884,844	714,888	187,781	31,784
Rhode Island	228,742	178,788	34,788	7,227	14,888	12,477	788	1,418	148,188	118,183	27,488	2,888	88,887	81,128	8,484	3,288
South Carolina	873,872	838,883	8,288	24,788	23,878	18,834	1,817	18,784	488,381	444,888	8,838	8,881	188,188	183,184	1,888	4,184
South Dakota	183,872	171,418	8,888	1,888	11,278	11,022	128	227	118,888	107,481	7,288	874	88,814	88,842	2,284	788
Tennessee	848,183	888,714	18,722	28,747	33,842	18,238	1,818	12,888	834,848	811,882	12,718	18,382	281,881	248,724	4,487	2,788
Texas	2,828,732	2,843,322	88,888	88,781	128,888	83,478	11,888	48,844	1,888,238	1,838,813	82,788	21,888	778,888	748,888	18,888	18,888
Utah	388,888	388,271	4,241	1,843	21,334	88,884	278	174	184,888	188,488	2,884	888	84,188	81,881	1,171	1,884
Vermont	111,887	188,288	7,788	3,813	8,884	4,487	283	1,284	73,812	87,388	8,477	1,827	22,881	88,484	1,888	1,882
Virginia	1,134,738	1,887,883	88,882	48,884	48,881	88,788	2,878	17,218	728,813	728,881	81,838	88,484	318,132	284,287	8,288	18,438
Washington	888,438	812,884	88,847	13,878	87,874	84,822	848	2,884	882,888	818,888	88,447	8,838	288,787	241,888	8,872	8,348
West Virginia	482,288	884,438	11,137	8,738	8,218	4,484	282	2,882	272,782	284,888	7,881	1,182	128,288	118,278	2,874	2,888
Wisconsin	1,184,418	888,888	182,437	11,311	88,883	82,187	2,881	748	782,488	888,823	188,188	4,288	348,883	288,888	88,218	8,387
Wyoming	87,838	84,812	2,138	878	8,388	8,848	8	338	88,782	84,841	[illegible]	388	88,781	88,128	274	331

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Series PC(1)-C.

Table 43.–Percentage distribution of enrollment in elementary and secondary schools, by control and by State: Spring 1970

State	Kindergarten through grade 8				Grades 9 through 12			
	Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools	
			Church-related	Non-church-related			Church-related	Non-church-related
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	100.0	88.1	9.7	2.2	100.0	90.2	6.8	3.0
Alabama	100.0	93.0	2.3	4.6	100.0	96.6	1.3	2.0
Alaska	100.0	97.5	1.1	1.4	100.0	95.6	2.0	2.4
Arizona	100.0	91.4	5.6	3.0	100.0	93.7	4.0	2.3
Arkansas	100.0	96.5	2.0	2.5	100.0	97.1	1.3	1.6
California	100.0	91.5	6.8	1.7	100.0	92.9	5.0	2.1
Colorado	100.0	92.7	5.9	1.4	100.0	93.4	4.2	2.3
Connecticut	100.0	86.7	11.6	1.7	100.0	83.5	9.2	7.3
Delaware	100.0	86.7	10.0	3.4	100.0	88.6	5.7	5.7
District of Columbia	100.0	89.7	6.3	4.0	100.0	85.3	6.6	8.0
Florida	100.0	89.5	5.5	5.0	100.0	93.3	3.5	3.2
Georgia	100.0	94.5	1.4	4.1	100.0	96.3	1.0	2.7
Hawaii	100.0	89.2	5.4	5.5	100.0	87.2	3.7	9.1
Idaho	100.0	93.9	2.9	3.2	100.0	97.4	1.6	1.0
Illinois	100.0	82.9	15.9	1.2	100.0	85.3	12.1	2.6
Indiana	100.0	89.8	9.1	1.1	100.0	92.7	5.6	1.7
Iowa	100.0	89.7	9.7	.6	100.0	90.7	7.7	1.6
Kansas	100.0	92.5	6.7	.7	100.0	93.4	4.7	1.9
Kentucky	100.0	89.6	8.4	2.0	100.0	91.0	6.2	2.8
Louisiana	100.0	84.2	10.9	4.9	100.0	87.4	8.3	4.3
Maine	100.0	94.1	5.2	.7	100.0	94.0	2.3	3.7
Maryland	100.0	87.0	10.4	2.7	100.0	88.0	7.2	4.8
Massachusetts	100.0	83.1	13.7	3.1	100.0	83.2	11.0	5.7
Michigan	100.0	87.4	11.8	.8	100.0	89.0	9.2	1.7
Minnesota	100.0	86.9	12.4	.7	100.0	91.5	6.7	1.8
Mississippi	100.0	92.2	2.0	5.7	100.0	94.6	1.1	4.3
Missouri	100.0	86.8	11.9	1.3	100.0	88.3	8.2	3.5
Montana	100.0	92.4	5.0	2.6	100.0	93.2	5.1	1.7
Nebraska	100.0	86.1	13.4	.4	100.0	88.1	10.3	1.6
Nevada	100.0	96.7	2.9	.4	100.0	95.8	2.8	1.4
New Hampshire	100.0	82.9	13.4	3.7	100.0	86.9	8.0	5.1
New Jersey	100.0	81.7	16.8	1.5	100.0	84.0	11.7	4.2
New Mexico	100.0	93.5	3.6	2.9	100.0	96.2	1.2	2.6
New York	100.0	81.1	16.8	2.0	100.0	83.3	12.0	4.7
North Carolina	100.0	96.2	1.3	3.5	100.0	97.6	.5	2.0
North Dakota	100.0	91.3	7.0	1.7	100.0	93.6	5.4	1.0
Ohio	100.0	86.5	12.5	1.0	100.0	88.2	9.3	2.5
Oklahoma	100.0	97.1	1.7	1.2	100.0	97.2	1.3	1.5
Oregon	100.0	91.6	5.3	3.1	100.0	94.7	3.8	1.6
Pennsylvania	100.0	80.4	17.7	1.8	100.0	83.7	12.6	3.7
Rhode Island	100.0	79.8	17.7	2.5	100.0	84.0	10.6	5.4
South Carolina	100.0	94.2	1.5	4.3	100.0	96.8	1.0	2.2
South Dakota	100.0	93.2	5.8	.9	100.0	94.5	4.1	1.4
Tennessee	100.0	94.4	2.2	3.5	100.0	95.3	1.7	3.0
Texas	100.0	92.9	3.7	3.5	100.0	95.9	2.0	2.0
Utah	100.0	98.1	1.5	.4	100.0	97.6	1.2	1.2
Vermont	100.0	89.9	7.2	2.9	100.0	88.8	6.2	4.9
Virginia	100.0	92.5	2.9	4.6	100.0	94.9	1.7	3.4
Washington	100.0	93.7	4.9	1.4	100.0	94.4	3.5	2.1
West Virginia	100.0	95.4	2.9	1.7	100.0	95.8	2.5	1.7
Wisconsin	100.0	80.1	19.3	.6	100.0	89.4	8.8	1.8
Wyoming	100.0	96.1	3.0	.9	100.0	97.6	1.1	1.3

NOTE.–Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Series PC(1)–C.

Table 44.--Nonpublic elementary and secondary schools, pupils, and teachers, by level and by church affiliation of school: United States, 1970-71

[Teachers in full-time equivalents]

Item	Total nonpublic	Roman Catholic	Nonaffiliated	Other affiliated and unknown
1	2	3	4	5
Schools				
Total	18,142	11,343	2,824	3,975
Elementary	14,372	9,362	1,754	3,256
Secondary	3,770	1,981	1,070	719
Pupils				
Total	5,369,794	4,363,074	457,907	548,813
Elementary	4,056,151	3,354,816	272,575	428,760
Secondary	1,313,643	1,008,258	185,332	120,053
Teachers				
Total	225,706	[1] 158,468	36,392	30,846
Elementary	150,559	[1] 109,994	19,211	21,354
Secondary	75,147	[1] 48,474	17,181	9,492

[1] Estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data from the survey *Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Education, 1970-71.* (2) National Catholic Educational Association, *U.S. Catholic Schools, 1971-72.* (Copyright © 1972 by the National Catholic Educational Association.)

Table 45.--Summary statistics on Catholic elementary and secondary schools: United States, selected years, 1919-20 to 1975-76

School year	Number of schools		Enrollment		Instructional staff[1]	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1919-20	6,551	1,552	1,795,673	129,848	41,592	7,924
1929-30	7,923	2,123	2,222,598	241,869	58,245	14,307
1939-40	7,944	2,105	2,035,182	361,123	60,081	20,976
1949-50	8,589	2,189	2,560,815	505,572	66,525	27,770
Fall 1960	10,501	2,392	4,373,422	880,369	108,169	43,733
Fall 1962	10,646	2,502	4,485,221	1,009,126	112,199	46,880
Fall 1964	10,832	2,417	4,533,771	1,066,748	117,854	53,344
1967-68	10,350	2,277	4,105,805	1,092,521	[2] 129,800	[2] 58,000
1968-69	10,113	2,192	3,859,709	1,080,891	[2] 131,200	[2] 59,400
1969-70	9,695	2,076	3,607,168	1,050,930	[2] 133,200	[2] 62,200
1970-71	9,370	1,980	3,356,478	1,006,088	112,750	53,458
1971-72	8,982	1,859	3,075,785	960,000	106,686	52,397
1972-73	8,766	1,790	2,874,000	927,000	105,384	50,580
1973-74	8,569	1,728	2,714,000	907,000	102,785	51,096
1974-75	8,437	1,690	2,602,000	902,000	100,011	50,168
1975-76	8,340	1,653	2,525,000	890,000	99,319	49,957

[1] Beginning in 1970-71, includes full-time teaching staff only.
[2] Includes estimates for the nonreporting schools.

NOTE.--Data for some recent years have been revised since originally published.

SOURCES: National Catholic Educational Association, *A Statistical Report on Catholic Elementary and Secondary Schools for the Years 1967-68 to 1969-70,* as compiled from the *Official Catholic Directory.* (Copyright © 1970 by the National Catholic Educational Association. All rights reserved.) *Catholic Schools in America.* (1976 edition, copyright © 1976 by the Franklin Press. All rights reserved.)

Table 46.--Estimated enrollment in nonpublic elementary and secondary schools, by State: Fall 1976

State or other area	Enrollment in nonpublic schools		
	Total	Elementary	Secondary
1	2	3	4
United States	5,300,000	3,900,000	1,400,000
Alabama	56,400	35,800	20,600
Alaska	1,900	1,500	400
Arizona	58,200	49,600	8,600
Arkansas	20,800	15,500	5,300
California	437,800	351,300	86,500
Colorado	40,800	32,800	8,000
Connecticut	98,900	68,300	30,600
Delaware	18,700	13,700	5,000
District of Columbia	19,300	14,300	5,000
Florida	147,600	97,400	50,200
Georgia	71,200	51,100	20,100
Hawaii	34,300	20,400	13,900
Idaho	4,800	3,500	1,300
Illinois	412,400	324,400	88,000
Indiana	102,700	65,300	37,400
Iowa	66,700	51,300	15,400
Kansas	32,800	25,700	7,100
Kentucky	71,400	54,800	16,600
Louisiana	165,900	130,400	35,500
Maine	16,800	9,900	6,900
Maryland	133,600	103,600	30,000
Massachusetts	176,600	106,400	70,200
Michigan	220,100	135,000	85,100
Minnesota	100,200	81,300	18,900
Mississippi	66,300	39,300	27,000
Missouri	141,200	112,100	29,100
Montana	8,800	6,700	2,100
Nebraska	45,300	34,100	11,200
Nevada	5,600	4,500	1,100
New Hampshire	20,500	14,900	5,600
New Jersey	300,800	247,000	53,800
New Mexico	14,000	9,200	4,800
New York	705,600	436,300	269,300
North Carolina	56,800	47,200	9,600
North Dakota	12,400	9,700	2,700
Ohio	284,100	219,300	64,800
Oklahoma	10,200	6,800	3,400
Oregon	24,100	18,600	5,500
Pennsylvania	467,900	356,200	111,700
Rhode Island	32,300	24,700	7,600
South Carolina	49,400	36,500	12,900
South Dakota	14,800	11,400	3,400
Tennessee	44,700	33,300	11,400
Texas	135,300	113,400	21,900
Utah	3,900	2,700	1,200
Vermont	9,800	4,700	5,100
Virginia	89,800	67,200	22,600
Washington	44,500	26,900	17,600
West Virginia	12,700	9,700	3,000
Wisconsin	189,400	161,800	28,600
Wyoming	3,100	2,700	400
Outlying areas	108,500	77,100	31,500
American Samoa	2,000	1,100	900
Canal Zone	600	500	100
Guam	5,100	3,600	1,500
Puerto Rico	94,500	66,800	27,700
Virgin Islands	6,300	4,600	1,700

SOURCE: Estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

OFFERINGS AND ENROLLMENTS IN PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The average student in a public high school in 1972-73 enrolled in more courses than did his predecessors in the early 1960's and the late 1940's, according to a study by the National Center for Education Statistics. In its survey of offerings and enrollments in public secondary schools during 1972-73, the Center found that the average number of courses taken per student was 6.7. This may be compared with an average of 6.4 courses in 1960-61 and 6.2 courses in 1948-49.

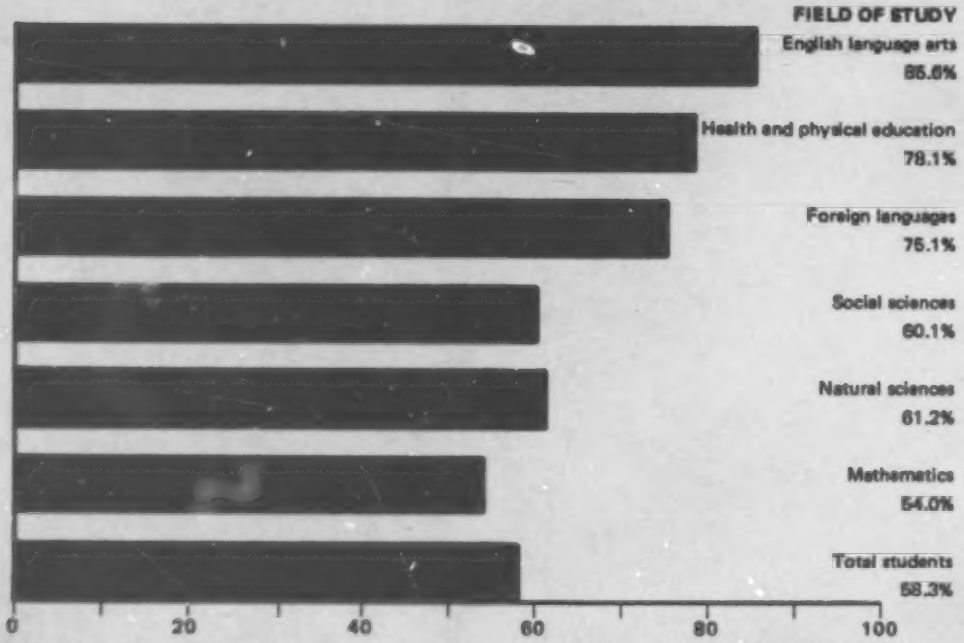
Students in 1972-73 had a wide range of courses from which to choose. The fields that enrolled the largest numbers of students were English language arts, 24.1 million; health and physical education, 21.5 million; social sciences, 18.9 million; mathematics, 13.2 million; and natural sciences, 12.5 million. Since the total enrollment in public high schools (including junior high schools) was 18.6 million, it is obvious that some students enrolled in more than one course in English, health and physical education, or social sciences.

Figure 4 shows the percentage increase in the total number of students in public high schools and in enrollments in selected fields between 1960-61 and 1972-73. It will be observed that enrollments in nearly all of the traditional academic fields increased at a faster rate than did the total number of students. The rapid enrollment increases in English, health and physical education, and foreign languages are especially noteworthy. On the other hand, the growth rate for the field of mathematics was somewhat less than the increase in the total number of students in public high schools.

For additional information the reader may wish to consult a report from the National Center for Education Statistics entitled *Summary of Course Offerings and Enrollments in Public Secondary Schools, 1972-73.* Earlier publications in this series have appeared at intervals of about 10 or 12 years.

—W. VANCE GRANT
Specialist in Education Statistics

Figure 4.—Percentage increase in enrollments in selected fields of study and in the total number of students in public secondary schools: United States, 1960–61 to 1972–73



NOTE.—Includes students in grades 7 through 12 in public secondary schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Summary of Course Offerings and Enrollments in Public Secondary Schools, 1972-73.*

Table 47.--Number of students enrolled in various subject areas compared with total enrollment in grades 7-12 of public secondary schools: United States, 1948–49, 1960–61, and 1972–73

Subject area	1948-49		1960-61		1972-73	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total enrollment, grades 7-12	**6,907,833**	**100.0**	**11,732,742**	**100.0**	**18,577,234**	**100.0**
English language arts	7,098,770	102.8	12,972,236	110.6	24,079,069	129.6
Health and physical education[1]	7,794,671	112.8	12,081,639	103.0	21,517,330	115.8
Social sciences	6,981,980	101.1	11,802,499	100.6	18,898,794	101.7
Mathematics	4,457,987	64.5	8,596,396	73.3	13,240,326	71.3
Natural sciences	4,031,044	58.4	7,739,877	66.0	12,476,429	67.2
Music	2,484,201	36.0	4,954,347	42.2	6,111,223	32.9
Business education	3,186,207	46.1	4,667,570	39.8	6,376,833	34.3
Industrial arts	1,762,242	25.5	3,361,699	28.7	5,726,138	30.8
Home economics	1,693,825	24.5	2,915,997	24.9	4,651,535	25.0
Foreign languages	1,234,544	17.9	2,576,354	22.0	4,510,947	24.3
Art	1,219,693	17.7	2,383,703	20.3	5,115,981	27.5
Agriculture	373,395	5.4	507,992	4.3	374,822	2.0
Vocational trade and industrial education	389,794	5.4	344,704	2.9	484,484	2.6
Distributive education	([2])	([2])	38,363	.3	129,549	.7
Other	111,053	1.6	106,467	.9	[3]9,126	([4])

[1] Includes driver education and ROTC.
[2] Data not reported separately.
[3] Includes bilingual education only.
[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.--Percentages may exceed 100.0 because a pupil may be enrolled in more than one course within a subject area during the school year.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Summary of Offerings and Enrollments in Public Secondary Schools, 1972-73.*

Table 48.--Enrollment in foreign languages compared with total enrollment in grades 9-12 of public secondary schools: United States, fall 1965, 1968, and 1970

[Numbers in thousands]

Language	Fall 1965	Fall 1968	Fall 1970	Percent change, 1965 to 1970
1	2	3	4	5
Total enrollment, grades 9-12	11,810	12,718	13,332	14.8
All foreign languages:[1]				
Number	3,659	3,991	3,780	3.3
Percent	31.5	30.8	28.3	---
Modern foreign languages:				
Number	3,068	3,518	3,514	14.6
Percent	26.4	27.7	26.4	---
Spanish:				
Number	1,427	1,698	1,811	26.9
Percent	12.3	13.4	13.6	---
French:				
Number	1,251	1,328	1,231	-1.7
Percent	10.8	10.4	9.2	---
German:				
Number	328	423	411	25.2
Percent	2.8	3.3	3.1	---
Russian:				
Number	27	24	20	-24.5
Percent	.2	.2	.2	---
Italian:				
Number	25	27	27	8.3
Percent	.2	.2	.2	---
Other modern foreign languages:				
Number	9	18	15	54.4
Percent	.1	.1	.1	---
Latin:				
Number	591	372	266	-55.1
Percent	5.1	2.9	2.0	---

[1] Includes enrollment in ancient Greek (not shown separately). Fewer than 1,000 students were enrolled in this language in each of the 3 years.

NOTE.--Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Percentages were computed from unrounded data.

SOURCES: (1) Modern Language Association of America, *Foreign Language Offerings and Enrollments in Public Secondary Schools, Fall 1970.* (2) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools.*

ENROLLMENT IN PREPRIMARY PROGRAMS

The National Center for Education Statistics has recently issued a report on *Preprimary Enrollment, October 1974.* This publication continues the series of studies of the enrollment of children age 3 through 5 in nursery school and kindergarten. These reports are of considerable interest to educators who are becoming more and more aware of the importance of preprimary education in preparing children for the early elementary grades.

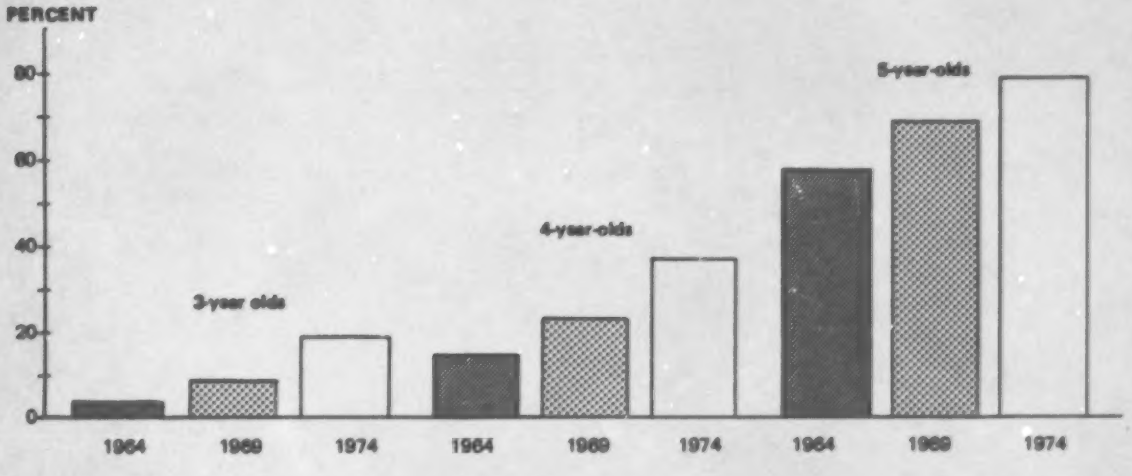
A look at the data for the years from 1964 to 1974 reveals divergent trends in the number of young children and in the number and percent enrolling in preprimary programs. Reflecting a sizable reduction in the birth rate in recent years, the number of children age 3 through 5 in the United States declined from 12.5 million in 1964 to 11.4 million in 1969 and to 10.4 million in 1974. This represented a decrease of one-sixth in the number of children in this age range during the decade. On the other hand, the number of these children enrolled in preprimary programs increased from 3.2 million in 1964 to 3.9 million in 1969 and to 4.7 million in 1974. Thus there was a 47 percent rise in enrollment during the same period that the number of children in the appropriate age group decreased by 17 percent.

Figure 5 shows the percentage of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten in the fall of 1964, 1969, and 1974. As the chart indicates, the steepest growth rate was in the enrollment of 3-year-olds, where the percent enrolled was more than 4½ times as great in 1974 as in 1964. The percentage of 4-year-olds in school increased 2½ times during the decade. The enrollment of 5-year-olds started from a much higher base (58 percent in 1964) but also increased very substantially to 79 percent in 1974. Overall, the proportion of 3- to 5-year-old children enrolled in preprimary programs rose from 25 percent in 1964 to 45 percent in 1974. Clearly, preprimary education is one of the most dynamic and rapidly developing segments of the American educational system.

The data in the preprimary enrollment reports are based upon sample surveys of the population conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the National Center for Education Statistics. The enrollment figures include pupils enrolled in public and nonpublic schools. *Preprimary Enrollment, October 1974* may be purchased for 85 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

—W. VANCE GRANT
Specialist in Education Statistics

Figure 5.—Percent of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children enrolled in preprimary programs: United States, October 1964, 1969, and 1974



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, reports on *Preprimary Enrollment.*

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Table 48.–Enrollment of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children in preprimary programs, by age and by type of program: United States, October 1975

[Numbers in thousands]

Enrollment status and type of program	Total 3-5 years old	3 years old	4 years old	5 years old
1	2	3	4	5
Enrollment status				
Total population	**10,186**	**3,177**	**3,499**	**3,509**
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled	48.7	21.5	40.5	81.3
Not enrolled in these programs	51.3	78.5	59.5	18.7
Type of program				
Total enrolled	**4,966**	**683**	**1,418**	**2,864**
Prekindergarten	1,745	653	976	115
Public	570	179	332	59
Nonpublic	1,174	474	644	57
Kindergarten	3,211	30	442	2,739
Public	2,682	11	313	2,358
Nonpublic	528	18	129	381

NOTE.–Excluded from this table are 322,000 5-year-olds enrolled at the primary level and 186,000 6-year-olds in preprimary programs. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Preprimary Enrollment, October 1975.*

Table 50.–Number of full-time and part-time[1] classroom teachers in public and nonpublic elementary and secondary day schools, by State: Fall 1975 and fall 1976

State or other area	Fall 1975			Fall 1976[2]		
	Total	Public	Nonpublic[2]	Total	Public	Nonpublic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	**2,484,089**	**2,203,089**	**281,000**	**2,475,000**	**2,208,000**	**267,000**
Alabama	39,595	36,675	2,920	39,750	36,760	2,990
Alaska	4,657	4,577	80	4,670	4,590	80
Arizona	24,548	22,978	1,570	24,630	23,030	1,600
Arkansas	21,906	21,256	650	21,970	21,300	670
California	222,380	205,000	17,380	223,240	205,460	17,780
Colorado	28,860	26,750	2,110	28,970	26,810	2,160
Connecticut	42,093	35,673	6,420	42,320	35,750	6,570
Delaware	7,405	6,335	1,070	7,440	6,350	1,090
District of Columbia	8,132	6,642	1,490	8,180	6,660	1,520
Florida	79,046	72,836	6,210	79,350	73,000	6,350
Georgia	49,552	47,382	2,170	49,710	47,490	2,220
Hawaii	8,980	7,860	1,120	9,030	7,880	1,150
Idaho	9,319	9,009	310	9,360	9,030	320
Illinois	134,029	113,589	20,440	134,740	113,840	20,900
Indiana	57,929	52,579	5,360	58,170	52,700	5,470
Iowa	36,960	33,100	3,860	37,120	33,170	3,950
Kansas	27,518	25,668	1,850	27,630	25,730	1,900
Kentucky	35,332	31,962	3,370	35,470	32,030	3,440
Louisiana	47,844	41,054	6,790	48,090	41,150	6,940
Maine	13,604	12,304	1,300	13,670	12,330	1,340
Maryland	48,458	42,378	6,080	48,690	42,470	6,220
Massachusetts	75,220	64,100	11,120	75,610	64,240	11,370
Michigan	102,377	89,847	12,530	102,870	90,050	12,820
Minnesota	51,299	44,779	6,520	51,560	44,880	6,680
Mississippi	27,591	23,881	3,710	27,720	23,930	3,790
Missouri	54,503	49,283	5,220	54,730	49,390	5,340
Montana	9,682	9,052	630	9,710	9,070	640
Nebraska	20,137	17,707	2,430	20,230	17,750	2,480
Nevada	5,850	5,750	100	5,870	5,760	110
New Hampshire	10,475	8,775	1,700	10,530	8,790	1,740
New Jersey	92,830	80,410	12,420	93,300	80,590	12,710
New Mexico	13,713	12,883	830	13,760	12,910	850
New York	225,070	189,130	35,940	226,310	189,550	36,760
North Carolina	54,209	52,379	1,830	54,370	52,500	1,870
North Dakota	8,244	7,594	650	8,280	7,610	670
Ohio	120,495	105,875	14,620	121,060	106,110	14,950
Oklahoma	30,652	29,762	890	30,740	29,830	910
Oregon	25,238	23,808	1,430	25,330	23,860	1,470
Pennsylvania	139,035	116,255	22,780	139,820	116,510	23,310
Rhode Island	11,156	9,196	1,960	11,220	9,220	2,000
South Carolina	30,655	28,695	1,960	30,760	28,760	2,000
South Dakota	8,843	8,083	760	8,870	8,100	770
Tennessee	42,225	39,855	2,370	42,370	39,940	2,430
Texas	150,800	143,390	7,410	151,290	143,710	7,580
Utah	12,160	11,900	260	12,200	11,930	270
Vermont	7,361	6,421	940	7,400	6,440	960
Virginia	62,970	58,330	4,640	63,210	58,460	4,750
Washington	36,358	33,698	2,660	36,490	33,770	2,720
West Virginia	20,240	19,590	650	20,300	19,630	670
Wisconsin	61,217	51,847	9,370	61,560	51,960	9,600
Wyoming	5,337	5,207	130	5,350	5,220	130
Outlying areas	32,481	29,181	3,300	32,646	29,246	3,300
American Samoa	382	342	40	383	343	40
Canal Zone	426	406	20	427	407	20
Guam	1,399	1,229	170	1,402	1,232	170
Puerto Rico	28,666	25,796	2,870	28,723	25,853	2,870
Virgin Islands	1,608	1,408	200	1,611	1,411	200

[1] Part-time teachers are included in totals in full-time equivalents.
[2] Estimated.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1975.* (2) Estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 51.–Classroom teachers in public elementary and secondary schools, by level of instruction, sex, and State: 1973–74

[In full-time equivalents]

State or other area	Total elementary and secondary teachers[1]			Elementary teachers			Secondary teachers		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	2,155,448	722,998	1,432,590	1,176,990	197,423	978,557	979,466	525,446	454,023
Alabama	34,818	8,147	26,671	16,994	1,073	15,921	17,824	7,074	10,750
Alaska	4,046	1,628	2,418	2,314	652	1,662	1,732	976	756
Arizona	21,042	7,733	13,309	14,860	3,963	10,897	6,182	3,770	2,412
Arkansas	20,286	5,205	15,080	10,272	705	9,567	10,013	4,500	5,513
California[2]	200,832	78,764	122,068	121,584	29,289	92,295	79,248	49,475	29,773
Colorado[3]	26,392	9,928	16,464	13,280	2,439	10,811	13,142	7,489	5,653
Connecticut[4]	36,573	13,577	22,996	22,224	5,566	16,668	14,349	8,021	6,328
Delaware	6,280	2,445	3,835	2,693	447	2,246	3,587	1,998	1,589
District of Columbia	7,195	1,434	5,761	4,131	322	3,809	3,064	1,112	1,952
Florida	67,516	19,705	47,811	34,619	4,149	30,470	32,897	15,556	17,341
Georgia	51,070	10,479	40,591	31,161	2,828	28,333	19,909	7,951	11,958
Hawaii	7,906	1,768	6,138	4,510	305	4,205	3,396	1,463	1,933
Idaho	8,279	3,116	5,163	3,862	564	3,298	4,417	2,552	1,865
Illinois	110,403	37,785	72,618	73,680	16,887	56,993	36,723	21,098	15,625
Indiana	49,873	18,494	31,379	24,609	3,923	20,686	25,264	14,571	10,693
Iowa	32,518	11,883	20,635	16,157	1,669	14,488	16,361	10,214	6,147
Kansas[5]	25,377	8,100	17,277	13,718	1,805	11,913	11,659	6,295	5,364
Kentucky	31,170	8,390	22,780	19,264	3,032	16,232	11,906	5,358	6,548
Louisiana	38,804	10,066	28,738	21,768	2,554	19,214	17,036	7,512	9,524
Maine	11,226	4,472	6,754	6,857	1,813	5,044	4,569	2,859	1,710
Maryland[6]	42,793	13,266	29,527	21,589	2,845	18,744	21,204	10,421	10,783
Massachusetts	61,943	23,328	38,615	28,131	4,409	23,722	33,812	18,919	14,893
Michigan	96,291	36,384	59,907	43,669	6,077	37,612	52,602	30,307	22,296
Minnesota	43,622	19,039	24,583	22,177	4,726	17,452	21,445	14,314	7,131
Mississippi	23,071	5,649	17,422	12,778	1,162	11,626	10,293	4,497	5,796
Missouri	48,001	13,758	34,243	24,875	2,447	22,428	23,126	11,311	11,815
Montana[6]	8,733	3,650	5,083	5,278	1,332	3,946	3,455	2,318	1,137
Nebraska	17,156	5,754	11,402	9,151	1,143	8,008	8,005	4,611	3,394
Nevada	5,629	2,152	3,477	2,989	566	2,413	2,640	1,586	1,054
New Hampshire[4]	7,512	2,730	4,782	4,192	794	3,398	3,320	1,936	1,384
New Jersey[7]	83,821	28,263	55,358	50,173	10,536	39,637	33,448	17,727	15,721
New Mexico[8]	12,067	4,110	7,947	6,137	963	5,174	5,920	3,147	2,773
New York[9,6]	188,572	70,254	118,318	91,332	17,073	74,259	97,240	53,181	44,059
North Carolina	60,804	10,916	39,948	33,127	3,684	29,443	17,737	7,232	10,505
North Dakota	7,303	2,924	4,379	4,889	1,170	3,519	2,614	1,754	860
Ohio[6]	102,739	35,114	67,625	54,733	8,353	46,380	48,006	26,761	21,245
Oklahoma[4]	29,190	9,157	20,033	14,703	2,062	12,641	14,487	7,095	7,392
Oregon[7]	24,072	10,109	13,963	13,233	3,236	9,998	10,839	6,874	3,965
Pennsylvania	113,721	46,688	68,033	84,476	11,339	43,137	69,245	34,349	24,896
Rhode Island	9,422	3,382	6,040	5,441	1,031	4,410	3,981	2,351	1,630
South Carolina	28,726	6,203	23,522	17,508	1,389	16,119	11,217	3,814	7,403
South Dakota	8,257	2,850	5,407	5,251	930	4,321	3,006	1,920	1,086
Tennessee	38,107	9,470	28,637	23,100	2,949	20,151	15,007	6,521	8,486
Texas[6]	132,843	35,868	96,975	71,155	6,875	64,280	61,688	28,993	32,695
Utah	12,319	5,062	7,257	6,241	1,184	5,057	6,078	3,878	2,200
Vermont[3]	6,024	2,151	3,873	3,238	447	2,791	2,786	1,704	1,082
Virginia	54,893	12,980	41,913	29,867	3,112	26,755	25,026	9,868	15,158
Washington	32,651	13,602	19,049	18,014	4,620	13,394	14,637	8,982	5,655
West Virginia	18,563	5,242	13,311	10,042	1,293	8,749	8,511	3,949	4,562
Wisconsin	50,351	19,689	30,662	28,030	5,871	22,159	22,321	13,818	8,503
Wyoming[10]	4,806	2,005	2,803	2,334	552	1,782	2,474	1,453	1,021
Outlying areas:									
Canal Zone[6]	611	179	432	324	34	290	287	145	142
Guam	1,248	368	880	727	118	609	521	250	271
Virgin Islands[7]	1,214	384	830	664	98	566	550	286	274

[1] May include other nonsupervisory instructional staff when not reported separately.

[2] Distribution by sex and level estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics to include full-time equivalents of part-time teachers.

[3] Partially estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics to include combined elementary and secondary teachers.

[4] Partially estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics to include vocational/technical teachers.

[5] Distribution by sex estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics.

[6] Partially estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics to include music and art teachers.

[7] Distributed by sex and level estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics.

[8] Includes full-time personnel only.

[9] Data are for the number of full-time and part-time personnel.

[10] Partially estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics to include special education teachers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1973-74.*

Table 52.–Instructional staff in public elementary and secondary schools, by type of position and by State: 1973–74

[In full-time equivalents]

State or other area	Total instructional staff	Type of position						
		Principals and assistant principals	Consultants or supervisors of instruction	Classroom teachers	Librarians	Guidance and counseling personnel	Psychological personnel	Other nonsupervisory instructional personnel[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	**2,426,448**	**100,485**	**37,738**	**2,155,448**	**44,242**	**55,743**	**9,226**	**22,493**
Alabama	36,542	1,458	266	34,818	---	(2)	---	---
Alaska	4,532	199	79	4,046	105	98	5	---
Arizona	23,652	840	491	21,042	511	536	99	122
Arkansas	22,157	967	94	20,285	423	388	---	---
California	221,020	9,585	1,971	200,832	1,752	5,558	1,342	---
Colorado	29,833	1,416	478	26,392	495	726	88	279
Connecticut	40,586	1,133	782	36,573	538	1,135	445	---
Delaware	7,160	295	111	6,280	148	179	38	109
District of Columbia	8,436	389	212	7,195	181	289	55	135
Florida	79,522	3,312	1,218	67,516	2,243	2,222	1,578	1,435
Georgia	56,823	2,296	325	51,070	1,889	1,041	---	---
Hawaii	8,781	376	---	7,906	231	266	---	---
Idaho	9,343	486	127	8,279	167	227	43	14
Illinois	125,119	4,998	2,691	110,403	2,828	3,230	549	620
Indiana	55,435	2,565	703	49,873	820	1,265	138	71
Iowa	36,308	1,683	113	32,518	845	1,029	49	71
Kansas	28,880	1,392	245	25,377	823	618	119	306
Kentucky	34,894	1,464	347	31,170	1,158	734	18	3
Louisiana	42,807	1,438	547	38,804	1,139	854	26	---
Maine	12,378	589	193	11,226	136	254	9	1
Maryland	48,322	2,354	561	42,793	1,127	1,211	185	91
Massachusetts	70,809	3,193	1,722	61,943	1,267	2,187	307	---
Michigan	106,514	4,781	1,354	96,291	1,978	3,007	308	795
Minnesota	48,376	1,800	531	43,822	1,131	1,018	148	126
Mississippi	26,249	1,268	378	23,071	662	528	20	322
Missouri	53,981	2,313	808	48,001	1,147	1,530	---	182
Montana	9,767	387	122	8,733	262	273	---	---
Nebraska	19,515	796	607	17,156	462	463	31	---
Nevada	6,279	282	86	5,629	128	158	27	---
New Hampshire	8,673	441	110	7,512	111	275	---	224
New Jersey[3]	93,867	3,133	1,059	83,621	---	---	---	[4]5,854
New Mexico	13,636	668	257	12,057	237	384	8	36
New York[3]	217,489	8,202	9,279	188,572	2,617	5,816	1,357	1,646
North Carolina	56,459	2,017	537	50,864	1,619	977	43	402
North Dakota	7,898	299	40	7,303	126	101	6	53
Ohio	115,726	5,002	844	102,739	2,077	3,031	492	1,541
Oklahoma	32,201	1,894	238	29,190	399	649	22	9
Oregon	27,700	1,219	612	24,072	697	828	27	245
Pennsylvania	126,748	3,770	1,828	113,721	2,139	3,283	437	1,570
Rhode Island	10,807	405	168	9,422	231	396	48	148
South Carolina	32,806	1,540	691	28,726	1,092	704	53	---
South Dakota	9,213	399	53	8,257	187	191	9	117
Tennessee	42,473	1,539	579	38,107	1,180	869	199	---
Texas	148,401	6,860	1,193	132,843	2,179	2,331	159	2,836
Utah	13,952	597	179	12,319	302	340	66	149
Vermont	7,063	388	77	6,024	162	231	5	176
Virginia	62,221	2,846	985	54,893	1,791	1,462	262	---
Washington	39,834	1,832	1,204	32,851	1,178	1,045	245	1,679
West Virginia	20,830	1,300	330	18,553	270	354	9	14
Wisconsin	56,639	2,121	356	50,351	1,221	1,338	233	1,019
Wyoming	5,400	233	38	4,808	91	114	22	94
Outlying areas:								
Canal Zone	666	30	13	611	4	18	---	---
Guam	1,425	74	14	1,248	34	52	3	---
Virgin Islands	1,366	69	10	1,214	26	56	---	---

[1] Includes audiovisual instructors, television instructors, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff.

[2] Included with classroom teachers.

[3] Data from published annual State report.

[4] Includes librarians and guidance, psychological, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff.

[5] Data are the number of full-time and part-time positions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1973-74.*

Table 53.–Selected characteristics of public school teachers, by level and by sex: United States, 1970–71

Item	All teachers	Elementary	Secondary	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
Highest degree held:					
No 4-year degree ..... percent	2.9	4.6	1.1	2.1	3.4
Bachelor's degree ..... percent	69.6	74.5	64.2	54.8	77.4
Master's degree or 6 years ..... percent	27.1	20.9	33.9	42.6	19.0
Doctor's degree ..... percent	0.4	....	0.8	0.6	0.3
Median years of teaching experience	8	8	7	8	8
Length of required school week ..... hours	36.5	36.3	36.8	....	....
Average number of hours per week devoted to teaching duties	46.9	45.8	48.1	47.6	46.5
Average number of days of classroom teaching in school year 1970-71...	181	181	181	....	....
Average annual salary as classroom teacher ..... dollars	$9,261	$9,092	$9,449	$9,864	$8,953
Average age ..... years	38	39	36	36	39
Sex ..... percent	100.0	....	....	34.2	65.7
Marital status:					
Married ..... percent	....	....	....	27.9	44.0
Single ..... percent	....	....	....	5.2	14.2
Widowed, separated, divorced ..... percent	....	....	....	1.1	7.5

NOTE.–Data are based on reports received from a sample of 1,833 teachers. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: National Education Association, Research Division, Research Report 1972–R3, *Status of the American Public-School Teacher, 1970-71.* (Copyright © 1972 by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 54.–Public secondary school teachers, by teaching field and by sex: United States, 1970-71

Teaching field in which largest portion of time was spent	All teachers	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
All fields:			
Number	931,896	504,217	427,679
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	0.6	1.0	---
Art	3.7	3.1	4.4
Business education	5.9	3.6	8.8
English	20.4	13.2	29.1
Foreign language	4.8	2.3	7.8
Health and physical education ..	8.3	7.0	10.0
Mathematics	14.4	15.2	13.4
Home economics	5.1	---	11.3
Science	10.6	16.5	3.4
Social studies	14.0	19.6	7.2
Music	3.8	4.9	2.5
Industrial arts and vocational education	5.2	10.9	[1] 0.6
Special education	1.1	0.8	1.6
Other fields	1.0	1.9	---

[1] Vocational education only.

NOTE.–Percents are based on reports received from a sample of 707 teachers; because of rounding, they may not add to 100.0.

SOURCES: National Education Association, Research Division, Research Report 1972–R3, *Status of the American Public-School Teacher, 1970-71;* and Research Report 1971-R13, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1971-72.* (Copyright © 1972 and 1971, respectively, by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 55.--Estimated average annual salary of classroom teachers in public elementary and secondary schools: United States, 1955-56 to 1975-76

School year	Average salary (in dollars)			Average salary index (1955-56 = 100.0)		
	All teachers	Elementary teachers	Secondary teachers	All teachers	Elementary teachers	Secondary teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1955-56	$4,065	$3,852	$4,409	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956-57	4,239	4,044	4,581	104.8	105.0	103.9
1957-58	4,571	4,373	4,894	112.7	113.8	111.0
1958-59	4,797	4,607	5,113	118.3	119.8	116.0
1959-60	4,995	4,815	5,276	123.2	126.0	119.7
1960-61	5,275	5,075	5,543	130.1	131.7	125.7
1961-62	5,515	5,340	5,775	136.0	138.8	131.0
1962-63	5,732	5,560	5,980	141.4	144.3	135.8
1963-64	5,996	5,805	6,266	147.8	150.7	142.1
1964-65	6,195	5,985	6,451	152.8	155.4	146.3
1965-66	6,485	6,279	6,761	159.9	163.0	153.3
1966-67	6,830	6,622	7,109	168.4	171.9	161.2
1967-68	7,423	7,208	7,692	183.1	187.1	174.5
1968-69	7,962	7,718	8,210	196.1	200.4	186.2
1969-70	8,635	8,412	8,891	212.9	218.4	201.7
1970-71	9,269	9,021	9,566	228.6	234.2	217.0
1971-72	9,705	9,424	10,031	239.3	244.7	227.5
1972-73	10,176	9,883	10,507	250.9	256.8	238.3
1973-74	10,778	10,507	11,077	265.8	272.8	251.2
1974-75	11,880	11,297	11,966	287.3	293.3	271.2
1975-76	12,524	12,130	12,844	308.9	314.9	291.3

SOURCE: National Education Association, annual *Estimates of School Statistics*. (Lasset edition copyright © 1976 by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 58.–Average annual salary of instructional staff[1] in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1929-30 to 1974-75

State or other area	Unadjusted dollars						Adjusted dollars (1974-75 purchasing power)[2]				
	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	1969-70	1974-75[3]	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States[4]	$1,420	$1,441	$3,010	$5,174	$8,840	$12,070	$4,297	$5,340	$6,883	$9,121	$12,123
Alabama	792	744	2,111	4,002	6,984	9,503	2,397	2,767	4,817	7,056	9,537
Alaska	1,726	[5]	[5]	6,869	10,993	16,906	5,229	[5]	[5]	12,091	16,976
Arizona	1,637	1,544	3,886	5,590	8,975	11,168	4,964	5,722	7,777	9,864	12,306
Arkansas	673	584	1,801	3,295	6,445	[6]9,021	2,038	2,164	3,839	5,808	8,839
California	2,123	2,361	[5]	[7]6,800	9,990	14,915	6,424	8,713	[5]	[7]11,834	13,687
Colorado	1,483	1,393	2,821	4,997	7,900	11,554	4,397	5,162	6,170	8,809	10,834
Connecticut	1,912	1,881	3,558	6,008	9,400	12,061	5,483	6,967	7,782	10,591	12,891
Delaware	1,570	1,684	3,273	[7]5,800	9,300	12,110	4,751	6,241	7,158	[7]10,224	12,764
District of Columbia	3,288	3,350	3,920	6,290	11,075	14,715	8,996	9,709	8,573	11,070	15,189
Florida	976	1,012	2,868	5,080	8,600	10,780	2,851	3,750	6,468	8,968	11,784
Georgia	684	770	1,963	[8]3,904	7,272	10,841	2,070	2,854	4,293	[8]6,882	10,110
Hawaii	1,812	[5]	[5]	7,390	9,829	13,886	5,483	[5]	[5]	9,501	13,479
Idaho	1,200	1,057	2,481	4,716	7,257	9,573	3,631	3,917	5,426	7,432	9,962
Illinois	1,630	1,700	3,469	[6]5,914	9,560	13,469	4,932	6,300	7,583	[6]10,249	13,845
Indiana	1,466	1,433	3,401	5,842	9,574	11,358	4,436	5,311	7,438	9,769	13,130
Iowa	1,094	1,017	2,420	[7]4,030	8,200	10,896	3,310	3,769	5,293	[7]7,104	11,245
Kansas	1,159	1,014	2,828	[7]4,450	7,811	9,770	3,507	3,758	5,748	[7]7,844	10,712
Kentucky	696	626	1,936	3,327	7,624	9,240	2,711	3,061	4,234	5,985	10,466
Louisiana	941	1,006	2,983	4,978	7,220	9,800	2,847	3,728	6,524	8,776	9,902
Maine	942	894	2,115	3,894	8,059	13,202	2,850	3,313	4,626	6,812	11,063
Maryland	1,518	1,642	3,594	5,557	9,885	13,282	4,593	6,085	7,860	8,796	13,556
Massachusetts	1,875	2,037	3,338	[10]5,846	9,176	12,488	5,674	7,549	7,301	[9]9,775	12,883
Michigan	1,834	1,876	3,420	5,854	10,126	14,224	4,842	6,841	7,480	9,967	13,885
Minnesota	1,251	1,276	3,013	5,275	9,957	12,852	3,786	4,729	6,590	9,299	13,685
Mississippi	630	660	1,416	3,314	6,012	8,336	1,976	2,072	3,097	5,842	8,245
Missouri	1,235	1,159	2,581	4,536	8,091	10,257	3,737	4,296	5,645	7,996	11,096
Montana	1,215	1,184	2,962	[7]4,425	8,100	10,160	3,677	4,388	6,478	[7]7,900	11,108
Nebraska	1,077	929	2,292	3,876	7,855	9,715	3,259	3,072	5,013	6,833	10,772
Nevada	1,483	1,587	3,209	5,893	9,889	12,854	4,488	5,770	7,018	10,036	13,287
New Hampshire	1,264	1,258	2,712	4,456	8,018	10,016	3,796	4,662	5,931	7,853	10,896
New Jersey	2,113	2,093	3,811	[11]5,871	9,800	[5]	6,394	7,757	7,879	[11]10,349	13,028
New Mexico	1,113	1,144	3,215	5,382	8,125	10,200	3,368	4,240	7,032	9,487	11,143
New York	2,493	2,804	3,706	6,537	10,200	[12]15,000	7,544	9,850	8,105	11,523	13,988
North Carolina	873	948	2,888	4,178	7,744	11,276	2,642	3,506	5,879	7,366	10,820
North Dakota	900	748	2,324	3,896	6,900	9,178	2,723	2,761	5,083	6,814	9,483
Ohio	1,668	1,587	3,068	5,124	8,884	11,100	5,038	5,881	6,754	9,033	11,786
Oklahoma	1,070	1,014	2,736	4,868	7,139	9,208	3,238	3,758	5,984	8,213	9,970
Oregon	1,812	1,333	3,323	5,535	9,200	10,956	4,878	4,940	7,288	9,767	12,817
Pennsylvania	1,630	1,640	3,008	5,308	9,000	12,200	4,902	6,078	6,574	9,357	12,343
Rhode Island	1,437	1,809	3,294	[11]5,499	8,900	12,886	4,348	6,704	7,204	[11]9,894	12,206
South Carolina	788	743	1,891	3,450	7,000	9,770	2,384	2,754	4,136	6,082	9,800
South Dakota	956	907	2,064	3,725	6,700	8,860	2,893	2,991	4,514	6,566	9,188
Tennessee	902	882	2,302	3,929	7,290	9,878	2,729	3,193	5,036	6,926	9,906
Texas	924	1,079	3,122	4,708	7,503	10,136	2,796	3,999	6,828	8,299	10,290
Utah	1,330	1,394	3,103	5,096	8,049	10,160	4,025	5,166	6,787	8,983	11,038
Vermont	963	981	2,348	4,466	8,225	9,206	2,914	3,636	5,135	7,873	11,280
Virginia	961	899	2,328	4,312	8,200	11,279	2,906	3,332	5,092	7,601	11,245
Washington	1,556	1,706	3,467	[11]5,843	9,500	12,538	4,708	6,322	7,826	[11]9,947	13,028
West Virginia	1,023	1,170	2,425	3,952	7,850	9,124	3,096	4,336	5,304	6,967	10,765
Wisconsin	1,399	1,379	3,007	[10]4,870	9,150	13,046	4,233	5,111	6,577	[10]8,595	12,848
Wyoming	1,239	1,169	2,798	4,937	8,532	10,360	3,749	4,332	6,120	8,703	11,701
Outlying areas:											
American Samoa	[5]	[5]	[5]	882	5,130	5,100	[5]	[5]	[5]	1,502	7,036
Canal Zone	[5]	[5]	[5]	6,034	10,400	16,190	[5]	[5]	[5]	10,637	14,283
Guam	[5]	[5]	[5]	4,107	7,800	17,980	[5]	[5]	[5]	7,240	10,887
Puerto Rico	[5]	[5]	[5]	[6]2,360	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	4,161	[5]
Virgin Islands	[5]	[5]	[5]	3,407	[5]	11,184	[5]	[5]	[5]	6,006	[5]

[1] Includes supervisors, principals, classroom teachers, and other instructional staff.
[2] Based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.
[3] Estimated.
[4] Beginning in 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.
[5] Data not available.
[6] Includes professional noninstructional administrative staff.
[7] Partly estimated.
[8] Excludes kindergarten teachers.
[9] Includes administrators.
[10] Includes clerical assistants to instructional personnel.
[11] Includes attendance personnel.
[12] Salary data reported as median salary.
[13] Excludes vocational schools not operated as part of the regular public school system.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems* and *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1974.*

NUMBER AND SIZE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS

Since the end of World War II, the number of local public school systems in the United States has declined precipitously. When the war ended, there were still more than 101,000 school systems in the country. The number has been steadily reduced until, in the 1975-76 school year, there were only about 16,300 systems remaining.

The most rapid reduction of school systems occurred in the late 1940's and 1950's. Between the school years 1947-48 and 1959-60, the number dropped from 94,900 to 40,500, or 57.3 percent. In the 1960's the number declined at the rate of more than 2,000 a year, so that only 19,200 remained by 1969-70. Nearly 3,000 more systems have been eliminated in the 1970's. The rate of decline is definitely slowing down, however. In the past 4 years there has been a reduction of fewer than 1,000 systems, as indicated in the chart below.

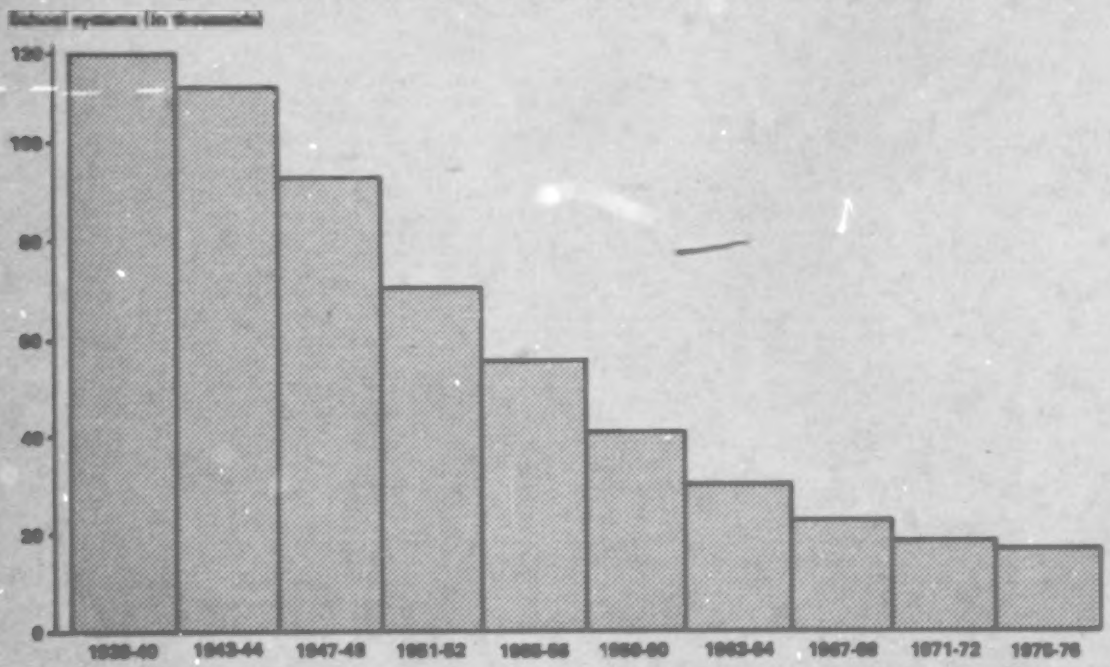
Table 58 shows the number of school systems in the fall of 1975 by size of enrollment. It will be observed that there was a concentration of pupils in the large and middle-sized systems. More than four-fifths of the pupils were in the 3,900 systems that enrolled 2,500 or more pupils. The average enrollment for all school systems in the country was about 2,700 pupils. There is a vast difference between the size of school systems today and 30 years ago. In 1945-46 the 101,000 school systems enrolled 23.3 million pupils. The enrollment per school system was thus approximately 230 pupils.

Four States still had more than 1,000 school systems each in 1975-76. The States with the largest number of systems (in descending order) were Nebraska, Texas, California, and Illinois. The States with the smallest number were Hawaii, with one State-wide system, and Nevada, with 17 systems.

The reduction of school systems during the past three decades has taken place as the result of laws authorizing or requiring reorganization, the consolidation of small systems, and the elimination of most nonoperating systems. More than 300 nonoperating systems remained in the fall of 1975. These systems either had no pupils within their boundaries or else sent them on a tuition basis to a nearby school system.

--W. VANCE GRANT
Specialist in Education Statistics

Figure 6.--Number of local public school systems: United States, 1939-40 to 1975-76



SOURCE: See tables 58 and 60.

Table 57.--Average annual salary of instructional staff in public elementary and secondary day schools, and average annual earnings of full-time employees in all industries, in unadjusted dollars and adjusted dollars: United States, 1929-30 to 1974-75

School year	Unadjusted dollars		Adjusted dollars (1974-75 purchasing power)[1]	
	Salary per member of instructional staff	Earnings per full-time employee working for wages or salary[2]	Salary per member of instructional staff	Earnings per full-time employee working for wages or salary[2]
1	2	3	4	5
1929-30	$1,420	$1,386	$4,297	$4,194
1931-32	1,417	1,198	5,091	4,304
1933-34	1,227	1,070	4,798	4,184
1935-36	1,283	1,180	4,839	4,376
1937-38	1,374	1,244	4,973	4,503
1939-40	1,441	1,282	5,340	4,751
1941-42	1,507	1,576	5,010	5,240
1943-44	1,728	2,030	5,141	6,040
1945-46	1,995	2,272	5,668	6,456
1947-48	2,639	2,892	6,864	6,982
1949-50	3,010	2,930	6,583	6,408
1951-52	3,450	3,322	6,797	6,546
1953-54	3,826	3,828	7,396	7,015
1955-56	4,156	3,924	8,007	7,560
1957-58	4,702	4,276	8,520	7,749
1959-60	5,174	4,632	9,121	8,165
1961-62	5,700	4,928	9,818	8,488
1963-64	6,240	5,373	10,473	9,018
1965-66	6,936	5,838	11,249	9,469
1967-68	7,630	6,444	11,817	9,811
1969-70	8,840	7,334	12,123	10,058
1971-72	10,100	8,334	12,713	10,490
1973-74[3]	[3]11,186	9,647	12,421	10,713
1974-75[3]	[3]12,070	10,448	12,070	10,448

[1] Based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.
[2] Calendar-year data from the U.S. Department of Commerce have been converted to a school-year basis by averaging the two appropriate calendar years in each case.
[3] Estimated.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems* and *Fall Statistics of Public Schools*. (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, July issues through 1976; *U.S. Income and Output;* and *National Income*, 1954 edition.

Table 58.--Number of public school systems and number of pupils enrolled, by size of system: United States, fall 1975

Enrollment size[1]	School systems		Pupils enrolled	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
1	2	3	4	5
Total	16,330	100.0	[2]44,232	100.0
25,000 or more	187	1.1	12,533	28.3
10,000 to 24,999	555	3.4	8,071	18.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,126	6.9	7,820	17.7
2,500 to 4,999	2,060	12.6	7,153	16.2
1,000 to 2,499	3,467	21.2	5,683	12.8
600 to 999	1,860	11.4	1,454	3.3
300 to 599	2,297	14.1	1,006	2.3
1 to 299	4,464	27.3	513	1.2
None[2]	324	2.0	0	0

[1] Based on the number of pupils enrolled in fall 1975.
[2] Systems not operating schools.

NOTE.--The above data on school systems and enrollment differ slightly from those published in *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1975.*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Education Directory, Public School Systems, 1975-76.*

Table 59.–Number of local basic administrative units (school districts), by State: Fall 1975

State or other area	School districts, fall 1975			Decrease in total number of districts since fall 1970 (+ denotes increase)
	Total	Operating	Non-operating	
1	2	3	4	5
United States	16,376	16,013	383	1,619
Alabama	128	128	---	+2
Alaska	31	31	---	+2
Arizona	245	232	13	50
Arkansas	385	383	2	4
California	1,045	1,045	---	25
Colorado	181	181	---	---
Connecticut	178	169	9	+6
Delaware	26	26	---	---
District of Columbia	1	1	---	---
Florida	67	67	---	---
Georgia	188	188	---	2
Hawaii	1	1	---	---
Idaho	116	116	---	---
Illinois	1,034	1,029	5	141
Indiana	305	304	1	14
Iowa	450	450	---	7
Kansas	308	308	---	3
Kentucky	182	182	---	10
Louisiana	66	66	---	---
Maine	283	229	54	7
Maryland	24	24	---	---
Massachusetts	402	360	42	29
Michigan	587	583	4	41
Minnesota	440	439	1	177
Mississippi	150	150	---	---
Missouri	567	567	---	101
Montana	627	588	39	114
Nebraska	1,204	1,148	56	461
Nevada	17	17	---	---
New Hampshire	168	157	11	---
New Jersey	610	592	18	+11
New Mexico	88	88	---	1
New York	757	738	19	3
North Carolina	148	148	---	4
North Dakota	351	320	31	80
Ohio	617	617	---	14
Oklahoma	630	630	---	38
Oregon	334	332	2	16
Pennsylvania	505	504	1	92
Rhode Island	40	40	---	---
South Carolina	92	92	---	1
South Dakota	231	217	14	66
Tennessee	147	147	---	---
Texas	1,127	1,121	6	60
Utah	40	40	---	---
Vermont	274	248	26	3
Virginia	141	134	7	+7
Washington	304	304	---	17
West Virginia	55	55	---	---
Wisconsin	435	435	---	19
Wyoming	50	50	---	81
Outlying areas:				
American Samoa	1	1	---	---
Canal Zone	1	1	---	---
Guam	1	1	---	---
Puerto Rico	1	1	---	---
Virgin Islands	1	1	---	---

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1970* and *Fall 1975*.

Table 60.–Number of local basic administrative units (school districts) and number of public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools: United States, 1929–30 to 1974–75

School year	School districts[2]	Public school systems			Nonpublic schools[1]	
		Elementary schools		Secondary schools	Elementary	Secondary
		Total	1-teacher			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1929–30	([3])	238,308	149,282	23,930	9,275	3,268
1931–32	127,531	232,750	143,391	26,409	9,734	3,289
1933–34	([3])	236,238	139,166	24,714	9,992	3,327
1935–36	([3])	232,174	131,101	25,852	9,992	3,327
1937–38	119,001	221,980	121,178	25,467	9,992	3,327
1939–40	117,108	([3])	113,600	([3])	11,306	3,568
1941–42	115,493	183,112	107,892	25,123	10,285	3,011
1943–44	111,383	169,906	96,302	28,973	10,285	3,011
1945–46	101,382	160,227	86,563	24,314	9,863	3,294
1947–48	94,926	146,760	75,096	25,484	10,071	3,292
1949–50	83,718	128,225	59,852	24,542	10,375	3,331
1951–52	71,094	123,763	50,742	23,746	10,886	3,322
1953–54	63,057	110,875	42,865	25,637	11,739	3,913
1955–56	54,859	104,427	34,964	26,046	12,3.*2	3,887
1957–58	47,594	96,446	25,341	25,507	13,0**	3,994
1959–60	40,520	91,853	20,213	25,784	13,574	4,061
1961–62	35,676	81,910	13,333	25,350	14,762	4,129
1963–64	31,705	77,584	9,896	26,431	([3])	4,461
1965–66	26,983	73,216	6,491	26,597	15,340	4,606
1967–68	22,010	70,879	4,146	27,011	[4]14,900	[4]4,300
1970–71	17,995	65,900	1,815	25,352	14,372	3,770
1973–74	16,730	65,070	1,365	25,906	[4]14,000	[4]3,700
1974–75	16,568	[5]63,619	1,247	[5]25,697	[4]14,000	[4]3,700

[1] Data for most years are partly estimated.
[2] Includes operating and nonoperating districts.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Estimated.
[5] Excludes special education schools for the handicapped (not reported by level).

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems; Fall Statistics of Public Schools;* and *Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools.*

Table 61.–Number and percent of public secondary schools, by type of school: United States, selected years, 1919–20 to 1970–71

School year	Total	Type of school				School year	Total	Type of school			
		Traditional[1]	Junior[2]	Senior[3]	Junior-senior[4]			Traditional[1]	Junior[2]	Senior[3]	Junior-senior[4]
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
1919-20:						1951-52:					
Number	14,326	13,421	55	22	828	Number	23,746	10,168	3,227	1,760	8,591
Percent	100.0	93.7	0.4	0.2	5.8	Percent	100.0	42.8	13.6	7.4	36.2
1929-30:						1958-59:					
Number	22,237	16,460	1,842	648	3,287	Number	24,190	6,024	4,996	3,040	10,130
Percent	100.0	74.0	8.3	2.9	14.8	Percent	100.0	24.9	20.7	12.6	41.9
1937-38:						1967-68:					
Number	25,057	15,523	2,372	959	6,203	Number	[5]26,531	6,433	7,437	4,318	8,343
Percent	100.0	62.0	9.5	3.8	24.8	Percent	100.0	24.2	28.0	16.3	31.4
1945-46:						1970-71:					
Number	24,122	13,797	2,653	1,312	6,360	Number	[5]24,682	6,618	7,750	4,647	5,667
Percent	100.0	57.2	11.0	5.4	26.4	Percent	100.0	26.8	31.4	18.8	23.0

[1] Includes regular 4-year high schools preceded by 8-year elementary schools; no reorganization has taken place.
[2] Includes 2- and 3-year junior high schools.
[3] Includes 3- and 4-year high schools preceded by junior high schools.
[4] Includes 5- and 6-year high schools. Beginning in 1967-68, also includes combined elementary-secondary schools.
[5] Excludes incomplete high schools and vocational or trade high schools (460 in 1967-68 and 670 in 1970-71).

NOTE.–Data through 1958-59 are for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of Education in the United States,* 1958-59 Series, Number 1, *Public Secondary Schools; Statistics of State School Systems, 1967-68;* and *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1971.*

Table 62.–Selected statistics on schoolhousing in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1970-71 and fall 1971

State or other area	Number of pupils on curtailed sessions, fall 1971			Number of instruction rooms		
	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Completed during 1970-71	Abandoned during 1970-71	Available and in use, fall 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	[1] 370,788	[1] 106,211	[1] 264,576	[2] 65,300	[1] 18,006	[2] 1,918,000
Alabama	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	102	16	3,246
Arizona	17,278	9,040	8,238	([3])	([3])	([3])
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	105	493	19,187
California	66,742	50,544	16,198	([3])	([3])	([3])
Colorado	2,085	1,213	852	1,404	256	23,610
Connecticut	7,063	2,410	4,653	([3])	([3])	([3])
Delaware	102	.....	102	276	83	5,642
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	89	24	5,845
Florida	116,147	([4])	[4] 116,147	2,529	686	53,517
Georgia	4,544	3,359	1,185	1,802	941	45,799
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	298	99	7,745
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	157	103	7,923
Illinois	([3])	([3])	([3])	1,900	300	101,800
Indiana	2,543	1,897	646	1,301	116	50,238
Iowa	([3])	([3])	([3])	425	310	29,381
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	717	360	25,958
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	1,438	652	29,162
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	([3])	907	38,166
Maine	4,880	2,977	1,903	271	214	10,463
Maryland	21,331	5,085	16,246	2,087	376	35,057
Massachusetts	20,179	430	19,749	3,236	383	47,659
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	1,808	806	93,085
Minnesota	3,486	.....	3,486	2,445	542	41,857
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	1,381	1,297	22,356
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	950	967	40,162
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	684	120	16,701
Nevada	([3])	([3])	([3])	238	10	5,243
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	241	133	7,059
New Jersey	32,521	20,591	11,930	2,621	775	62,734
New Mexico	3,018	.....	3,018	537	189	12,583
New York	35,919	7,554	28,365	5,110	1,226	143,743
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	1,358	832	53,842
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	232	240	7,971
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	([3])	([3])	([3])
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	823	294	27,198
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	675	60	22,479
Pennsylvania	29,432	1,111	28,321	2,985	1,010	93,364
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	454	176	7,827
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	([3])	([3])	28,834
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	142	106	7,714
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	900	432	34,521
Texas	.....	.....	.....	2,092	429	([3])
Utah	.....	.....	.....	95	30	11,548
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	441	61	5,914
Virginia	([3])	([3])	([3])	1,728	1,001	50,622
Washington	.....	.....	.....	927	([3])	35,915
West Virginia	174	.....	174	556	359	16,826
Wisconsin	3,363	.....	3,363	1,456	593	41,171
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	([3])	([3])	([3])
Outlying areas:						
American Samoa	7,998	6,013	1,985	.....	.....	.....
Canal Zone	.....	.....	.....	1	3	610
Guam	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	1,047
Puerto Rico	266,971	161,801	94,170	517	253	19,213
Virgin Islands	.....	.....	.....	([3])	([3])	840

[1] Incomplete; excludes States for which data are not available.
[2] Includes estimates for the nonreporting States.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Data for column 3 included in column 4.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall 1971 Statistics of Public Schools.*

TRENDS IN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES

Data compiled by the National Center for Education Statistics indicate that about 3,140,000 young people graduated from American high schools during the school year that ended in June 1975. This was an all-time high and represented an increase of about 63,000 over the 3,077,000 persons who received high school diplomas in 1974. The size of these graduating classes reflects the high birth rate during the mid-1950's as well as the tendency of most students to remain in school at least until high school graduation.

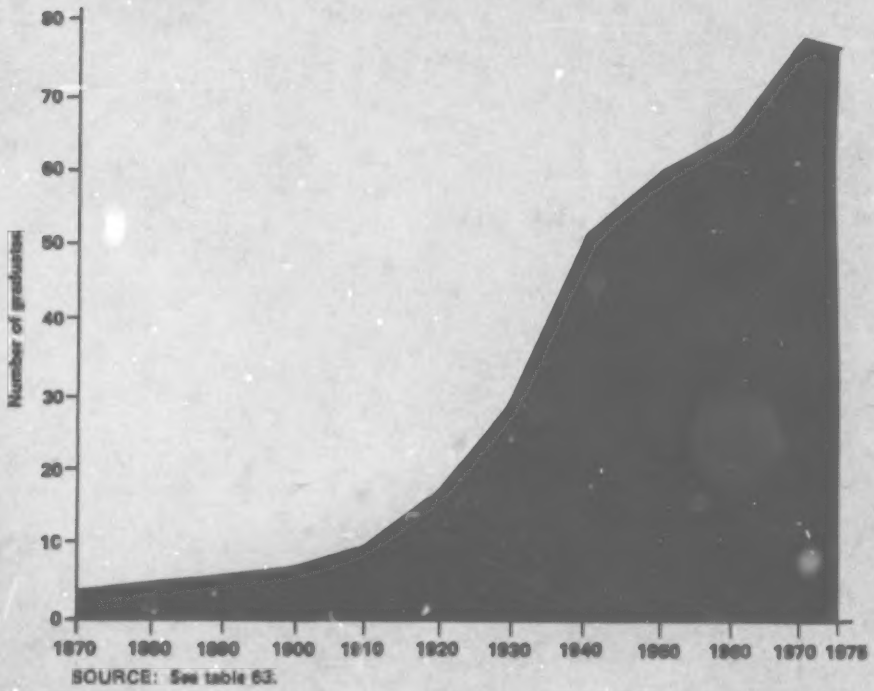
During most of the years from 1870 to 1970, as the chart below indicates, the proportion of young people finishing high school steadily increased. During this period the number of high school graduates for each 100 persons in the population 17 years of age rose from 2 to 76. Very little change has occurred in the proportion graduating between 1970 and 1975. In 1975 nearly 75 percent of the persons in the appropriate age group completed high school.

In the class of 1975, as in each graduating class since 1870, there were more girls than boys. In recent years, however, boys have accounted for more than 49 percent of each class. This represents a substantial change in the distribution of the graduates since 1920, when girls made up 60 percent of the graduating class. Since girls constituted only about 49 percent of the 17-year-old population in 1975, their graduation rate was several percentage points higher than that for boys.

The figures cited above refer to the graduates of regular day school programs of public and nonpublic high schools. In 1975 more than 90 percent of the graduates received their diplomas from public schools, and nearly 10 percent graduated from nonpublic high schools. The data exclude persons granted high school equivalency certificates and graduates of programs other than the regular day school. In 1975 there were 36,000 graduates of other public school programs, such as evening programs, and an additional 226,000 persons were awarded high school equivalency certificates.

—W. VANCE GRANT
Specialist in Education Statistics

Figure 7.—Number of high school graduates for each 100 persons 17 years of age: United States, 1869–70 to 1974–75



SOURCE: See table 63.

Table 63.–Number of high school graduates compared with population 17 years of age: United States, 1869-70 to 1974-75

School year	Population 17 years old[1]	High school graduates[2]			Number graduated per 100 persons 17 years of age	School year	Population 17 years old[1]	High school graduates[2]			Number graduated per 100 persons 17 years of age
		Total	Boys	Girls				Total	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
1869-70 . .	815,000	16,000	7,064	8,936	2.0	1951-52 . .	2,040,800	1,196,500	569,200	627,300	58.6
1879-80 . .	946,026	23,634	10,605	13,029	2.5	1953-54 . .	2,128,600	1,276,100	612,500	663,600	60.0
1889-90 . .	1,259,177	43,731	18,549	25,182	3.5	1955-56 . .	2,270,000	1,414,800	679,500	735,300	62.3
1899-1900.	1,489,146	94,883	38,075	56,808	6.4	1957-58 . .	2,324,000	1,505,900	725,500	780,400	64.8
1909-10 . .	1,786,240	156,429	63,676	92,753	8.8	1959-60 . .	2,862,005	1,864,000	898,000	966,000	65.1
1919-20 . .	1,855,173	311,266	123,684	187,582	16.8	1961-62 . .	2,768,000	1,925,000	941,000	984,000	69.5
1929-30 . .	2,295,822	666,904	300,376	366,528	29.0	1963-64 . .	3,001,000	2,290,000	1,121,000	1,169,000	76.3
1939-40 . .	2,403,074	1,221,475	578,718	642,757	50.8	1965-66 . .	3,515,000	2,632,000	1,308,000	1,324,000	74.9
1941-42 . .	2,425,574	1,242,376	576,717	665,658	51.2	1967-68 . .	3,521,000	2,702,000	1,341,000	1,361,000	76.7
1943-44 . .	2,410,389	1,019,233	423,971	595,262	42.3	1969-70 . .	3,825,343	2,896,000	1,433,000	1,463,000	75.7
1945-46 . .	2,264,738	1,080,033	466,926	613,107	47.9	1971-72 . .	3,957,000	3,006,000	1,490,000	1,516,000	76.0
1947-48 . .	2,202,927	1,189,909	562,863	627,046	54.0	1973-74[3] . .	4,096,000	3,077,000	1,513,000	1,564,000	75.1
1949-50 . .	2,034,460	1,199,700	570,700	629,000	59.0	1974-75 . .	4,210,000	3,140,000	1,541,000	1,599,000	74.6

[1] Data from Bureau of the Census.
[2] Includes graduates of public and nonpublic schools.
[3] Revised since originally published.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems; Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1975; Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools;* and unpublished data.

Table 64.–Percent of high school dropouts among persons 14 to 34 years old, by age, race, and sex: United States, October 1970 and October 1975

Race and sex	Total, 14 to 34 years	14 and 15 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 and 21 years	22 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
October 1970								
All races:								
Total	17.0	1.8	8.0	16.2	16.6	16.7	22.5	26.5
Male	16.2	1.7	7.1	16.0	16.1	17.9	21.4	26.2
Female	17.7	1.9	8.9	16.3	16.9	19.4	23.6	26.8
White:								
Total	15.2	1.7	7.3	14.1	14.6	16.3	19.9	24.6
Male	14.4	1.7	6.3	13.3	14.1	15.3	18.0	24.2
Female	16.0	1.8	8.4	14.8	15.1	17.2	20.7	24.9
Black:								
Total	30.0	2.4	12.8	31.2	29.6	37.8	44.4	43.5
Male	30.4	2.0	13.3	36.4	29.8	39.5	43.1	45.9
Female	29.5	2.8	12.4	26.6	29.6	36.4	45.8	41.6
October 1975								
All races:								
Total	14.1	1.8	8.6	16.0	16.6	14.5	15.4	20.5
Male	13.2	1.6	7.6	15.5	16.4	14.0	14.4	18.9
Female	15.0	2.0	9.6	16.5	16.7	15.0	16.5	22.0
White:								
Total	12.8	1.7	8.4	14.7	14.8	12.8	14.0	18.6
Male	12.1	1.4	7.3	13.7	14.5	12.6	13.2	17.4
Female	13.5	1.9	9.6	15.6	15.0	12.7	14.7	19.7
Black:								
Total	23.4	2.8	10.2	25.4	28.7	27.8	27.9	26.8
Male	21.9	2.4	9.7	27.7	30.4	25.9	25.5	33.1
Female	24.7	2.8	10.7	23.4	27.3	29.2	29.9	20.6

NOTE.–Dropouts are persons who are not enrolled in school and who are not high school graduates. Data are based upon sample surveys of the civilian noninstitutional population.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 222 and No. 294.

Table 65.--Number of public and nonpublic high school graduates, by sex and by State: 1974-75

State or other area	Public high school graduates[1]			Nonpublic high school graduates[2]		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	2,823,023	1,389,353	1,433,670	310,000	149,400	160,600
Alabama	46,633	22,518	24,115	3,400	1,600	1,800
Alaska	4,220	2,140	2,080	100	50	50
Arizona	25,665	12,892	12,773	1,800	900	900
Arkansas	26,836	13,405	13,431	800	300	500
California	273,411	133,653	139,758	21,900	10,300	11,600
Colorado	34,963	17,438	17,525	1,900	900	1,000
Connecticut	42,792	21,105	21,687	7,300	3,800	3,500
Delaware	8,235	3,990	4,245	1,300	800	500
District of Columbia	5,367	2,168	3,199	1,400	700	700
Florida	86,481	42,809	43,672	6,400	3,500	2,900
Georgia	59,803	28,697	31,106	2,400	1,500	900
Hawaii	11,283	5,627	5,656	2,300	1,300	1,000
Idaho	12,631	6,337	6,294	200	100	100
Illinois	[3]141,316	[3]69,811	[3]71,505	25,500	11,700	13,800
Indiana	74,002	36,824	37,178	5,400	2,600	2,800
Iowa	45,005	21,435	21,570	4,500	2,200	2,300
Kansas	32,458	15,777	16,681	2,000	900	1,100
Kentucky	42,368	20,803	21,565	4,000	2,000	2,000
Louisiana	47,691	22,582	25,109	9,200	4,200	5,000
Maine	14,830	7,288	7,542	1,800	1,000	800
Maryland	55,406	26,541	28,867	6,900	3,200	3,700
Massachusetts	[3]79,000	[3]39,500	[3]39,500	15,000	7,000	8,000
Michigan	135,509	66,253	69,256	15,900	7,400	8,500
Minnesota	66,535	32,918	33,617	4,800	2,100	2,700
Mississippi	27,243	12,949	14,294	3,600	1,800	1,800
Missouri	62,375	31,098	31,277	9,000	4,600	4,400
Montana	12,293	6,145	6,148	1,200	500	700
Nebraska	22,249	11,119	11,130	2,700	1,300	1,400
Nevada	7,232	3,735	3,497	300	150	150
New Hampshire	11,050	5,318	5,732	1,900	1,200	700
New Jersey	[3]96,000	[3]47,213	[3]48,787	16,900	8,100	8,800
New Mexico	18,435	9,066	9,372	800	400	400
New York	[3]211,267	[3]104,577	[3]106,690	42,800	19,500	23,300
North Carolina	70,094	34,103	35,991	2,100	1,000	1,100
North Dakota	10,690	5,264	5,426	700	350	350
Ohio	156,179	77,888	80,291	18,700	8,900	9,800
Oklahoma	37,809	19,066	18,743	900	450	450
Oregon	30,668	15,354	15,314	1,500	700	800
Pennsylvania	163,124	81,666	81,458	30,800	14,800	16,000
Rhode Island	11,042	5,302	5,740	2,000	1,000	1,000
South Carolina	[4]38,312	18,725	19,587	2,400	1,400	1,000
South Dakota	11,725	5,907	5,818	700	300	400
Tennessee	49,363	23,591	25,772	3,000	1,900	1,100
Texas	159,487	79,500	79,987	4,600	2,300	2,300
Utah	19,668	9,874	9,794	300	150	150
Vermont	6,455	3,207	3,248	1,400	800	600
Virginia	66,570	31,015	34,555	4,400	2,600	1,800
Washington	50,990	25,150	25,840	2,700	1,100	1,600
West Virginia	24,631	12,263	12,368	800	400	400
Wisconsin	70,979	34,865	36,114	7,500	3,600	3,900
Wyoming	5,648	2,882	2,766	100	50	50
Outlying areas:						
American Samoa	448	217	231	40	30	10
Canal Zone	729	366	363	---	---	---
Guam	1,117	578	539	130	50	80
Puerto Rico	27,071	11,952	15,119	2,190	830	1,360
Virgin Islands	641	([5])	([5])	80	20	60

[1] Excludes approximately 7,000 graduates of subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, Federal schools for Indians and on Federal installations, and residential schools for exceptional children.
[2] Estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics.
[3] Data estimated by reporting State.
[4] Includes pupils graduating during summer of 1975.
[5] Data not available.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1975;* and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 68.--Summary statistics on the educational experience and personal aspirations of high school seniors: United States, spring 1972

Item	Percent of seniors
1	2
Type of high school program:	
General	32
Academic or college preparatory	44
Vocational-technical	24
Choice of program strongly influenced by:	
Parents	29
Friends of same age	15
Guidance counselors	15
Teachers (other than guidance counselors)	10
Relatives other than parents	6
Principals or assistant principals	3
Clergymen	2
Other adults	7
Grading system:	
Numerical grade-point average	57
Average letter grade	27
Average percentage grade	14
Other	2
High school grade average of "B" or better:	
Boys	41
Girls	60
Five or more hours per week spent on homework:	
Boys	26
Girls	44
Major factors interfering "somewhat" or "a great deal" with education:	
Poor study habits	57
School doesn't offer the courses I want to take	51
Poor teaching	50
Teachers don't help me enough	49
Courses are too hard	42
Major factors considered "very important" in personal life:	
Being successful in my line of work	84
Finding the right person to marry and having a happy family life	82
Having strong friendships	79
Being able to find steady work	78
Being able to give my children better opportunities than I've had	67
Major factors considered "very important" in selecting a job or career:	
Opportunities to be helpful to others or useful to society	53
Opportunities to work with people rather than things	49
Opportunities to be original and creative	39
Living and working in the world of ideas	35
Opportunities for moderate but steady progress rather than the chance of extreme success or failure	34
Major strengths of high school attended (percent of seniors rating school excellent or good):	
Reputation in the community	74
Condition of buildings and classrooms	68
Quality of academic instruction	66
Student guidance and counseling	65
Library facilities	64
Major weaknesses of high school attended (percent agreeing with the following statements):	
School should have provided more help for students who were having trouble with subjects like math and reading	89

Table 68.–Summary statistics on the educational experience and personal aspirations of high school seniors: United States, spring 1972–(Continued)

Item	Percent of seniors	Item	Percent of seniors
1	2	1	2
Major weaknesses of high school attended (continued)		Plans for first year after high school:—(*Continued*)	
School should help students find jobs when they leave school	77	Part-time work without school or college attendance	2
School should have placed more emphasis on vocational and technical programs	71	Travel, take a break, or no plans	4
School did not offer enough practical work experience	68	Persons having "a great deal of influence" on post-high school plans:	
School should have used teaching machines or computer-assisted instruction more extensively	62	Self	91
Teaching techniques employed fairly often or frequently in senior year courses:		Parents	43
Listening to the teacher's lecture	83	Friends of same age	25
Writing essays, themes, poetry, or stories	64	Relatives other than parents	14
Participating in student-centered discussions	60	Teachers (other than guidance counselors)	10
Working on a project or in a laboratory	48	Guidance counselors	9
Having individualized instruction (small groups or one-to-one sessions with a teacher)	24	Clergymen	3
Using teaching machines or computer-assisted instruction	12	Principals or assistant principals	1
Going on field trips	11	State employment service officers	1
Watching television lectures	6	Other adults	17
Plans for first year after high school:		Planned use of financial support for further study beyond high school:	
Attend college	50	Parents or self only	41
Full-time work	26	Bank loan	22
Attend trade or business school	9	College or university scholarship or loan	21
Military service or service academy	3	State or local scholarship or loan	20
Full-time homemaker	3	College work-study program	17
Apprentice or on-the-job training program	3	Private scholarship	10
		Major reasons for not continuing their education given by those planning to work full time:	
		My future plans do not require further schooling	48
		Went to take a break, may attend school later	44
		Plan to be married:	
		Boys	29
		Girls	48
		Need to earn money before I can pay for further schooling	34
		School is not for me; I don't like it	29

NOTE.–Data are based upon a sample survey of almost 18,000 high school seniors and about 1,800 staff members who counseled 12th-grade students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972.*

Table 67.—Estimated revenue and nonrevenue receipts of public elementary and secondary schools, by source and by State: 1975-76

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	Total revenue and nonrevenue receipts	Revenue receipts							Nonrevenue receipts
		Total	Federal		State		Local and other[1]		
			Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	979,273,128	967,136,937	95,245,912	9.9	439,221,994	43.7	832,469,431	46.4	83,136,188
Alabama	870,615	868,774	[2] 138,308	16.1	545,029	63.5	175,437	20.4	11,841
Alaska	242,881	232,881	35,157	15.1	161,201	64.9	46,523	20.0	10,000
Arizona	827,617	783,757	80,438	10.8	365,258	47.8	318,061	41.6	63,860
Arkansas	523,396	472,634	73,361	15.6	246,733	52.2	152,540	32.3	50,762
California	7,013,788	6,831,788	[3] 630,037	9.2	2,759,494	40.4	3,442,257	50.4	182,000
Colorado	900,000	880,000	60,000	6.8	350,000	39.8	470,000	53.4	20,000
Connecticut	1,066,106	1,027,106	42,096	4.1	284,297	27.7	700,712	68.2	28,000
Delaware	234,220	219,220	17,500	8.0	148,420	67.7	53,300	24.3	15,000
District of Columbia	269,420	269,420	[4] 47,931	17.8	...	...	221,489	82.2	...
Florida	2,127,304	2,097,669	130,328	6.2	1,145,103	54.6	822,238	39.2	29,635
Georgia	1,217,179	1,188,179	139,808	12.1	599,488	51.9	416,185	36.0	62,000
Hawaii	265,881	265,881	20,736	7.3	265,145	92.7	...	...	...
Idaho	254,873	226,723	24,899	10.9	111,788	49.5	89,336	39.6	28,960
Illinois	4,828,229	4,308,729	286,534	6.2	1,988,132	46.2	2,061,073	47.6	220,500
Indiana	[5] 1,836,000	1,801,000	85,000	5.7	610,000	40.6	806,000	53.7	35,000
Iowa	1,068,405	1,043,888	48,162	4.6	396,296	38.0	[6] 598,430	57.4	25,517
Kansas	782,978	742,978	86,056	11.6	326,598	43.8	331,324	44.6	40,000
Kentucky	830,000	755,000	110,000	14.6	410,000	54.3	235,000	31.1	75,000
Louisiana	1,069,000	942,000	166,000	17.5	525,000	55.7	252,000	26.8	117,000
Maine	316,046	296,046	24,000	8.1	132,046	44.6	140,000	47.3	20,000
Maryland	1,512,559	1,498,541	84,918	5.7	592,661	39.5	820,962	54.8	14,018
Massachusetts	2,050,000	1,975,000	80,000	4.1	465,000	23.5	1,430,000	72.4	75,000
Michigan	3,110,000	2,745,000	106,000	3.8	1,420,000	51.7	1,220,000	44.4	365,000
Minnesota	1,505,000	1,425,000	79,000	5.5	780,000	54.7	566,000	39.7	80,000
Mississippi	511,595	502,919	106,474	21.2	276,523	55.0	119,922	23.8	8,666
Missouri	1,328,765	1,298,843	103,337	8.2	442,849	35.0	720,657	56.9	69,922
Montana	253,700	247,800	15,000	6.1	142,800	57.6	90,000	36.3	5,900
Nebraska	406,840	396,738	29,174	7.4	69,961	17.6	297,603	75.0	10,102
Nevada	198,300	188,300	10,300	5.5	76,000	40.4	102,000	54.2	8,000
New Hampshire	225,000	210,726	12,867	6.0	19,859	9.4	178,200	84.6	14,274
New Jersey	2,802,000	2,702,000	110,000	4.1	795,000	29.4	1,797,000	66.5	100,000
New Mexico	390,134	369,595	76,136	20.6	234,245	63.4	59,214	16.0	20,539
New York	7,677,000	7,577,000	361,000	4.8	3,023,000	39.9	4,203,000	55.5	100,000
North Carolina	1,491,649	1,454,389	190,193	13.1	964,196	66.3	300,000	20.6	37,260
North Dakota	191,400	186,400	13,500	7.2	90,900	48.8	82,000	44.0	5,000
Ohio	3,304,500	2,984,500	177,000	5.9	1,092,000	36.6	1,715,530	57.5	320,000
Oklahoma	757,000	720,000	80,000	11.1	360,000	50.0	280,000	38.9	37,000
Oregon	735,000	715,000	42,000	5.9	207,000	29.0	466,000	65.2	20,000
Pennsylvania	4,132,516	4,008,516	348,000	8.7	1,529,085	48.1	1,731,431	43.2	124,000
Rhode Island	309,497	296,137	23,403	7.9	105,950	35.9	165,784	56.2	14,360
South Carolina	707,000	672,000	99,000	14.7	396,000	58.8	178,000	26.5	35,000
South Dakota	196,102	185,102	26,832	14.5	26,227	14.2	132,043	71.3	11,000
Tennessee	991,896	902,796	99,850	11.1	478,446	53.0	324,500	35.9	89,100
Texas	4,013,248	3,713,799	394,818	10.4	1,862,462	50.1	1,456,519	39.5	299,449
Utah	403,440	368,700	27,153	7.4	213,390	57.9	128,157	34.8	34,740
Vermont	182,287	166,287	9,990	6.0	49,000	29.5	107,297	64.5	16,000
Virginia	1,438,836	1,416,994	155,348	11.0	434,168	30.6	827,478	58.4	21,842
Washington	1,275,000	1,200,000	99,500	8.3	617,750	51.5	482,750	40.2	75,000
West Virginia	[7] 21,674	466,529	57,291	12.3	261,861	56.3	146,377	31.4	55,145
Wisconsin	1 596,304	1,552,293	116,134	7.5	498,283	32.1	937,881	60.4	44,006
Wyoming	118,355	118,355	8,155	6.9	38,949	32.9	71,251	60.2	...

[1] Includes intermediate sources.

[2] Excludes value of commodities donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[3] Column 2 includes $182,606,000 Federal general revenue sharing.

[4] Column 2 includes $8,149,000 Federal general revenue sharing and column 6 includes Federal payment to city estimated to be 27 percent of general appropriations.

[5] Does not include monies for capital outlay and interest on debt handled by schoolhousing authorities.

[6] Includes $23.6 million from area educational agencies.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary Day Schools, Fall 1975.*

Table 68.–Revenue receipts of public elementary and secondary schools from Federal, State, and local sources, by State: 1973–74

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Total revenue receipts	Federal[1]		State		Local sources (including intermediate)[2]	
		Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States	$54,230,892	$4,930,261	8.5	$24,113,408	41.4	$29,187,132	50.1
Alabama	677,190	119,125	17.6	411,700	60.8	146,365	21.6
Alaska[3]	170,034	48,943	28.8	89,166	52.4	31,925	18.8
Arizona	637,816	59,142	9.3	186,734	29.3	391,940	61.5
Arkansas	375,151	64,122	17.1	178,412	47.6	132,617	35.4
California	6,883,413	498,578	7.8	2,791,762	42.4	3,293,073	50.0
Colorado	717,862	48,216	6.7	253,990	35.4	415,656	57.9
Connecticut	1,019,396	46,617	4.6	350,410	34.4	622,368	61.1
Delaware	220,941	16,467	7.5	159,129	72.0	45,345	20.5
District of Columbia	240,561	76,722	31.9	...	...	163,839	68.1
Florida	1,861,793	185,197	9.9	1,048,158	56.3	628,438	33.8
Georgia	992,561	169,533	17.1	439,637	44.3	383,391	38.6
Hawaii	252,262	24,921	9.9	224,217	88.9	3,114	1.2
Idaho	184,978	23,672	12.8	79,733	43.1	81,573	44.1
Illinois	3,287,336	170,420	5.2	1,111,352	33.8	2,005,564	61.0
Indiana	1,189,308	83,053	7.0	456,129	38.4	650,126	54.7
Iowa	735,789	49,922	6.8	264,731	36.0	421,136	57.2
Kansas	528,676	44,849	8.5	211,336	40.1	270,891	51.4
Kentucky	634,057	96,383	15.5	343,227	54.1	192,447	30.4
Louisiana	850,312	118,300	13.9	488,516	57.5	243,496	28.6
Maine	255,486	22,463	8.8	99,165	38.8	133,848	52.4
Maryland	1,370,477	87,766	6.4	611,223	44.6	671,488	49.0
Massachusetts	1,863,083	92,481	5.0	586,729	31.7	1,173,703	63.3
Michigan	3,036,872	156,853	5.2	1,350,636	44.5	1,529,341	50.4
Minnesota	1,288,877	63,470	4.9	737,113	57.2	488,294	37.9
Mississippi	415,048	98,768	23.8	219,599	52.9	96,681	23.3
Missouri	1,111,664	87,746	7.9	391,261	35.2	632,657	56.9
Montana[3]	262,209	27,682	10.6	67,760	25.8	166,767	63.6
Nebraska	333,606	32,104	9.6	71,552	21.4	229,950	68.9
Nevada	159,403	10,981	6.9	59,127	37.1	89,295	56.0
New Hampshire	180,149	11,894	6.6	13,941	7.7	154,314	85.7
New Jersey[4]	2,324,334	138,695	6.0	561,665	24.2	1,623,974	69.9
New Mexico	293,288	55,814	19.0	178,638	60.9	58,836	20.1
New York	6,817,893	385,251	5.5	2,596,986	38.2	3,856,656	56.3
North Carolina	1,159,513	174,346	15.0	693,524	59.8	291,643	25.2
North Dakota	170,984	20,694	12.1	66,853	39.1	83,437	48.8
Ohio	2,672,603	171,223	6.4	841,676	31.5	1,659,704	62.1
Oklahoma	560,639	73,765	13.2	267,491	47.7	219,383	39.1
Oregon	643,645	50,217	7.8	160,454	24.9	432,974	67.3
Pennsylvania	3,317,317	284,228	8.6	1,532,422	46.2	1,500,667	45.2
Rhode Island	248,758	17,762	7.1	91,998	37.0	138,998	55.9
South Carolina	591,467	99,306	16.8	333,151	56.3	159,000	26.9
South Dakota	170,279	26,304	15.4	28,231	16.6	115,744	68.0
Tennessee	834,922	107,806	12.9	366,484	43.9	360,632	43.2
Texas	2,716,336	325,140	12.0	1,229,366	45.3	1,160,829	42.8
Utah	301,554	29,616	9.8	161,649	53.6	110,289	36.6
Vermont	145,797	8,342	5.7	48,780	33.5	88,675	60.8
Virginia	1,229,508	149,744	12.2	423,347	34.4	656,417	53.4
Washington	1,061,794	86,493	8.2	506,697	48.2	458,604	43.6
West Virginia	377,180	47,491	12.6	215,605	57.2	114,084	30.2
Wisconsin	1,272,310	49,270	3.9	477,126	37.5	745,914	58.6
Wyoming	107,543	10,452	9.7	35,821	33.3	61,270	57.0
Outlying areas:							
Canal Zone	16,621	16,621	100.0	...	...	...	...
Guam	55,171	19,363	35.1	35,808	64.9	...	...

[1] Includes value of commodities distributed under the School Lunch and Milk Program.

[2] Includes a relatively small amount from nongovernmental sources (gifts and tuition and transportation fees from patrons). These sources accounted for 0.4 percent of total revenue receipts in 1967-68.

[3] Includes data from published and unpublished reports. Partly estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics.

[4] Data from published annual State report.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1973-74.*

Table 68.–Revenue receipts of public elementary and secondary schools from Federal, State, and local sources: United States, 1919-20 to 1975-76

School year	Total	Federal	State	Local (including intermediate)[1]	School year	Total	Federal	State	Local (including intermediate)[1]
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS					PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION			
1919-20	$970,120	$2,475	$160,086	$807,561	1919-20	100.0	0.3	16.5	83.2
1929-30	2,098,567	7,334	363,870	1,727,563	1929-30	100.0	.4	16.9	82.7
1939-40	2,260,527	39,810	684,364	1,536,363	1939-40	100.0	1.8	30.3	68.0
1941-42	2,416,580	34,306	759,993	1,622,281	1941-42	100.0	1.4	31.4	67.1
1943-44	2,804,322	35,886	859,183	1,709,253	1943-44	100.0	1.4	33.0	65.6
1945-46	3,059,846	41,376	1,062,067	1,956,409	1945-46	100.0	1.4	34.7	63.9
1947-48	4,311,534	120,270	1,676,362	2,514,902	1947-48	100.0	2.8	38.9	58.3
1949-50	5,437,044	155,848	2,165,689	3,115,507	1949-50	100.0	2.9	39.8	57.3
1951-52	6,423,816	227,711	2,478,596	3,717,507	1951-52	100.0	3.5	38.6	57.8
1953-54	7,866,862	355,237	2,944,103	4,567,512	1953-54	100.0	4.5	37.4	58.1
1955-56	9,686,677	441,442	3,828,823	5,416,350	1955-56	100.0	4.6	39.5	55.9
1957-58	12,181,513	486,484	4,800,368	6,894,661	1957-58	100.0	4.0	39.4	56.6
1959-60	14,746,618	651,639	5,768,047	8,326,932	1959-60	100.0	4.4	39.1	56.5
1961-62	17,527,707	760,975	6,789,190	9,977,542	1961-62	100.0	4.3	38.7	56.9
1963-64	20,544,182	896,956	8,078,014	11,569,213	1963-64	100.0	4.4	39.3	56.3
1965-66	25,356,858	1,996,954	9,920,219	13,439,686	1965-66	100.0	7.9	39.1	53.0
1967-68	31,903,064	2,806,469	12,275,536	16,821,063	1967-68	100.0	8.8	38.5	52.7
1969-70	40,266,923	3,219,557	16,062,776	20,984,589	1969-70	100.0	8.0	39.9	52.1
1971-72	50,003,646	4,467,969	19,133,256	26,402,420	1971-72	100.0	8.9	38.3	52.8
1973-74	58,230,892	4,930,351	24,113,409	29,187,132	1973-74	100.0	8.5	41.4	50.1
1975-76[2]	67,136,937	5,346,912	29,321,594	32,469,431	1975-76[2]	100.0	8.0	43.7	48.4

[1] Includes a relatively small amount from nongovernmental sources (gifts and tuition and transportation fees from patrons). These sources accounted for 0.4 percent of total revenue receipts in 1967-68.

[2] Estimated.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems*, and *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1976*.

Table 70.–Results of public school bond elections: United States, 1957-58 to 1974-75

Fiscal year	Number of elections		Percent approved based on number	Par value of issues voted on (in millions)		Percent approved based on dollar value
	Total	Approved		Total	Approved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1957-58	(1)	(1)	(1)	$1,542	$1,123	72.8
1958-59	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,901	1,433	75.6
1959-60	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,672	1,792	67.1
1960-61	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,606	1,218	75.9
1961-62	1,432	1,034	72.2	1,849	1,273	68.8
1962-63	2,048	1,482	72.4	2,669	1,851	69.6
1963-64	2,071	1,501	72.5	2,672	1,900	71.1
1964-65	2,041	1,525	74.7	3,129	2,486	79.4
1965-66	1,745	1,265	72.5	3,560	2,652	74.5
1966-67	1,625	1,082	66.6	3,063	2,119	69.2
1967-68	1,750	1,183	67.6	3,740	2,338	62.5
1968-69	1,341	762	56.8	3,913	1,707	43.6
1969-70	1,216	647	53.2	3,286	1,627	49.5
1970-71	1,086	507	46.7	3,337	1,381	41.4
1971-72	1,153	542	47.0	3,102	1,365	44.0
1972-73	1,273	719	56.5	3,988	2,256	56.6
1973-74	1,396	779	56.2	4,137	2,193	53.0
1974-75	929	430	46.3	2,562	1,174	46.0

[1] Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, annual reports on *Bond Sales for Public School Purposes*.

TRENDS IN PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURES

Total expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools in the United States have increased from $11.0 billion in 1955-56 to $26.2 billion in 1965-66 and to an estimated $67.1 billion in school year 1975-76. The cost of living, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index, rose by 106 percent during this same 20-year period, and the number of children enrolled in public school increased by 47 percent, from 30.5 million to 44.8 million. The sixfold rise in expenditures thus represents a substantial gain for today's young people in terms of the resources being allotted to public education.

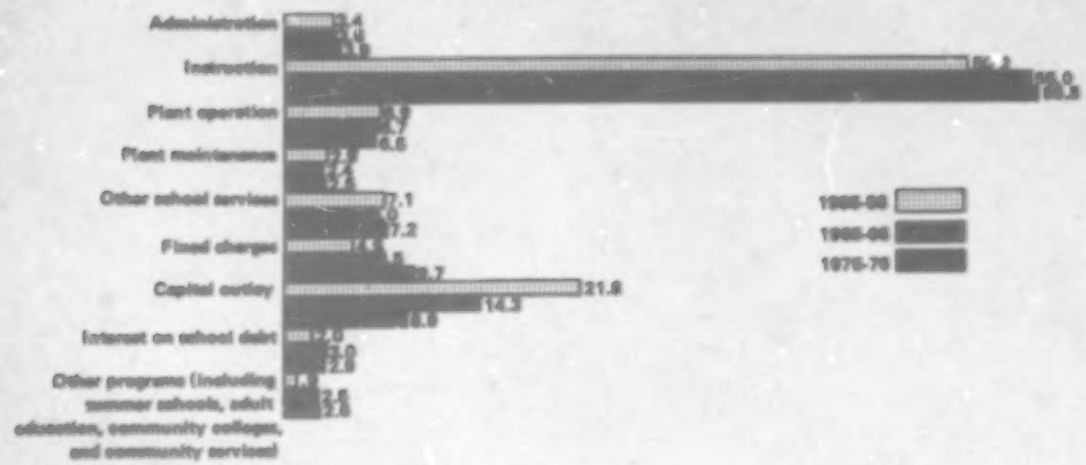
Current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in public schools increased from $294 in 1955-56 to $537 in 1965-66 and to about $1,388 in 1975-76. Hence the expenditure per pupil in 1975-76 was nearly five times as great as it was 20 years earlier. Total spending per pupil, including current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest, rose from $388, its level 20 years ago, to $654 10 years later and to an estimated $1,580 in the school year just ended.

The following are estimates of the expenditure per pupil in 1975-76 by purpose of expenditure: salaries of instructional staff, $780; fixed charges, $156; capital outlay, $145; instructional expenditures other than salaries of professional staff members, $125; plant operation, $106; administration, $63; current expenditures for pupil transportation, $52; interest on school debt, $48; food services, $46; plant maintenance, $41; and health, attendance, and miscellaneous school services, $19. Since these estimates are based upon the distribution of current expenditures reported for school year 1973-74, they may understate slightly the amounts actually spent for such items as food, fuel, and transportation that have been particularly affected by rising prices.

The chart below shows trends over time in how public elementary and secondary schools spend their money. Since 1955-56 there has been a pronounced downward trend in the proportion of the budget allotted to capital outlay, while expenditures for instruction and for fixed charges have risen substantially. Some of the factors that have contributed to these increases are higher average salaries for teachers and other instructional staff, fewer pupils per teacher, and increased contributions to employee retirement systems.

—W. VANCE GRANT
Specialist in Education Statistics

Figure 8.—Percentage distribution of expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools, by purpose: United States, 1955-56, 1965-66, and 1975-76



NOTE.—Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1955-56 and 1965-66; Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, Fall 1975;* and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 71.--Estimated expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose and by State: 1975-76

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Total expenditures	Current expenditures			Capital outlay	Interest on school debt
		Total	Public elementary and secondary schools[1]	Other programs[2]		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	**$67,102,569**	**$59,149,733**	**$57,436,029**	**$1,713,704**	**$5,982,639**	**$1,970,297**
Alabama	863,051	785,131	779,984	5,147	73,000	4,920
Alaska	231,097	179,933	176,225	3,708	42,000	9,164
Arizona	801,446	650,850	650,850	[3]	130,177	20,419
Arkansas	432,785	365,001	363,001	2,000	55,704	12,080
California	6,595,727	6,082,400	5,660,100	422,300	319,790	193,537
Colorado	934,500	751,500	750,000	1,500	153,000	30,000
Connecticut	1,055,104	1,005,500	1,002,479	3,021	20,000	29,604
Delaware	212,610	189,550	187,750	1,800	15,000	8,060
District of Columbia	269,419	240,427	228,509	[4]11,918	28,992	---
Florida	2,587,248	2,027,154	2,018,772	8,382	515,340	44,754
Georgia	1,237,237	1,118,337	1,101,337	17,000	73,900	45,000
Hawaii	285,881	260,023	251,461	8,562	24,833	1,025
Idaho	274,216	204,607	204,380	227	59,360	10,249
Illinois	3,457,679	3,055,462	2,952,549	102,913	315,255	86,962
Indiana	1,608,500	1,273,000	1,251,000	22,000	295,500	40,000
Iowa	946,731	817,966	817,966	---	112,343	16,422
Kansas	666,894	619,014	618,614	400	38,340	9,540
Kentucky	705,000	636,000	633,000	3,000	43,000	26,000
Louisiana	919,100	824,100	820,000	4,100	71,000	24,000
Maine	304,000	280,000	272,000	8,000	18,000	6,000
Maryland	1,457,111	1,209,895	1,200,719	9,176	210,935	36,281
Massachusetts	1,988,200	1,733,200	1,710,000	23,200	100,000	155,000
Michigan	3,108,125	2,726,125	2,688,125	38,000	290,000	92,000
Minnesota	1,652,783	1,386,226	1,283,095	103,131	209,646	56,911
Mississippi	511,026	479,815	478,309	1,506	26,711	4,500
Missouri	1,176,229	1,047,776	[5]1,028,198	[5]19,578	101,911	26,542
Montana	268,300	253,700	253,700	---	11,000	3,600
Nebraska	397,120	384,452	383,057	1,395	7,879	4,789
Nevada	186,500	162,500	160,000	2,500	15,000	9,000
New Hampshire	224,827	197,702	190,000	7,702	21,625	5,500
New Jersey	2,742,421	2,502,000	2,477,000	25,000	163,421	77,000
New Mexico	417,573	336,470	329,529	6,941	76,181	4,922
New York	7,384,536	6,836,854	6,616,954	219,900	300,000	247,682
North Carolina	1,537,604	1,378,624	1,221,579	157,045	145,980	13,000
North Dakota	174,000	153,000	153,000	[3]	18,000	3,000
Ohio	3,023,000	2,710,000	2,650,000	60,000	250,000	63,000
Oklahoma	708,600	638,000	627,000	11,000	63,000	7,600
Oregon	735,000	641,000	640,000	1,000	80,000	14,000
Pennsylvania	4,094,900	3,600,000	3,415,600	184,400	304,000	190,900
Rhode Island	273,563	235,435	234,935	500	16,233	21,895
South Carolina	701,000	614,500	605,000	9,500	70,000	16,500
South Dakota	184,571	159,200	157,656	1,544	23,261	2,110
Tennessee	994,701	817,191	803,691	13,500	141,730	35,760
Texas	3,294,078	2,772,485	2,772,485	---	375,738	145,855
Utah	412,443	325,339	314,578	10,761	78,303	8,801
Vermont	163,024	144,810	139,306	5,504	14,023	4,191
Virginia	1,444,710	1,231,689	1,207,672	24,017	186,021	27,000
Washington	1,271,465	1,177,225	1,050,675	126,550	70,000	24,240
West Virginia	485,309	397,041	393,400	3,641	79,646	8,622
Wisconsin	1,568,234	1,413,832	[6]1,393,696	[6]20,136	114,982	39,420
Wyoming	133,391	117,692	117,093	599	12,759	2,940
Outlying areas:						
American Samoa	6,803	6,803	3,265	3,538	---	---
Canal Zone	21,872	21,092	18,664	2,428	780	---
Guam	42,363	42,363	33,246	9,117	---	---
Puerto Rico	403,308	389,008	368,774	20,234	14,300	---
Virgin Islands	33,965	33,965	32,964	1,001	---	---

[1] Includes value of commodities donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[2] Includes expenditures for summer schools, adult education, community services (such as public libraries operated by school districts, expenditures for nonpublic schools where authorized by law, community centers, recreational activities, and community colleges and technical institutions under the jurisdiction of local boards of education).

[3] Data not available.

[4] Includes tuition grants of $2.3 million for special education students.

[5] Column 4 includes expenditures for adult programs and column 5 represents expenditures for community services only.

[6] Summer school expenditures are included in column 4. Column 5 does not include State expenditures for vocational, technical, and adult education.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1975.*

Table 72.--Summary of expenditures for public elementary and seconday educatio., by purpose and by State: 1973-74

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Total expenditures, all schools	Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools							Other programs	Capital outlay[3]	Interest on school debt
		Total	Administration[1]	Instruction	Operation of plant	Maintenance of plant	Fixed charges	Other school services			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States	**$56,970,355**	**$50,024,638**	**$2,275,726**	**$32,608,652**	**[2]$3,815,224**	**[2]$1,476,349**	**$5,626,662**	**$4,222,025**	**[4]$453,207**	**$4,978,976**	**$1,513,534**
Alabama	669,033	618,002	21,540	393,389	26,004	13,753	74,841	88,475	---	44,210	6,821
Alaska	187,896	159,826	11,756	105,488	[5]19,996	([5])	8,908	13,678	---	22,753	5,317
Arizona	572,247	457,201	25,253	321,783	37,524	13,606	23,341	35,694	---	106,393	8,653
Arkansas	383,392	330,191	18,571	210,983	20,021	8,813	31,853	39,950	414	42,944	9,843
California	5,973,072	5,392,182	273,045	3,660,442	367,365	186,668	625,687	278,975	71,691	414,076	95,123
Colorado	720,228	592,019	23,975	407,441	44,287	17,036	55,450	43,830	1,390	104,002	22,817
Connecticut	905,799	842,578	29,505	582,455	68,630	20,173	79,151	62,664	6,473	32,711	24,037
Delaware	202,923	167,912	9,196	105,279	15,248	5,005	17,741	15,443	2,334	24,508	8,169
District of Columbia	242,536	202,437	8,073	130,787	18,501	7,183	11,421	26,472	511	39,588	---
Florida	1,662,749	1,468,562	55,082	1,013,649	107,447	51,223	129,060	112,101	5,877	158,495	29,815
Georgia	1,034,649	882,484	42,309	569,125	60,757	23,628	82,659	104,006	16,178	109,061	26,926
Hawaii	248,568	213,945	11,784	140,242	9,611	5,784	27,755	18,769	---	33,618	1,005
Idaho	174,066	150,322	7,694	97,461	11,542	4,706	16,765	12,154	---	20,846	2,893
Illinois	3,073,717	2,721,821	124,398	1,763,117	271,556	68,463	262,219	232,068	18,581	269,405	63,910
Indiana	1,345,626	1,099,760	33,304	727,000	103,137	30,486	116,154	89,679	14,827	196,719	34,320
Iowa	741,831	669,570	48,487	426,495	[5]75,821	([5])	58,271	60,496	3,472	53,280	15,509
Kansas	508,408	481,105	21,525	309,298	39,344	11,977	57,285	41,676	376	18,971	7,956
Kentucky	567,149	513,899	21,848	339,348	33,613	12,292	37,118	69,680	1,193	29,329	22,728
Louisiana	847,957	754,600	49,748	465,031	42,479	23,956	51,220	122,166	4,620	65,826	22,911
Maine	261,515	225,348	9,964	148,504	18,910	5,421	18,447	24,102	6,406	24,427	5,334
Maryland	1,259,315	1,058,258	33,638	698,668	94,835	33,649	113,013	84,455	4,954	161,450	34,653
Massachusetts	1,720,769	1,544,264	62,484	1,038,643	182,920	48,222	87,019	124,976	8,459	106,526	61,520
Michigan	3,056,365	2,675,285	120,008	1,760,349	233,789	75,456	344,393	141,290	20,911	246,158	114,011
Minnesota	1,274,947	1,094,191	45,566	717,696	93,823	23,764	143,154	100,188	17,265	114,041	49,450
Mississippi	411,868	377,228	14,886	243,296	18,411	10,453	31,527	58,655	2,668	27,401	4,571
Missouri	1,040,697	915,094	36,225	625,658	67,389	34,111	66,461	85,250	16,564	85,298	23,741
Montana	204,683	186,861	9,240	111,569	13,480	6,139	29,722	16,711	---	14,146	3,676
Nebraska	391,032	338,309	22,355	221,958	26,298	11,835	31,358	24,505	1,405	37,159	14,159
Nevada	163,340	132,789	4,967	92,741	11,503	4,635	10,624	8,319	40	21,873	8,638
New Hampshire	185,735	159,165	7,939	106,826	12,758	4,042	11,782	15,818	439	20,901	5,230
New Jersey	2,415,578	2,122,253	88,000	1,362,615	170,846	70,576	247,157	183,059	7,326	212,585	73,414
New Mexico	292,420	245,606	10,585	158,515	17,045	8,290	24,640	26,530	10,817	32,951	3,047
New York	6,934,428	6,193,669	268,542	3,715,145	[5]537,812	([5])	1,100,952	571,418	56,180	471,769	212,810
North Carolina	1,124,360	1,017,522	37,255	684,961	47,121	30,808	115,415	101,962	700	92,395	13,743
North Dakota	148,15[illegible]	133,444	7,833	82,575	11,143	2,940	10,642	18,311	171	11,784	2,760
Ohio	2,571,879	2,271,288	115,465	1,453,648	197,889	54,558	301,505	148,223	11,393	226,417	62,781
Oklahoma	564,904	500,496	26,193	311,107	36,699	22,601	57,064	46,832	1,509	55,451	7,448
Oregon	632,153	576,492	43,261	364,768	44,280	23,936	56,718	43,529	979	44,495	10,187
Pennsylvania	3,290,178	2,833,269	119,434	1,748,225	[5]329,395	([5])	393,302	242,913	85,495	239,807	131,607
Rhode Island	227,130	217,597	10,052	144,150	16,605	5,061	23,888	17,841	156	2,730	6,647

Table 72.–Summary of expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose and by State: 1973-74—(Continued)

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Total expenditures, all schools	Current expenditures or elementary and secondary day schools							Other programs	Capital outlay[3]	Interest on school debt
		Total	Administration[1]	Instruction	Operation of plant	Maintenance of plant	Fixed charges	Other school services			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
South Carolina	586,526	508,076	22,982	331,458	28,102	14,122	53,632	57,780	5,111	59,563	13,776
South Dakota	162,584	145,114	8,166	91,639	10,982	3,316	12,017	18,994	803	14,850	1,817
Tennessee	777,951	689,558	28,405	446,676	45,984	17,836	82,956	67,701	5,230	77,004	6,159
Texas	2,782,948	2,288,893	133,576	1,638,059	[4]219,281	([5])	96,500	201,477	6,323	369,326	118,406
Utah	318,799	249,765	10,305	157,939	17,015	9,595	36,301	18,610	7,177	55,946	5,911
Vermont	134,914	118,227	7,240	74,832	10,261	3,793	10,957	11,144	49	12,720	3,918
Virginia	1,233,271	1,056,604	32,589	724,129	71,342	43,784	90,146	94,614	6,958	135,259	34,450
Washington	1,005,092	900,888	43,316	592,959	69,007	25,157	106,797	63,652	1,852	73,805	28,547
West Virginia	375,192	339,433	13,963	214,591	22,835	11,408	33,753	42,883	4,169	28,442	3,148
Wisconsin	1,230,681	1,091,953	38,254	707,555	87,557	33,904	139,721	84,962	13,434	88,913	36,381
Wyoming	129,096	99,284	5,945	68,385	[4]9,409	([5])	8,200	7,345	327	26,649	2,836
Outlying areas:											
Canal Zone	16,838	16,516	575	11,249	1,421	1,097	1,496	678	106	216	---
Guam	50,251	32,789	1,261	23,749	1,447	359	821	5,152	84	17,378	---

[1] Includes expenditures at all levels: State departments and State boards of education, intermediate administrative units, and local education agencies.
[3] Includes capital outlays by State and local schoolhousing authorities.
[4] Includes estimates for those States that included data for maintenance of plant with data for operation of plant.
[4] Includes $359,378,000 expended for community services and $93,829,000 for summer schools.
[5] Data for column 7 included in column 6.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1973-74.*

Table 73.–Summary of expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose: United States, 1919-20 to 1973-74

Purpose of expenditure	School year										
	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68	1969-70	1971-72	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS										
Total expenditures, all schools	$1,036,151	$2,316,790	$2,344,040	$5,837,643	$15,613,255	$21,324,993	$26,248,026	$32,977,182	$40,683,429	$48,050,283	$56,970,365
Current expenditures, all schools	864,396	1,853,377	1,955,166	4,722,887	12,461,955	17,645,973	21,701,584	27,743,581	34,853,578	42,213,093	50,477,845
Public elementary and secondary schools	861,120	1,843,552	1,941,799	4,687,274	12,329,389	17,218,446	21,053,280	26,877,162	34,217,773	41,817,782	50,024,538
Administration	36,752	78,680	91,571	220,050	528,408	744,770	937,646	1,249,028	1,606,646	1,875,504	2,275,726
Instruction	632,556	1,317,727	1,403,285	3,112,340	8,350,738	11,750,469	14,445,484	18,375,762	23,270,158	28,148,306	32,608,652
Plant operation	115,707	216,072	194,365	427,587	1,085,036	1,445,845	1,762,745	2,074,6..	2,537,257	3,145,231	3,815,224
Plant maintenance	30,432	78,810	73,321	214,164	422,586	539,186	623,581	789,76..	974,941	1,179,540	1,476,349
Fixed charges	9,286	50,270	50,116	261,469	909,323	1,343,684	1,700,965	2,388,286	3,266,920	4,096,404	5,626,662
Other school services[1]	36,387	101,993	129,141	451,663	1,033,297	1,394,492	1,582,858	1,999,689	2,561,856	3,372,790	4,222,025
Summer schools	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	13,263	28,994	70,310	106,894	106,481	90,554	93,829
Adult education[3]	3,277	9,825	13,367	35,614	26,858	74,872	120,874	151,864	128,778	(3)	(3)
Community colleges	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	34,492	245,433	301,545	390,069	138,813	(3)	(3)
Community services	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	57,953	78,229	155,575	218,592	261,731	304,765	359,378
Capital outlay[4]	153,543	370,878	257,974	1,014,176	2,661,786	2,977,976	3,754,862	4,255,791	4,659,072	4,458,949	4,978,976
Interest on school debt	18,212	92,536	130,909	100,578	489,514	701,044	791,580	977,810	1,170,782	1,378,236	1,513,534
	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION										
Total expenditures, all schools	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Current expenditures, all schools	83.4	80.0	83.4	80.9	79.8	82.7	82.7	84.1	85.7	87.9	88.6
Public elementary and secondary schools	83.1	79.6	82.8	80.3	79.0	80.7	80.2	81.5	84.1	87.0	87.8
Administration	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
Instruction	61.0	56.9	59.9	53.3	53.5	55.1	55.0	55.7	57.2	58.6	57.2
Plant operation	11.2	9.3	8.3	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.7
Plant maintenance	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
Fixed charges	.9	2.2	2.1	4.5	5.8	6.3	6.5	7.2	8.0	8.5	9.9
Other school services[1]	3.5	4.4	5.5	7.7	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.3	7.0	7.4
Summer schools	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2
Adult education[3]	.3	.4	.6	.6	.2	.4	.5	.5	.3	(3)	(3)
Community colleges	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	.3	(3)	(3)
Community services	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.4	.4	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6
Capital outlay[4]	14.8	16.0	11.0	17.4	17.0	14.0	14.3	12.9	11.5	9.3	8.7
Interest on school debt	1.8	4.0	5.6	1.7	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7

[1] Prior to 1959-60, items included under "other school services" were listed under "auxiliary services," a more comprehensive classification which also included community services.

[2] Prior to 1959-60, data shown for adult education represent combined expenditures for adult education, summer schools, and community colleges.

[3] Data not available.

[4] Prior to 1965-66, excludes capital outlay by State and local schoolhousing authorities.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems.*

Table 74.--Personal income, 1975, related to estimated expenditures for public schools, by State: 1975-76

State	Personal income		Total expenditures for public elementary and secondary education[1]		Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary day schools	
	Total (in millions)	Per capita	Amount (in thousands)	As a percent of personal income	Amount (in thousands)	As a percent of personal income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	**$1,257,354**	**$5,902**	**$67,102,569**	**5.34**	**$57,436,029**	**4.57**
Alabama	16,779	4,643	863,051	5.14	779,984	4.65
Alaska	3,324	9,448	231,097	6.95	176,225	5.30
Arizona	11,908	5,355	801,446	6.73	650,850	5.47
Arkansas	9,775	4,620	432,785	4.43	363,001	3.71
California	139,337	6,593	6,595,727	4.73	5,660,100	4.06
Colorado	15,168	5,985	934,500	6.16	750,000	4.94
Connecticut	21,584	6,973	1,055,104	4.89	1,002,479	4.64
Delaware	3,908	6,748	212,610	5.44	187,750	4.80
District of Columbia	5,544	7,742	269,419	4.86	228,509	4.12
Florida	47,055	5,638	2,587,248	5.50	2,018,772	4.29
Georgia	25,052	5,086	1,237,237	4.94	1,101,337	4.40
Hawaii	5,674	6,658	285,881	5.04	251,461	4.43
Idaho	4,234	5,159	274,216	6.48	204,380	4.83
Illinois	75,666	6,789	3,457,679	4.57	2,952,549	3.90
Indiana	30,023	5,653	1,608,500	5.36	1,251,000	4.17
Iowa	17,440	6,077	946,731	5.43	817,966	4.69
Kansas	13,655	6,023	666,894	4.88	618,614	4.53
Kentucky	16,541	4,871	705,000	4.26	633,000	3.83
Louisiana	18,591	4,904	919,100	4.94	820,000	4.41
Maine	5,071	4,786	304,000	5.99	272,000	5.36
Maryland	26,533	6,474	1,457,111	5.49	1,200,719	4.53
Massachusetts	35,568	6,114	1,988,200	5.59	1,710,000	4.81
Michigan	56,526	6,173	3,108,125	5.50	2,688,125	4.76
Minnesota	22,793	5,807	1,652,783	7.25	1,283,095	5.63
Mississippi	9,504	4,052	511,026	5.38	478,309	5.03
Missouri	26,244	5,510	1,176,229	4.48	[2] 1,028,198	3.92
Montana	4,054	5,422	268,300	6.62	253,700	6.26
Nebraska	9,384	6,087	397,120	4.23	383,057	4.08
Nevada	3,935	6,647	186,500	4.74	160,000	4.07
New Hampshire	4,346	5,315	224,827	5.17	190,000	4.37
New Jersey	49,181	6,722	2,742,421	5.58	2,477,000	5.04
New Mexico	5,476	4,775	417,573	7.63	329,529	6.02
New York	118,958	6,564	7,384,536	6.21	6,616,954	5.56
North Carolina	26,995	4,952	1,537,604	5.70	1,221,579	4.53
North Dakota	3,652	5,737	174,000	4.76	153,000	4.19
Ohio	62,514	5,810	3,023,000	4.84	2,650,000	4.24
Oklahoma	14,237	5,250	708,600	4.98	627,000	4.40
Oregon	13,201	5,769	735,000	5.57	640,000	4.85
Pennsylvania	70,296	5,943	4,094,900	5.82	3,415,600	4.86
Rhode Island	5,413	5,841	273,563	5.05	234,935	4.34
South Carolina	13,014	4,618	701,000	5.39	605,000	4.65
South Dakota	3,365	4,924	184,571	5.49	157,656	4.69
Tennessee	20,501	4,895	994,701	4.85	803,691	3.92
Texas	68,903	5,631	3,294,078	4.78	2,772,485	4.02
Utah	5,937	4,923	412,443	6.95	314,578	5.30
Vermont	2,336	4,960	163,024	6.98	139,306	5.96
Virginia	28,732	5,785	1,444,710	5.03	1,207,672	4.20
Washington	22,158	6,247	1,271,465	5.74	1,050,675	4.74
West Virginia	8,867	4,918	485,309	5.47	393,400	4.44
Wisconsin	26,109	5,669	1,568,234	6.01	[3] 1,393,696	5.34
Wyoming	2,294	6,131	133,391	5.82	117,093	5.10

[1] Includes current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest.
[2] Includes expenditures for adult programs.
[3] Includes expenditures for summer school.

NOTE.--Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1975.* (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* August 1976.

Table 75.--Estimated expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1975-76

State or other area	Expenditures per pupil			
	Total[1]	Current[2]	Capital outlay	Interest on school debt
1	2	3	4	5
United States	**$1,581**	**$1,388**	**$145**	**$48**
Alabama	1,199	1,090	102	7
Alaska	2,705	2,096	500	109
Arizona	1,742	1,415	283	44
Arkansas	1,045	881	135	29
California	1,440	1,320	75	45
Colorado	1,769	1,422	290	57
Connecticut	1,741	1,659	33	49
Delaware	1,803	1,606	128	69
District of Columbia	2,202	1,954	248	---
Florida	1,765	1,381	353	31
Georgia	1,235	1,114	75	46
Hawaii	1,704	1,545	153	6
Idaho	1,491	1,112	323	56
Illinois	1,650	1,452	155	43
Indiana	1,471	1,160	274	37
Iowa	1,684	1,455	200	29
Kansas	1,589	1,475	91	23
Kentucky	1,093	986	67	40
Louisiana	1,208	1,082	94	32
Maine	1,302	1,197	79	26
Maryland	1,828	1,516	266	46
Massachusetts	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Michigan	1,560	1,366	147	47
Minnesota	1,831	1,516	248	67
Mississippi	1,062	997	56	9
Missouri	1,335	1,186	118	31
Montana	1,643	1,554	67	22
Nebraska	1,345	1,302	27	16
Nevada	1,460	1,261	118	71
New Hampshire	1,343	1,175	134	34
New Jersey	2,076	1,892	125	59
New Mexico	1,572	1,261	292	19
New York	2,360	2,179	99	82
North Carolina	1,242	1,099	131	12
North Dakota	1,373	1,207	142	24
Ohio	1,413	1,264	119	30
Oklahoma	1,258	1,130	114	14
Oregon	1,722	1,501	188	33
Pennsylvania	1,901	1,660	148	93
Rhode Island	1,721	1,481	102	138
South Carolina	1,177	1,030	119	28
South Dakota	1,270	1,094	161	15
Tennessee	1,183	969	171	43
Texas	1,300	1,094	148	58
Utah	1,384	1,084	270	30
Vermont	1,581	1,398	141	42
Virginia	1,408	1,197	184	27
Washington	1,572	1,443	96	33
West Virginia	1,311	1,071	217	23
Wisconsin	1,797	1,618	133	46
Wyoming	1,688	1,489	162	37
Outlying areas:				
American Samoa	(3)	(3)	(3)	---
Canal Zone	2,040	1,958	82	---
Guam	1,258	1,258	---	---
Puerto Rico	593	571	22	---
Virgin Islands	1,441	1,441	---	---

[1] Includes current expenditures for day schools, capital outlay, and interest on school debt.
[2] Includes expenditures for day schools only; excludes adult education, summer schools, community colleges, and community services.
[3] Data not available.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1975;* and unpublished data.

Table 76.--Total and current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary schools: United States, 1929-30 to 1975-76

School year	Unadjusted dollars		Adjusted dollars 1975-76 purchasing power)[1]	
	Total[2]	Current[3]	Total[2]	Current[3]
1	2	3	4	5
1929-30	$108	$87	350	282
1931-32	97	81	373	312
1933-34	76	67	318	281
1935-36	88	74	355	299
1937-38	100	84	388	326
1939-40	106	88	421	349
1941-42	110	98	392	349
1943-44	125	117	398	373
1945-46	145	136	441	414
1947-48	203	179	483	426
1949-50	259	209	607	490
1951-52	313	244	660	515
1953-54	351	265	724	546
1955-56	388	294	801	607
1957-58	449	341	871	662
1959-60	472	375	891	708
1961-62	530	419	978	773
1963-64	559	460	1,005	827
1965-66	654	537	1,136	933
1967-68	786	658	1,282	1,073
1969-70	955	816	1,403	1,198
1971-72	1,128	990	1,521	1,335
1973-74	1,364	1,207	1,622	1,435
1975-76[4]	1,580	1,388	1,580	1,388

[1] Based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.
[2] Includes current expenditure for day schools, capital outlay, and interest on school debt.
[3] Includes day school expenditures only; excludes current expenditures for other programs.
[4] Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems*, and *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1975.*

CHAPTER III

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

In 1975-76 there were 3,026 colleges, universities, and branch campuses in the United States. The largest numbers of institutions were concentrated in the most populous States–New York with 285 and California with 247 ranked first and second, respectively. Sparsely populated States like Wyoming and Nevada nad the smallest number (8 and 6, respectively).

Despite the growth in the number of publicly controlled institutions in recent years, more than one-half of the colleges and universities are still controlled by private organizations, including religious denominations, professional organizations, or groups of public-spirited persons. The public colleges and universities tend to be much larger than their privately controlled counterparts. About 79 percent of all college students attend public institutions.

A salient characteristic of higher education in this country is its diversity. American colleges and universities offer a wide range and great variety of programs. For example, a junior college usually offers only the first 2 years of training at the college level, but a university normally offers a full undergraduate course in the liberal arts, graduate work leading to the doctorate, and courses preparing for entrance into at least two or three of the learned professions. Between these two extremes are numerous colleges which reflect local needs and purposes.

Higher education has become increasingly accessible to all segments of the population. The growth of public junior colleges and other low-cost public institutions means that the expenses of the students attending these institutions can be held to a minimum. The Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program, Guaranteed Student Loan Program, and other Government programs have also attracted many students who otherwise would have found it difficult to finance a college education.

A less optimistic sidelight to higher education is that most American colleges and universities, faced with rising costs, have found it necessary to increase their basic student charges over time. Thus the typical college student usually finds that his expenses for tuition, fees, room, and board are higher when he returns to school in the fall than they were the preceding year. How to raise fees without losing students is a growing problem for college administrators.

The National Center for Education Statistics conducts an annual survey of fall enrollment in which it obtains statistics directly from the colleges and universities on total and first-time students. Preliminary data are usually available within 3 months after the beginning of the fall term. The report *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education* provides enrollment data by attendance status and sex of student and by type and control of institution. The data are presented by State and for each recognized institution of higher education in the country.

Other studies of institutions of higher education which have been conducted periodically by the Center include surveys of faculty and other professional staff; faculty salaries; earned degrees conferred; enrollment for advanced degrees; engineering enrollments and degrees; receipts, expenditures, and property; basic student charges, including tuition and fees and room and board rates; and statistics of land-grant institutions. The most recent data from each of these studies are summarized in the tables which follow.

Some of the tables in this chapter provide totals for the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Others also include those outlying areas–American Samoa, the Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands–which have within their borders one or more institutions of higher education. The coverage of each table is specified in its title and in the table stub.

Table 77.–Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by attendance status, sex of student, control of institution, and State: Fall 1975

State or other area	Total enrollment	Attendance status		Sex of student		Control of institution	
		Full-time	Part-time	Men	Women	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States	**11,184,859**	**6,841,334**	**4,343,525**	**6,148,997**	**5,035,862**	**8,834,508**	**2,350,351**
Alabama	164,700	115,808	48,892	94,345	70,355	145,698	19,002
Alaska	13,998	3,742	10,256	6,350	7,648	13,218	780
Arizona	173,542	86,682	86,860	99,359	74,183	168,666	4,876
Arkansas	65,547	47,673	17,874	35,201	30,346	56,127	9,420
California	1,787,932	803,135	984,797	981,386	806,546	1,617,558	170,374
Colorado	149,814	104,043	45,771	85,531	64,283	136,370	13,444
Connecticut	148,491	87,721	60,770	78,204	70,287	93,567	54,924
Delaware	32,389	20,171	12,218	17,504	14,885	27,082	5,307
District of Columbia	84,190	48,251	35,939	48,541	35,649	15,159	69,031
Florida	344,267	210,467	133,800	194,326	149,941	287,745	56,522
Georgia	173,585	122,922	50,663	94,544	79,041	142,593	30,992
Hawaii	46,671	31,448	15,223	26,186	20,485	43,278	3,393
Idaho	39,075	27,466	11,609	21,453	17,622	31,298	7,777
Illinois	584,089	332,502	251,587	311,471	272,618	444,458	139,631
Indiana	213,820	148,966	64,854	119,961	93,859	159,453	54,367
Iowa	121,678	98,993	22,685	68,987	52,691	83,572	38,106
Kansas	120,833	81,012	39,821	65,259	55,574	107,761	13,072
Kentucky	125,253	87,048	38,205	67,048	58,205	105,265	19,988
Louisiana	153,213	112,394	40,819	83,118	70,095	132,054	21,159
Maine	40,443	28,485	11,958	22,773	17,670	31,092	9,351
Maryland	205,570	109,279	96,291	104,843	100,727	176,544	29,026
Massachusetts	384,485	250,366	134,119	210,100	174,385	173,564	210,921
Michigan	496,405	289,398	207,007	271,893	224,512	436,655	59,750
Minnesota	184,756	126,455	58,301	97,668	87,088	148,630	36,126
Mississippi	99,962	74,335	25,627	52,458	47,504	89,919	10,043
Missouri	223,115	147,161	75,954	126,511	96,604	158,196	64,919
Montana	30,843	24,347	6,496	17,192	13,651	27,798	3,045
Nebraska	74,705	51,614	23,091	42,489	32,216	61,240	13,465
Nevada	30,187	16,734	13,453	15,880	14,307	30,010	177
New Hampshire	41,030	30,745	10,285	22,508	18,522	24,205	16,825
New Jersey	297,114	166,014	131,100	156,314	140,800	227,764	69,350
New Mexico	51,944	35,207	16,737	28,685	23,259	47,605	4,339
New York	1,005,063	619,310	385,753	527,463	477,600	613,842	391,221
North Carolina	251,786	186,784	65,002	144,827	106,959	201,288	50,498
North Dakota	29,743	24,996	4,747	16,490	13,253	27,954	1,789
Ohio	436,052	292,225	143,827	243,517	192,535	336,931	99,121
Oklahoma	146,613	96,982	49,631	84,750	61,863	124,372	22,241
Oregon	145,281	90,482	54,799	79,530	65,751	129,785	15,496
Pennsylvania	470,536	319,634	150,902	258,812	211,724	287,436	183,100
Rhode Island	64,479	43,175	21,304	37,870	26,609	32,311	32,168
South Carolina	133,023	92,843	40,180	75,870	57,153	107,690	25,333
South Dakota	30,260	24,688	5,572	17,545	12,715	21,925	8,335
Tennessee	181,435	125,572	55,863	100,684	80,751	139,526	41,909
Texas	624,390	392,442	231,948	357,277	267,113	542,212	82,178
Utah	87,323	66,719	20,604	51,959	35,364	56,536	30,787
Vermont	29,095	22,807	6,288	14,292	14,803	17,145	11,950
Virginia	244,671	143,364	101,307	125,442	119,229	215,253	29,418
Washington	227,168	140,015	87,153	121,178	105,990	202,531	24,637
West Virginia	78,619	49,257	29,362	42,526	36,093	68,117	10,502
Wisconsin	240,701	161,165	79,536	134,535	106,166	210,535	30,166
Wyoming	18,078	11,378	6,700	9,899	8,179	18,078	0
U.S. Service Schools	36,897	16,912	19,985	36,443	454	36,897	0
Outlying areas	**105,860**	**81,562**	**24,298**	**49,326**	**56,234**	**61,513**	**44,347**
American Samoa	689	379	310	352	337	689	0
Canal Zone	1,590	432	1,158	794	796	1,590	0
Guam	3,800	2,317	1,483	2,184	1,616	3,800	0
Puerto Rico	97,517	77,721	19,796	45,379	52,138	53,170	44,347
Trust Territory of the Pacific	185	154	31	139	46	185	0
Virgin Islands	2,079	559	1,520	778	1,301	2,079	0

NOTE.–Total enrollment includes students whose programs of study are creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree and also undergraduate students in 1-, 2-, or 3-year occupational programs which are not chiefly creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975.*

Table 78.--Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by type and level of enrollment and by State: Fall 1975

State or other area	All degree-credit and non-degree-credit students	Degree-credit students					Non-degree-credit students
		Total	Under-graduate	First-pro-fessional	Graduate	Un-classified	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States	**11,184,859**	**9,731,431**	**7,178,985**	**242,267**	**1,283,137**	**1,047,042**	**1,453,428**
Alabama	164,700	146,653	115,632	2,902	15,241	12,878	18,047
Alaska	13,998	13,831	9,377	0	1,195	3,259	167
Arizona	173,542	139,631	97,743	1,099	18,876	21,913	33,911
Arkansas	65,547	61,977	51,881	1,390	6,015	2,691	3,570
California	1,787,932	1,404,866	991,671	25,702	174,456	213,037	383,066
Colorado	149,814	130,275	95,478	2,684	13,002	19,111	19,539
Connecticut	148,491	145,053	107,247	2,466	26,173	9,167	3,438
Delaware	32,389	29,956	20,295	0	1,757	7,904	2,433
District of Columbia	84,190	83,704	43,714	8,476	19,879	11,635	486
Florida	344,267	295,703	233,665	4,753	23,889	33,396	48,564
Georgia	173,585	165,595	130,164	4,838	23,839	6,754	7,990
Hawaii	46,671	37,677	29,908	420	3,622	3,727	8,994
Idaho	39,075	35,347	29,541	280	3,412	2,114	3,728
Illinois	584,089	481,260	324,387	15,842	72,863	68,168	102,829
Indiana	213,820	198,964	149,611	5,146	33,415	10,792	14,856
Iowa	121,678	106,458	84,498	5,913	12,706	3,341	15,220
Kansas	120,833	115,266	88,202	2,098	16,708	8,258	5,567
Kentucky	125,253	113,629	88,961	4,866	16,592	3,210	11,624
Louisiana	153,213	148,335	118,833	5,163	17,503	6,836	4,878
Maine	40,443	37,516	26,559	347	2,062	8,548	2,927
Maryland	205,570	175,622	114,484	3,706	24,289	33,143	29,948
Massachusetts	384,485	356,362	249,320	12,008	50,290	44,744	28,123
Michigan	496,405	414,450	317,547	12,065	55,249	29,589	81,955
Minnesota	184,756	176,011	135,471	6,327	22,481	9,732	8,745
Mississippi	99,962	87,743	72,039	1,895	11,798	2,011	12,219
Missouri	223,115	205,729	149,563	8,816	25,354	22,196	17,186
Montana	30,843	29,812	25,350	213	2,698	1,551	1,031
Nebraska	74,705	66,040	52,167	2,668	8,432	2,773	8,665
Nevada	30,187	20,916	16,762	0	1,988	2,166	9,271
New Hampshire	41,030	37,190	28,339	486	3,062	5,303	3,840
New Jersey	297,114	264,655	176,905	4,621	36,181	46,948	32,459
New Mexico	51,944	50,542	36,921	596	6,041	6,984	1,402
New York	1,005,063	990,196	730,409	19,546	146,488	93,753	14,867
North Carolina	251,786	187,155	145,891	4,609	22,433	14,222	64,631
North Dakota	29,743	26,641	22,192	477	1,974	1,998	3,102
Ohio	436,052	367,776	280,867	11,461	49,071	26,377	68,276
Oklahoma	146,613	131,558	104,437	3,006	18,496	5,619	15,055
Oregon	145,281	112,148	82,628	3,301	12,533	13,686	33,133
Pennsylvania	470,536	429,628	311,029	13,569	61,681	43,349	40,908
Rhode Island	64,479	61,716	42,232	247	7,699	11,538	2,763
South Carolina	133,023	121,265	95,782	1,975	14,224	9,284	11,758
South Dakota	30,260	29,359	24,356	469	2,402	2,132	901
Tennessee	181,435	169,050	134,613	4,896	18,416	11,125	12,385
Texas	624,390	550,002	437,249	14,544	67,771	30,438	74,388
Utah	87,323	74,295	64,555	1,256	7,558	926	13,028
Vermont	29,095	27,977	22,211	652	2,052	3,062	1,118
Virginia	244,671	220,231	122,224	3,999	28,874	65,134	24,440
Washington	227,168	173,165	129,471	4,089	13,011	26,594	54,003
West Virginia	78,619	70,378	50,291	979	10,891	8,217	8,241
Wisconsin	240,701	179,444	140,317	3,186	23,916	12,025	61,257
Wyoming	18,078	15,539	10,669	220	1,015	3,635	2,539
U.S. Service Schools	36,897	16,940	15,327	0	1,564	49	19,957
Outlying areas	**105,860**	**98,793**	**88,348**	**1,691**	**4,400**	**4,356**	**7,067**
American Samoa	689	689	689	0	0	0	0
Canal Zone	1,590	1,590	1,590	0	0	0	0
Guam	3,800	3,363	2,913	0	414	36	437
Puerto Rico	97,517	91,135	82,690	1,691	3,915	2,839	6,382
Trust Territory of the Pacific	185	31	0	0	0	31	154
Virgin Islands	2,079	1,985	464	0	71	1,450	94

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975.*

Table 79.--Total and first-time degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education, by State: Fall 1975 and fall 1976

State or other area	Total enrollment		First-time students	
	1975	1976[1]	1975	1976[1]
1	2	3	4	5
United States	**9,731,431**	**10,105,000**	**1,910,125**	**1,922,000**
Alabama	146,653	152,000	30,033	30,000
Alaska	13,831	14,000	2,797	3,000
Arizona	139,631	145,000	30,246	30,000
Arkansas	61,977	64,000	15,500	16,000
California	1,404,866	1,458,000	223,415	225,000
Colorado	130,275	135,000	25,154	25,000
Connecticut	145,053	151,000	32,421	33,000
Delaware	29,956	31,000	6,613	7,000
District of Columbia	83,701	87,000	10,075	10,000
Florida	295,703	307,000	51,130	51,000
Georgia	165,595	172,000	34,159	34,000
Hawaii	37,677	39,000	6,674	7,000
Idaho	35,347	37,000	9,423	9,000
Illinois	481,260	500,000	93,386	94,000
Indiana	198,964	207,000	41,865	42,000
Iowa	106,458	111,000	24,107	24,000
Kansas	115,266	120,000	26,431	27,000
Kentucky	113,629	118,000	24,203	24,000
Louisiana	148,335	154,000	33,061	33,000
Maine	37,516	39,000	8,183	8,000
Maryland	175,622	182,000	32,422	33,000
Massachusetts	356,362	370,000	73,491	74,000
Michigan	414,450	430,000	81,716	82,000
Minnesota	176,011	183,000	32,957	33,000
Mississippi	87,743	91,000	27,316	27,000
Missouri	205,929	214,000	37,274	38,000
Montana	29,812	31,000	6,900	7,000
Nebraska	66,040	69,000	13,527	14,000
Nevada	20,916	22,000	5,360	5,000
New Hampshire	37,190	39,000	8,156	8,000
New Jersey	264,655	275,000	49,655	50,000
New Mexico	50,542	52,000	8,279	8,000
New York	990,196	1,028,000	195,049	197,000
North Carolina	187,155	194,000	44,554	45,000
North Dakota	26,641	28,000	7,174	7,000
Ohio	367,776	382,000	75,247	76,000
Oklahoma	131,558	137,000	25,833	26,000
Oregon	112,148	116,000	26,197	26,000
Pennsylvania	429,628	446,000	89,201	90,000
Rhode Island	61,716	64,000	10,745	11,000
South Carolina	121,265	126,000	31,676	32,000
South Dakota	29,359	30,000	6,931	7,000
Tennessee	169,050	176,000	33,137	33,000
Texas	550,002	571,000	106,662	108,000
Utah	74,295	77,000	13,954	14,000
Vermont	27,977	29,000	6,770	7,000
Virginia	220,231	229,000	31,535	32,000
Washington	173,165	180,000	40,233	40,000
West Virginia	70,378	73,000	15,324	15,000
Wisconsin	179,444	186,000	35,737	36,000
Wyoming	15,539	16,000	3,580	4,000
U.S. Service Schools	16,940	18,000	4,667	5,000
Outlying areas	**98,793**	**103,000**	**25,920**	**26,000**
American Samoa	689	1,000	455	[2]
Canal Zone	1,590	2,000	762	1,000
Guam	3,363	3,000	892	1,000
Puerto Rico	91,135	95,000	23,727	24,000
Trust Territory of the Pacific	31	[2]	.....	[2]
Virgin Islands	1,985	2,000	84	[2]

[1] Estimated.
[2] Fewer than 500 students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975;* and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 80.—Residence and migration of college students by State: Fall 1975

State or other area	Students enrolled[1]	Student residents[2]	Students remaining[3]	Ratio of students remaining to—		Migration of students		
				Students enrolled	Student residents	Out of	Into	Net (col. 8—col. 7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	**11,179,610**	**10,961,075**	**9,262,397**	**0.83**	**0.85**	**1,698,678**	**1,917,213**	**[4]218,535**
Alabama	164,526	156,900	137,000	.83	.87	19,900	27,526	7,626
Alaska	13,931	17,696	13,102	.94	.74	4,594	829	−3,765
Arizona	174,725	138,111	121,467	.70	.88	16,644	53,258	36,614
Arkansas	66,254	68,462	54,153	.83	.79	14,309	11,101	−3,208
California	1,789,179	1,621,546	1,542,077	.86	.95	79,469	247,102	167,633
Colorado	150,730	131,686	107,257	.71	.81	24,429	43,473	19,044
Connecticut	148,177	177,204	120,283	.81	.68	56,921	27,894	−29,027
Delaware	32,515	32,567	23,275	.72	.71	9,292	9,240	−52
District of Columbia	84,394	40,669	23,966	.28	.59	16,703	60,428	43,725
Florida	340,772	334,222	283,043	.83	.85	51,179	57,729	6,550
Georgia	173,537	165,322	136,266	.79	.82	29,056	37,271	8,215
Hawaii	47,128	46,480	35,551	.75	.76	10,929	11,577	648
Idaho	39,230	36,710	26,828	.68	.73	9,882	12,402	2,520
Illinois	584,122	614,141	513,759	.88	.84	100,382	70,363	−30,019
Indiana	213,755	203,635	165,319	.77	.81	38,316	48,436	10,120
Iowa	122,051	123,796	93,425	.77	.75	30,371	28,626	−1,745
Kansas	119,963	119,150	98,066	.82	.82	21,084	21,877	813
Kentucky	125,364	120,665	102,394	.82	.85	18,271	22,970	4,699
Louisiana	152,307	144,974	128,062	.84	.88	16,912	24,245	7,333
Maine	40,885	40,193	29,768	.73	.74	10,425	11,117	692
Maryland	205,825	223,688	166,819	.81	.75	56,769	38,806	−17,963
Massachusetts	385,019	351,371	286,547	.74	.82	64,824	98,472	33,648
Michigan	496,415	474,271	432,083	.87	.91	42,188	64,332	22,144
Minnesota	182,417	199,832	160,533	.83	.76	40,299	31,884	−17,415
Mississippi	99,963	102,145	88,713	.89	.87	13,432	11,240	−2,192
Missouri	224,167	221,615	185,218	.83	.84	36,397	38,949	2,552
Montana	30,872	32,406	24,532	.80	.76	7,874	6,140	−1,734
Nebraska	74,694	73,165	59,568	.80	.81	13,597	15,126	1,529
Nevada	30,216	30,823	24,228	.80	.79	6,595	5,988	−607
New Hampshire	40,941	35,825	21,685	.53	.61	14,140	19,256	5,116
New Jersey	296,655	395,539	267,966	.90	.68	127,573	28,689	−98,884
New Mexico	52,979	56,242	40,778	.77	.73	15,464	12,201	−3,263
New York	1,007,290	1,067,215	898,256	.89	.84	168,959	109,024	−59,935
North Carolina	264,781	235,974	206,440	.81	.87	29,534	48,341	18,807
North Dakota	29,766	32,565	24,030	.81	.74	8,535	5,736	−2,799
Ohio	437,644	451,360	375,815	.86	.83	75,545	61,829	−13,716
Oklahoma	147,168	137,584	119,014	.81	.87	18,570	28,154	9,584
Oregon	145,152	135,444	114,995	.79	.85	20,449	30,157	9,708
Pennsylvania	470,539	497,919	397,612	.85	.80	100,307	72,927	−27,380
Rhode Island	64,612	57,050	45,132	.70	.79	11,918	19,480	7,562
South Carolina	135,382	134,368	116,828	.86	.86	18,540	19,554	1,014
South Dakota	31,215	31,254	23,553	.75	.75	7,701	7,662	−39
Tennessee	181,863	167,777	143,412	.79	.85	24,365	38,451	14,086
Texas	625,447	594,349	550,751	.88	.93	43,598	74,696	31,098
Utah	87,629	66,240	58,075	.66	.88	8,165	29,554	21,389
Vermont	29,269	22,098	14,836	.51	.67	7,262	14,433	7,171
Virginia	246,241	241,467	188,815	.77	.78	52,652	57,426	4,774
Washington	227,256	224,141	198,472	.87	.89	25,669	28,784	3,115
West Virginia	79,517	74,531	61,186	.77	.82	13,345	18,331	4,986
Wisconsin	241,549	240,571	209,595	.87	.87	30,976	31,954	978
Wyoming	18,027	18,217	12,829	.71	.70	5,388	5,198	−190
U.S. Service Schools[5]	16,975	---	---	---	---	---	16,975	16,975
Outlying areas	**109,827**	**114,962**	**102,732**	**.94**	**.89**	**12,220**	**7,095**	**−5,125**

[1] "Students enrolled" are students enrolled in the State (those remaining plus the inmigrants).

[2] "Student residents" are those with residence in the State, and studying either in or out of the State.

[3] "Students remaining" are students studying in their home State.

[4] The inmigration exceeds the outmigration by the number of students enrolled from outside the United States.

[5] Enrollments in service schools are not included in the State totals in column 2; they are, however, included in the total for the United States. Students enrolled at the service schools are included in column 3 according to their State of residence.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Residence and Migration of College Students, Fall 1975.*

Table 81.--Selected statistics for the 60 college and university campuses enrolling the largest numbers of students: United States, fall 1975

Institution	Rank order[1]	Control[2]	Type[3]	Total enrollment[4]	Enrollment by sex		Enrollment by attendance status	
					Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-Saint Paul	1	1	U	66,887	36,717	30,170	39,276	27,611
University of California, Los Angeles	2	1	U	60,127	31,836	28,291	31,887	28,240
Ohio State University, Main Campus	3	1	U	50,146	29,356	20,790	43,972	6,174
Michigan State University	4	1	U	48,488	25,726	22,762	37,217	11,271
University of Texas at Austin	5	1	U	45,429	26,249	19,180	37,882	7,547
Pennsylvania State University, Main Campus	6	1	U	40,102	22,719	17,383	29,639	10,463
University of Wisconsin, Madison	7	1	U	38,603	22,138	16,465	32,718	5,885
Wayne State University (Michigan)	8	1	U	38,073	22,388	15,685	25,8F6	12,217
Miami-Dade Community College (Florida)	9	1	T	37,669	19,478	18,191	19,521	18,148
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor	10	1	U	37,505	22,017	15,488	31,286	6,219
Arizona State University	11	1	U	36,976	20,822	16,154	21,577	15,399
University of Illinois, Urbana Campus	12	1	U	36,845	22,459	14,386	31,678	5,167
University of Maryland, College Park Campus	13	1	U	35,995	19,526	16,469	26,882	9,113
University of Washington	14	1	U	35,972	20,609	15,363	28,122	7,850
Northeastern University (Massachusetts)	15	2	U	35,970	22,904	13,066	16,080	19,890
University of Houston, Main Campus (Texas)	16	1	U	35,419	21,191	14,228	19,722	15,697
Temple University (Pennsylvania)	17	1	U	34,950	19,581	15,269	18,182	16,768
University of Cincinnati, Main Campus (Ohio)	18	1	U	34,885	20,996	13,889	20,522	14,363
San Diego State University (California)	19	1	F	34,835	18,564	16,271	19,695	15,140
University of California, Berkeley	20	1	U	34,809	21,372	13,437	28,020	6,789
City University of New York, Brooklyn College	21	1	F	34,497	15,690	18,807	19,999	14,498
California State University, Long Beach	22	1	F	34,427	18,290	16,137	16,954	17,473
Indiana University at Bloomington	23	1	U	32,661	18,266	14,395	27,509	5,142
Long Beach City College (California)	24	1	T	32,241	16,520	15,721	6,876	25,365
San Jose State University (California)	25	1	F	31,783	16,163	15,620	15,397	16,386
Rutgers University, New Brunswick (New Jersey)	26	1	U	30,993	16,545	14,448	20,542	10,451
Orange Coast College (California)	27	1	T	30,842	15,566	15,276	7,286	23,556
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	28	1	U	29,999	17,179	12,820	22,888	7,111
University of Pittsburgh, Main Campus (Penna.)	29	1	U	29,729	16,762	12,967	17,316	12,413
New York University	30	2	U	29,698	15,890	13,808	13,625	16,073
El Camino College (California)	31	1	T	29,457	15,355	14,102	7,495	21,962
Purdue University, Main Campus (Indiana)	32	1	U	29,335	18,155	11,180	25,564	3,771
University of Arizona	33	1	U	29,149	16,104	13,045	21,227	7,922
University of Florida	34	1	U	28,830	17,911	10,919	23,545	5,285
California State University, Northridge	35	1	F	28,735	14,389	14,346	15,036	13,699
University of Southern California	36	2	U	28,074	19,115	8,959	16,802	11,272
City University of New York, Queens College	37	1	F	28,057	12,089	15,968	15,681	12,376
Brigham Young University, Main Campus (Utah)	38	2	U	27,218	13,976	13,242	21,726	5,492
Northern Virginia Community College	39	1	T	27,198	13,681	13,517	8,079	19,119
University of Missouri--Columbia	40	1	U	26,190	15,340	10,850	21,624	4,566
University of Virginia[5]	41	1	U	26,018	12,863	13,155	14,066	11,952
City College of San Francisco (California)	42	1	T	25,975	13,051	12,924	11,662	14,313
California State University, Los Angeles	43	1	F	25,962	13,694	12,268	11,238	14,724
University of Massachusetts, Amherst Campus	44	1	U	25,884	14,768	11,116	22,724	3,160
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge	45	1	U	25,617	14,589	11,028	20,527	5,090
San Francisco State University (California)	46	1	F	25,485	12,027	13,458	13,606	11,879
Northern Illinois University	47	1	U	24,964	12,578	12,386	15,411	9,553
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	48	1	F	24,961	13,486	11,475	14,837	10,124
University of South Carolina, Main Campus	49	1	U	24,923	13,579	11,344	16,862	8,061
Texas A&M University, Main Campus	50	1	U	24,915	17,782	7,133	21,753	3,162
Boston University (Massachusetts)	51	2	U	24,292	12,148	12,144	16,624	7,668
Los Angeles Valley College (California)	52	1	T	24,167	12,206	11,961	8,074	16,093
State University of N.Y. at Buffalo, Main Campus	53	1	U	24,025	14,696	9,329	17,424	6,601
University of Oklahoma, Norman Campus	54	1	U	23,995	15,006	8,989	15,988	8,007
University of Utah	55	1	U	23,978	15,354	8,624	17,520	6,458
Charles S. Mott Community College (Michigan)	56	1	T	23,922	10,106	13,816	4,854	19,068
Los Angeles City College (California)	57	1	T	23,904	13,452	10,452	8,694	15,210
Los Angeles Pierce College (California)	58	1	T	23,798	12,822	10,976	8,843	14,956
City University of New York, Hunter College	59	1	F	23,584	6,170	17,414	9,447	14,137
Western Michigan University	60	1	F	23,238	12,263	10,975	15,105	8,133

[1] Institutions ranked by size of total enrollment.

[2] Publicly controlled institutions are identified by a "1"; privately controlled, by a "2".

[3] The types of institutions are identified as follows: "U", universities; "F", other 4-year institutions; "T", 2-year institutions.

[4] Includes resident and extension students whose programs of study are creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree, and also undergraduate students in 1-, 2-, or 3-year occupational programs which are not chiefly creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

[5] Data are for main campus and School of Continuing Education.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975.*

Table 82.--Degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education compared with population aged 18–24: United States, fall 1950 to fall 1975

Year	Population 18-24 years of age[1]	Enrollment	Number enrolled per 100 persons 18-24 years of age	Year	Population 18-24 years of age[1]	Enrollment	Number enrolled per 100 persons 18-24 years of age
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1950	16,076,000	2,286,500	14.2	1965	20,293,000	5,526,325	27.2
1951	15,781,000	2,107,109	13.4	1966	21,376,000	[2]5,928,000	27.7
1952	15,473,000	2,139,156	13.8	1967	22,327,000	[2]6,406,000	28.7
1953	15,356,000	2,235,977	14.6	1968	22,883,000	6,928,115	30.3
1954	15,103,000	2,452,466	16.2	1969	23,723,000	7,484,073	31.5
1955	14,968,000	2,660,429	17.8	1970	24,687,000	7,920,149	32.1
1956	14,980,000	2,927,367	19.5	1971	25,779,000	8,116,103	31.5
1957	15,095,000	3,047,373	20.2	1972	25,913,000	8,265,057	31.9
1958	15,307,000	3,236,414	21.2	1973	26,397,000	8,518,150	32.3
1959	15,677,000	3,377,273	21.5	1974	26,915,000	9,023,446	33.5
1960	16,128,000	3,582,726	22.2	1975	27,623,000	9,731,431	35.2
1961	17,004,000	3,860,643	22.7				
1962	17,688,000	4,174,936	23.6				
1963	18,268,000	4,494,626	24.6				
1964	18,783,000	4,950,173	26.4				

[1] These Bureau of the Census estimates are as of July 1 preceding the opening of the academic year. They include Armed Forces overseas.
[2] Estimated.

NOTE.--Data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1953, enrollment figures include extension students.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education.* (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports,* Series P–25, Nos. 311, 519, and 614.

Table 83.--Degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex and by control of institution: United States, fall 1946 to fall 1976

Year	Total	Enrollment by sex		Enrollment by control of institution		Year	Total	Enrollment by sex		Enrollment by control of institution	
		Men	Women	Public	Private			Men	Women	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
1946	[1]2,078,095	[1]1,417,595	[1]660,500	([2])	([2])	1961	3,860,643	2,408,601	1,452,042	2,328,912	1,531,731
1947	2,338,226	1,659,249	678,977	1,152,377	1,185,849	1962	4,174,936	2,587,291	1,587,645	2,573,720	1,601,216
1948	2,403,396	1,709,367	694,029	1,185,588	1,217,808	1963	4,494,626	2,772,562	1,722,064	2,848,454	1,646,172
1949	2,444,900	1,721,572	723,328	1,207,151	1,237,749	1964	4,950,173	3,032,992	1,917,181	3,179,527	1,770,646
1950	2,281,298	1,560,392	720,906	1,139,699	1,141,599	1965	5,526,325	3,374,603	2,151,722	3,624,442	1,901,883
1951	2,101,962	1,390,740	711,222	1,037,938	1,064,024	1966[1]	5,928,000	3,577,000	2,351,000	3,940,000	1,988,000
1952	2,134,242	1,380,357	753,885	1,101,240	1,033,002	1967[1]	6,406,000	3,822,000	2,584,000	4,360,000	2,046,000
1953	2,231,054	1,422,598	808,456	1,185,876	1,045,178	1968	6,928,115	4,119,002	2,809,113	4,891,743	2,036,372
1954	2,446,893	1,563,382	883,311	1,353,531	1,093,162	1969	7,484,073	4,419,147	3,064,926	5,414,934	2,069,139
1955	2,653,034	1,733,184	919,850	1,476,282	1,176,752	1970	7,920,149	4,636,641	3,283,508	5,800,089	2,120,060
1956	2,918,212	1,911,458	1,006,754	1,656,402	1,261,810	1971	8,116,103	4,717,098	3,399,005	6,013,934	2,102,169
1957	3,036,938	1,985,088	1,051,850	1,752,669	1,284,269	1972	8,265,057	4,700,622	3,564,435	6,158,929	2,106,128
1958	3,226,038	2,092,218	1,133,820	1,883,960	1,342,078	1973	8,518,150	4,770,789	3,747,361	6,388,619	2,129,531
1959	3,364,861	2,153,565	1,211,296	1,972,457	1,392,404	1974	9,023,446	4,968,706	4,054,740	6,838,324	2,185,122
1960	3,582,726	2,256,877	1,325,849	2,115,893	1,466,833	1975	9,731,431	5,320,975	4,410,456	7,425,772	2,305,659
						1976[1]	10,105,000	5,488,000	4,617,000	7,756,000	2,349,000

[1] Estimated.
[2] Data not available.

NOTE.--Beginning in 1960, data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia; data for earlier years are for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1953, enrollment figures include extension students.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education;* and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 84.--Resident degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education related to total population and to age groups 18–21 and 18–24: United States, 1869–70 to fall 1972

Year	Population[1]			Resident degree-credit enrollment			Ratios			
							Total resident degree-credit students to 100 of—			Undergraduate resident degree-credit students to 100 of population 18-21
	Total[2]	Ages 18-21[3]	Ages 18-24[3]	Total	Undergraduate[4]	Graduate	Total population	Population 18-21	Population 18-24	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Academic year:										
1869-70	39,818,449	3,116,000	4,574,000	52,286	([5])	([5])	0.13	1.68	1.14	([5])
1879-80	50,155,783	4,253,000	7,092,000	115,817	([5])	([5])	.23	2.72	1.63	([5])
1889-90	62,947,714	5,160,000	8,820,000	156,756	154,374	2,382	.25	3.04	1.78	2.99
1899-1900	75,994,575	5,931,000	10,357,000	237,592	231,761	5,831	.31	4.01	2.29	3.91
1909-10	90,492,000	6,924,000	12,300,000	355,213	346,060	9,153	.39	5.12	2.89	4.99
1919-20	104,512,000	7,386,000	12,830,000	597,880	582,268	15,612	.57	8.09	4.66	7.88
1929-30	121,770,000	8,862,000	15,280,000	1,100,737	1,053,482	47,255	.90	12.42	7.20	11.89
1939-40	131,028,000	9,582,000	16,458,000	1,494,203	1,388,455	105,748	1.14	15.59	9.08	14.49
1941-42	133,402,000	9,703,000	16,715,000	1,403,990	[6]1,318,547	[6]85,443	1.05	14.47	8.40	13.59
1943-44	136,739,000	9,706,000	16,914,000	1,155,272	[6]1,096,041	[6]59,231	.84	11.90	6.83	11.29
1945-46	139,928,000	9,557,000	16,790,000	1,676,851	1,555,599	121,252	1.20	17.55	9.99	16.28
1947-48	144,126,000	9,276,000	16,419,000	2,616,262	2,441,830	174,432	1.82	28.20	15.93	26.32
1949-50	149,188,000	8,990,000	16,120,000	2,659,021	2,421,813	237,208	1.78	29.58	16.50	26.94
1951-52	154,283,000	8,742,000	15,709,000	2,301,884	2,068,557	233,327	1.49	26.33	14.65	23.66
1953-54	159,559,000	8,441,000	15,221,000	2,514,712	2,237,713	276,999	1.58	29.79	16.52	26.51
1st term of academic year:										
November 1953	159,559,000	8,441,000	15,221,000	2,199,972	1,976,863	223,109	1.38	26.06	14.45	23.42
November 1955	165,276,000	8,508,000	14,966,000	2,597,670	2,347,656	250,014	1.57	30.53	17.36	27.59
1st term, 1957-58	171,278,000	8,844,000	15,118,000	2,899,565	2,621,919	277,646	1.69	32.79	19.18	29.65
1st term, 1959-60	177,830,000	9,190,000	15,677,000	3,215,544	2,873,724	341,820	1.81	34.99	20.51	31.27
1st term, 1961-62	183,691,000	10,290,000	17,004,000	3,726,114	3,328,288	397,826	2.03	36.21	21.91	32.34
Fall 1963	189,242,000	11,171,000	18,268,000	4,234,092	3,755,515	478,577	2.24	37.90	23.18	33.62
Fall 1968	200,706,000	14,529,000	22,883,000	6,859,203	5,851,279	807,924	3.32	45.83	29.10	40.27
Fall 1969	202,677,000	14,426,000	23,723,000	7,136,075	6,308,029	828,046	3.52	49.47	30.08	43.73
Fall 1970	204,878,000	14,707,000	24,687,000	7,545,340	6,645,308	900,032	3.68	51.30	30.56	45.18
Fall 1971	207,053,000	15,019,000	25,779,000	7,799,644	6,891,676	907,968	3.77	51.93	30.26	45.89
Fall 1972	208,846,000	15,437,000	25,913,000	7,950,526	7,007,168	943,358	3.81	51.50	30.68	45.39

[1] Armed Forces overseas are excluded from 1869-70 to 1929-30; they are included in 1939-40 and subsequent years.

[2] Data are actual census counts as of June 1 from 1870 to 1900; for later years they are estimates by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1 preceding the fall term of each school year.

[3] Data from 1869-70 to 1939-40 are estimates by the National Center for Education Statistics from figures for broad age groups supplied by the Bureau of the Census; data for later years are estimates by the Bureau of the Census.

[4] Includes students enrolled for first-professional degrees. Also includes "unclassifed" students when not reported by level.

[5] Data not available.

[6] Distribution by level estimated.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Biennial Survey of Educaton in the United States;* and comprehensive and fall surveys of enrollment in institutions of higher education.

Table 85.--Degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education, by type and control of institution: United States, fall 1970 to fall 1975

Type and control of institution	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Percent change, 1970 to 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All institutions	**7,920,149**	**8,116,103**	**8,265,057**	**8,518,150**	**9,023,446**	**9,731,431**	**22.9**
Universities	3,000,295	3,004,988	3,014,674	3,110,130	3,197,117	3,370,631	12.3
Other 4-year institutions	3,289,872	3,385,794	3,458,529	[1]3,487,894	3,629,035	3,852,406	17.1
2-year institutions	1,629,982	1,725,321	1,791,854	[1]1,920,126	2,196,294	2,508,394	53.9
Public institutions	**5,800,089**	**6,013,934**	**6,158,929**	**6,388,619**	**6,838,324**	**7,425,772**	**28.0**
Universities	2,277,735	2,301,976	2,310,047	2,405,695	2,480,809	2,635,763	15.7
Other 4-year institutions	2,002,592	2,089,252	2,154,417	2,153,713	2,253,389	2,389,277	19.3
2-year institutions	1,519,762	1,622,706	1,694,465	1,829,211	2,104,126	2,400,732	58.0
Private institutions	**2,120,060**	**2,102,169**	**2,106,128**	**2,129,531**	**2,185,122**	**2,305,659**	**8.8**
Universities	722,560	703,012	704,627	704,435	716,308	734,868	1.7
Other 4-year institutions	1,287,280	1,296,542	[1]1,304,112	[1]1,334,181	1,374,646	1,463,129	13.7
2-year institutions	110,220	102,615	97,389	[1]90,915	94,168	107,662	−2.3

[1] Revised slightly from originally published data.

NOTE.—In the above tabulation, students enrolled in a branch campus are counted as part of the enrollment in the parent institution; e.g., enrollment in a 2-year branch of a university is included in the university category.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education.*

Table 86.--Degree-credit and non-degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education, by type and control of institution: United States, fall 1975

Type and control of institution	Total enrollment	Degree-credit enrollment	Non-degree-credit enrollment
1	2	3	4
All institutions	**11,184,859**	**9,731,431**	**1,453,428**
Public	8,834,508	7,425,772	1,408,736
Private	2,350,351	2,305,659	44,692
4-year institutions	**7,313,567**	**7,223,037**	**90,530**
Public	5,095,217	5,025,040	70,177
Private	2,218,350	2,197,997	20,353
Universities	3,413,631	3,370,631	43,000
Public	2,677,818	2,635,763	42,055
Private	735,813	734,868	945
Other 4-year institutions	3,899,936	3,852,406	47,530
Public	2,417,399	2,389,277	28,122
Private	1,482,537	1,463,129	19,408
2-year institutions	**3,871,292**	**2,508,394**	**1,362,898**
Public	3,739,291	2,400,732	1,338,559
Private	132,001	107,662	24,339

NOTE.--In the above tabulation, students enrolled in a branch campus are counted as part of the parent institution; e.g., enrollment in a 2-year branch of a university is included in the university category.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975.*

Table 87.--Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex, type of enrollment, and control of institution: United States, fall 1975

Type of enrollment and control of institution	Number of students		
	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
All institutions:			
All students	11,184,859	6,148,997	5,035,862
Degree-credit students	9,731,431	5,320,975	4,410,456
Undergraduate and first-professional students	7,421,252	4,107,167	3,314,085
Undergraduate students	7,178,985	3,915,067	3,263,918
Full-time	5,301,405	2,950,959	2,350,446
Part-time	1,877,580	964,108	913,472
First-professional students	242,267	192,100	50,167
Graduate students	1,263,137	699,892	563,245
Unclassified students	1,047,042	513,916	533,126
Non-degree-credit students	1,453,428	828,022	625,406
Publicly controlled institutions:			
All students	8,834,508	4,804,673	4,029,835
Degree-credit students	7,425,772	4,000,201	3,425,571
Undergraduate and first-professional students	5,673,031	3,102,632	2,570,399
Undergraduate students	5,570,234	3,023,392	2,546,842
Full-time	3,925,332	2,189,859	1,735,473
Part-time	1,644,902	833,533	811,369
First-professional students	102,797	79,240	23,557
Graduate students	905,679	480,801	424,878
Unclassified students	847,062	416,768	430,294
Non-degree-credit students	1,408,736	804,472	604,264
Privately controlled institutions:			
All students	2,350,351	1,344,324	1,006,027
Degree-credit students	2,305,659	1,320,774	984,885
Undergraduate and first-professional students	1,748,221	1,004,535	743,686
Undergraduate students	1,608,751	891,675	717,076
Full-time	1,376,073	761,100	614,973
Part-time	232,678	130,575	102,103
First-professional students	139,470	112,860	26,610
Graduate students	357,458	219,091	138,367
Unclassified students	199,980	97,148	102,832
Non-degree-credit students	44,692	23,550	21,142

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975.*

Table 88.--Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by attendance status, sex of student, and control of institution: United States, fall 1963 to fall 1975

Year	Total enrollment	Attendance status		Sex of student		Control of institution	
		Full-time	Part-time	Men	Women	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1963	4,765,867	(1)	(1)	2,955,217	1,810,650	3,065,848	1,700,019
1964	5,280,020	(1)	(1)	3,248,713	2,031,307	3,467,708	1,812,312
1965	5,920,864	(1)	(1)	3,630,020	2,290,844	3,969,596	1,951,268
1966	6,389,872	4,438,606	[2] 1,951,266	3,856,216	2,533,656	4,348,917	2,040,955
1967	6,911,748	4,793,128	[2] 2,118,620	4,132,800	2,778,948	4,816,028	2,095,720
1968	7,513,091	5,210,155	2,302,936	4,477,649	3,035,442	5,430,652	2,082,439
1969	8,004,660	5,498,883	2,505,777	4,746,201	3,258,459	5,896,868	2,107,792
1970	8,580,887	5,815,290	2,765,597	5,043,642	3,537,245	6,428,134	2,152,753
1971	8,948,644	6,077,232	2,871,412	5,207,004	3,741,640	6,804,309	2,144,335
1972	9,214,860	6,072,389	3,142,471	5,238,757	3,976,103	7,070,635	2,144,225
1973	9,602,123	6,189,493	3,412,630	5,371,052	4,231,071	7,419,516	2,182,607
1974	10,223,729	6,370,273	3,853,456	5,622,429	4,601,300	7,988,500	2,235,229
1975	11,184,859	6,841,334	4,343,525	6,148,997	5,035,862	8,834,508	2,350,351

[1] Data not available.
[2] Includes part-time resident students and all extension students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education.*

Table 89.--First-time degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex and by control of institution: United States, fall 1946 to fall 1976

Year	Total	Enrollment, by sex		Enrollment, by control of institution		Year	Total	Enrollment, by sex		Enrollment, by control of institution	
		Men	Women	Public	Private			Men	Women	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
1946 . .	[1] 696,419	[1] 499,532	[1] 196,887	(2)	(2)	1961 . .	1,018,361	591,913	426,448	648,236	370,125
1947 . .	592,846	399,972	192,874	298,508	294,338	1962 . .	1,030,554	598,099	432,455	669,728	360,826
1948 . .	567,191	368,940	198,251	295,135	272,056	1963 . .	1,046,417	604,282	442,135	686,861	359,556
1949 . .	554,608	355,319	199,289	298,515	256,093	1964 . .	1,224,840	701,524	523,316	814,664	410,176
1950 . .	512,427	317,163	195,264	281,911	230,516	1965 . .	1,441,822	829,215	612,607	990,021	451,801
1951 . .	467,999	278,092	189,907	259,560	208,439	1966[1] . .	1,378,000	787,000	591,000	947,000	431,000
1952 . .	532,310	321,310	211,000	304,518	227,792	1967[1] . .	1,439,000	814,000	625,000	1,024,000	415,000
1953 . .	565,969	341,761	224,208	331,656	234,313	1968 . .	1,629,751	924,580	705,171	1,200,784	428,967
1954 . .	624,910	382,852	242,058	371,706	253,204	1969 . .	1,748,655	985,719	762,936	1,309,359	439,296
1955 . .	668,064	414,571	253,493	398,423	269,641	1970 . .	1,780,119	983,794	796,325	1,337,896	442,223
1956 . .	714,966	441,525	273,441	427,611	287,355	1971 . .	1,765,625	967,859	797,766	1,339,177	426,448
1957 . .	721,547	440,613	280,934	431,858	289,689	1972 . .	1,740,438	928,804	811,634	1,322,903	417,535
1958 . .	772,292	463,865	308,427	471,712	300,580	1973 . .	1,756,854	930,783	826,071	1,342,536	414,318
1959 . .	818,280	486,057	332,223	498,652	319,628	1974 . .	1,854,442	972,707	881,735	1,435,981	418,461
1960 . .	923,069	539,512	383,557	577,744	345,325	1975 . .	1,910,125	991,914	918,211	1,474,517	435,608
						1976[1] . .	1,922,000	996,000	926,000	1,486,000	436,000

[1] Estimated.
[2] Data not available.

NOTE.--Beginning in 1960, data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia; for earlier years, for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1953, enrollment figures include extension students.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education;* and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

COLLEGE FRESHMAN CLASS OF 1974

The American college freshman class, described biographically and demographically as of the fall of 1974, is the subject of a report compiled under the auspices of the American Council on Education and the University of California at Los Angeles. Titled *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1974*, the report presents findings of the ninth in a series of annual studies of first-time, full-time college students. A sampling of some significant statistics follows:

Nearly three-fourths of these freshmen were 18 years of age, and more than 90 percent were either 18 or 19 years old (as of December 31, 1974), with the men tending to be slightly older than the women. Four percent of the men had previous military service, compared with 0.8 percent of the women. Seven percent of the students were Black, and 6 percent belonged to other minority racial backgrounds. Ninety-eight percent of the men and women reported that they were unmarried.

Nintey-three percent of the women and 91 percent of the men graduated from high school in 1974. Almost one-half of the women and one-third of the men had an average grade of B+ or better in high school. Only 10 percent of the men and 15 percent of the women said they contemplated leaving school before obtaining a bachelor's degree. Fifty-one percent said they expected to study for a graduate or professional degree; men (55 percent) anticipated advanced study slightly more than women (46 percent).

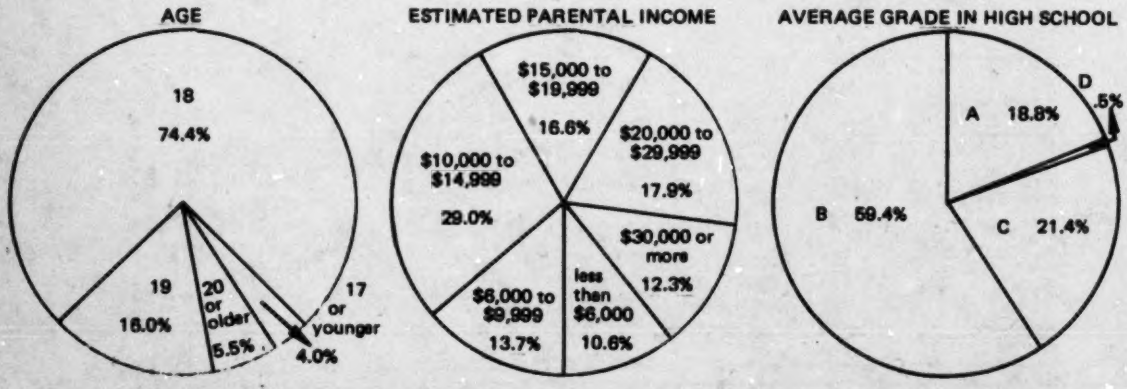
Many of the 1974 college freshmen had a family background characterized by relative affluence. Only 24 percent estimated their parents' annual income as less than $10,000, and 58 percent believed it to be in the range of $10,000 to $24,999. The students indicated that 46 percent of their fathers and 35 percent of their mothers had attended college. A majority of the fathers were either businessmen or professionals.

The American Council on Education conducted a similar survey of first-time college students in the fall of 1969. When the 1969 and 1974 studies are compared, several trends appear. For example, the grade average of all freshmen has risen, with an increase of 11 percentage points for students maintaining an A or B average. The proportion of Black first-time students has risen from 6.0 to 7.4 percent. Politically, 55 percent of those questioned professed a "middle-of-the-road" orientation, as compered to 44 percent in 1969. A striking difference was apparent in estimated parental income. Although there was only a 5 percentage point advance in those earning $10,000 to $19,999 annually, those earning less than $10,000 dropped 20 percentage points, and those earning more than $20,000 increased from 14 to 30 percent. Although the number of students who expressed "some concern" about financing college dropped, the number who felt it to be a major concern rose by 5 percentage points.

The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1974, may be purchased for $4 from the Cooperative Institutional Research Program, Graduate School of Education, University of California, Los Angeles, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90024.

—LEO J. EIDEN
Education Program Specialist

Figure 9.—Characteristics of first-time college students: United States, fall 1974



SOURCE: Cooperative Institutional Research Program, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1974.*

Table 90.–Selected characteristics of first-time students in institutions of higher education: United States, fall 1975

(Percentage distribution[1])

Item	First-time students		
	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age by December 31, 1975:			
16 or younger	.1	.1	.2
17	3.7	2.7	4.8
18	73.6	70.6	77.1
19	16.7	19.4	13.7
20	2.0	2.6	1.4
21	.9	1.2	.5
22-25	1.6	2.1	.9
26 or older	1.4	1.3	1.5
Racial background:[1]			
White, Caucasian	86.5	87.2	85.6
Black, Negro, Afro-American	9.0	8.0	10.1
American Indian	.9	.9	.8
Oriental	1.5	1.6	1.3
Mexican-American, Chicano	1.7	1.8	1.6
Puerto Rican-American	.7	.7	.6
Other	1.9	2.1	1.7
Marital status:			
Presently married	2.1	2.1	2.2
Not married	97.8	97.9	97.8
Veteran status:			
No	97.5	96.0	97.8
Yes	2.5	4.0	2.2
Father's education:			
Grammar school or less	7.5	7.3	7.6
Some high school	13.5	13.8	13.2
High school graduate	28.9	29.8	27.9
Postsecondary other than college	4.1	3.8	4.5
Some college	13.7	13.5	13.9
College degree	17.8	17.6	18.0
Some graduate school	2.2	2.1	2.2
Graduate degree	12.3	12.0	12.6
Mother's education:			
Grammar school or less	5.0	4.9	5.1
Some high school	11.6	11.6	11.6
High school graduate	42.2	44.0	40.2
Postsecondary other than college	6.5	5.8	7.2
Some college	14.0	13.3	14.7
College degree	14.0	13.8	14.2
Some graduate school	2.0	1.8	2.1
Graduate degree	4.8	4.7	4.9
Estimated parental income:			
Less than $4,000	6.5	5.7	7.4
$4,000 to $5,999	4.5	4.1	5.1
$6,000 to $7,999	5.2	4.9	5.6
$8,000 to $9,999	6.5	6.5	6.6
$10,000 to $12,499	12.8	12.6	13.1
$12,500 to $14,999	12.6	13.1	12.1
$15,000 to $19,999	17.4	18.3	16.2
$20,000 to $24,999	12.6	13.0	12.1
$25,000 to $29,999	7.0	7.2	6.8
$30,000 to $34,999	4.7	4.7	4.6
$35,000 to $39,999	2.9	2.7	3.1
$40,000 or more	7.3	7.2	7.3
Current religious preference:			
Protestant	46.6	44.9	48.8
Roman Catholic	34.0	34.4	33.6
Jewish	4.4	4.4	4.5
Other	4.5	4.5	4.5
None	10.3	11.9	8.5
Political orientation:			
Far left	2.1	2.6	1.6
Liberal	28.8	29.4	28.1
Middle-of-the-road	53.8	50.6	57.5
Conservative	14.5	16.5	12.3
Far right	.7	.9	.5
Year graduated from high school:			
1975	92.3	90.9	93.9
Did not graduate in 1975	7.6	9.2	6.0
Average grade in high school:			
A or A+	8.0	6.3	10.0
A–	10.3	8.3	12.7
B+	19.2	16.2	22.7
B	26.1	24.3	28.2
B–	15.0	17.4	12.2
C+	11.7	15.0	8.0
C	9.1	11.8	6.1
D	.5	.7	.2

Item	First-time students		
	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
High school program:			
College preparatory	85.8	86.2	85.3
Other	14.2	13.8	14.7
High school program prepared student very well in:[1]			
Mathematical skills	27.7	29.9	25.2
Reading and composition	30.8	26.1	36.1
Foreign languages	15.4	11.6	19.7
Science	32.2	34.9	29.4
History, social sciences	40.6	42.0	38.9
Vocational skills	19.0	18.5	19.5
Music and artistic skill	22.9	19.0	27.2
Study habits	17.8	14.8	21.2
Highest degree planned anywhere:			
None	3.7	3.8	3.7
Associate (or equivalent)	7.8	6.3	9.4
Bachelor's (B.A., B.S.)	34.7	32.7	37.0
Master's (M.A., M.S.)	28.3	27.1	29.6
Ph.D. or Ed.D.	9.1	10.4	7.6
M.D., D.O., D.D.S., or D.V.M.	7.3	8.8	5.5
LL.B. or J.D. (law)	4.8	6.2	3.1
B.D. or M.Div. (divinity)	.6	.9	.4
Other	3.8	3.9	3.7
Probable major field of study:			
Agriculture (incl. forestry)	3.9	5.7	1.9
Biological sciences	6.3	7.1	5.5
Business	18.9	20.1	17.5
Education	9.9	4.6	15.5
Engineering	7.9	14.0	1.3
English	1.0	.7	1.4
Fine arts	6.2	6.0	6.3
Health professions	7.3	1.6	13.2
History, political science	3.5	4.3	2.6
Humanities (other)	2.1	1.7	2.6
Mathematics and statistics	1.1	1.1	1.1
Physical sciences	2.7	4.0	1.3
Social sciences (other)	6.2	3.7	8.9
Other technical fields	8.6	10.3	6.7
Other nontechnical fields	9.5	10.2	8.8
Undecided	5.0	4.6	5.5
Reasons noted as very important in selecting this college:[1]			
Relatives wanted me to come here	8.0	6.9	9.3
Wanted to live away from home	14.0	10.7	17.8
Teacher advised me	4.8	4.6	5.0
Has a good academic reputation	47.5	43.3	52.4
Offered financial assistance	16.7	16.3	17.2
Advice of someone who attended	16.6	15.7	17.7
Offers special education programs	28.2	23.6	33.5
Has low tuition	24.7	24.3	25.2
Advice of guidance counselor	8.4	8.1	8.7
Wanted to live at home	14.1	13.9	14.3
Could not get a job	3.9	3.9	4.0
Major reasons for receiving financial aid:			
Financial need	61.8	58.2	65.8
Academic talent	23.4	22.4	24.4
Athletic talent	7.1	11.8	1.4
Other special talent	5.6	6.9	4.2
Sources of financial support for college of $500 or more:[1]			
Parental or family aid	52.7	50.1	55.7
Basic Educational Opportunity Grant	18.1	17.8	18.6
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	3.3	3.2	3.4
College work-study grant	6.0	5.4	6.6
State scholarship or grant	9.0	8.6	9.5
Local or private scholarship or grant	7.6	7.3	8.1
Federal Guaranteed Student Loan	7.8	8.2	6.8
National Direct Student Loan	6.4	6.0	6.9
Other loan	4.4	4.1	4.6
Full-time employment	4.5	6.4	2.5
Part-time employment	22.3	28.1	15.8
Savings	16.5	19.0	13.9
Spouse	.7	.8	.7
Personal G.I. benefits	1.6	2.7	.3
Parent's G.I. benefits	1.1	1.1	1.0
Social Security dependent's benefits	4.1	4.1	4.0
Other sources	3.2	4.2	1.9

[1] Because some students gave multiple responses to this item, percents add to more than 100.0.

NOTE.–Data are based upon a sample survey of full-time freshmen enrolled in college for the first time. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: Cooperative Institutional Research Program, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1975.*

Table 91.--Percent of the high school senior class of 1972[1] participating in postsecondary education, by race, ability level, and socioeconomic status: United States, fall 1972, fall 1973, and fall 1974

Ability level and socioeconomic status[2]	Fall 1972		Fall 1973		Fall 1974	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Low ability level:						
Low SES	19.8	34.0	10.9	23.9	8.7	22.6
Middle SES	29.0	42.9	20.1	35.5	14.1	29.0
High SES	46.6	61.2	36.8	51.2	31.4	49.4
Middle ability level:						
Low SES	33.2	55.9	25.6	41.7	19.8	42.8
Middle SES	53.3	61.0	43.0	54.3	31.8	55.7
High SES	76.4	86.5	66.3	75.6	56.8	83.1
High ability level:						
Low SES	66.2	68.6	56.7	62.0	47.2	71.3
Middle SES	77.4	74.2	68.3	82.1	56.3	89.2
High SES	92.6	91.3	86.2	72.0	81.2	78.9

[1] Excludes those students who could not be classified by race, ability level, or socioeconomic status.

[2] Socioeconomic status (SES) of students was derived from five components: father's education, mother's education, parents' income, father's occupation, and household items. The number of Blacks in the high ability or high socioeconomic categories is relatively small.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972, preliminary data.

Table 92.--Enrollment for master's and doctor's degrees, by field of study: United States and outlying areas, fall 1960 to fall 1975

Field of study	1960	1965	1970	1972	1973	1974	1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All fields	**314,348**	**535,332**	**816,207**	**858,580**	**908,101**	**966,000**	**1,053,769**
Agriculture and natural resources	5,493	8,039	10,432	11,322	11,599	12,601	14,674
Architecture and environmental design	585	1,085	5,433	7,240	8,577	9,208	10,231
Area studies	669	1,412	2,262	4,016	4,228	4,198	4,165
Biological sciences	14,775	27,165	36,499	38,914	40,087	42,518	44,157
Business and management	25,342	50,920	87,487	98,762	107,874	123,387	144,963
Communications	868	1,190	2,503	6,153	7,075	8,108	9,315
Computer and information sciences	(1)	816	7,937	8,826	9,336	10,379	10,856
Education	94,993	150,300	257,605	275,053	306,007	327,113	349,087
Engineering	36,636	57,516	64,788	56,006	54,530	56,037	59,402
Fine and applied arts	6,287	12,539	19,858	24,890	26,999	28,016	30,708
Foreign languages	5,903	13,001	18,567	16,796	15,320	14,618	13,891
Health professions	5,842	8,909	14,242	23,892	27,292	30,378	35,463
Home economics	1,580	2,358	4,611	5,336	5,975	6,893	7,664
Law	1,651	2,465	2,533	2,870	3,160	3,493	3,604
Letters	18,228	35,214	51,167	49,382	48,862	48,132	46,464
Library science	1,360	8,567	12,416	13,554	14,075	14,395	14,731
Mathematics	11,770	20,198	22,672	19,238	17,687	16,739	16,168
Physical sciences	25,707	36,506	40,113	36,047	35,995	34,936	35,497
Psychology	10,677	15,551	25,342	29,157	30,899	32,794	35,318
Public affairs and services	8,235	13,465	19,671	28,272	32,933	40,588	47,711
Social sciences	28,373	53,284	76,805	73,207	74,101	72,505	71,213
Theology	5,314	7,028	7,194	10,334	11,441	12,588	15,222
Interdisciplinary studies	4,061	7,804	26,070	19,513	14,049	15,606	33,275

[1] Data not available.

NOTE.--Data for 1960 exclude students enrolled for first-professional degrees, including some master's degrees in such fields as business and commerce, education, library science, and social work. Data for subsequent years include all students enrolled for master's and doctor's degrees.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, reports on *Students Enrolled for Advanced Degrees*.

Table 93.–Enrollment for advanced degrees, by level of enrollment, sex of student, attendance status, and field of study: United States and outlying areas, fall 1975

Field of study	All students	First-year students[1]					Students beyond the first year[2]				
		Total	Men		Women		Total	Men		Women	
			Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Enrollment for master's and doctor's degree	**1,053,788**	**647,973**	**150,367**	**194,929**	**97,219**	**205,468**	**405,796**	**132,64-**	**124,922**	**62,045**	**86,185**
Agriculture and natural resources	14,674	7,839	4,690	1,686	1,036	427	6,835	4,039	2,018	524	254
Architecture and environmental design	10,231	6,095	3,755	798	1,236	306	4,136	2,475	648	818	195
Area studies	4,165	2,090	718	347	522	503	2,075	724	428	528	395
Biological sciences	44,157	20,823	8,616	5,169	3,872	3,166	23,334	11,742	4,930	4,396	2,266
Business and management	144,953	95,315	28,391	50,487	5,853	10,584	49,638	15,403	26,615	3,245	4,375
Communications	9,315	6,648	2,171	1,529	1,555	1,393	2,667	925	754	471	517
Computer and information sciences	10,856	6,267	2,073	3,042	411	741	4,589	1,773	2,049	248	519
Education	349,087	234,871	21,577	58,711	29,809	124,774	114,216	16,451	35,052	15,019	47,694
Engineering	59,402	32,517	15,064	15,439	904	1,110	26,885	14,311	11,588	603	383
Fine and applied arts	30,708	18,918	5,380	3,551	5,085	4,902	11,790	3,991	2,119	3,337	2,343
Foreign languages	13,891	6,475	1,071	986	2,026	2,392	7,416	1,907	1,128	2,482	1,899
Health professions	35,463	22,172	4,838	2,301	8,744	6,289	13,291	4,518	1,971	4,226	2,576
Home economics	7,664	5,379	290	210	2,019	2,860	2,285	233	132	792	1,128
Law	3,604	2,125	699	1,126	139	161	1,479	264	958	153	104
Letters	46,464	25,257	5,557	5,052	5,511	9,137	21,207	6,398	4,702	4,933	5,174
Library sciences	14,731	10,547	1,129	1,038	3,562	4,818	4,184	523	505	1,079	2,077
Mathematics	16,168	8,829	2,833	2,718	1,090	2,188	7,339	3,725	1,927	868	819
Physical sciences	35,497	14,941	8,326	3,963	1,567	1,085	20,556	13,286	4,627	1,829	814
Psychology	35,318	18,510	5,478	4,243	4,546	4,243	16,808	6,280	3,484	4,395	2,649
Public affairs and services	47,711	32,537	8,718	9,577	8,655	5,587	15,174	3,981	4,149	4,994	2,050
Social sciences	71,213	37,824	12,268	12,508	5,858	7,190	33,389	13,530	9,904	5,492	4,463
Theology	15,222	6,850	3,588	1,688	954	620	8,372	4,651	2,362	844	515
Interdisciplinary studies	33,275	25,144	3,127	8,760	2,265	10,992	8,131	1,514	2,872	769	2,976
Enrollment for first-professional degrees	**234,340**	**83,517**	**58,740**	**6,387**	**16,268**	**2,122**	**150,823**	**113,911**	**10,087**	**24,222**	**2,593**
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	20,517	6,421	5,627	13	778	3	14,096	12,867	23	1,203	3
Medicine (M.D.)	55,622	16,628	12,309	422	3,815	82	38,994	31,052	453	7,420	69
Optometry (O.D.)	3,811	1,203	985	38	178	2	2,608	2,359	14	234	1
Osteopathic medicine (D.O.)	3,438	1,033	891	3	139	---	2,405	2,177	6	220	2
Podiatry or podiatric medicine (Pod. D., D.P., or D.P.M.)	2,105	645	597	9	39	---	1,460	1,391	---	69	---
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	5,694	1,651	1,141	48	435	27	4,043	3,087	81	843	32
Law, general (LL.B. or J.D.)	113,205	44,836	28,509	4,702	9,860	1,765	68,369	45,436	8,155	12,551	2,227
Theological professions, general (B.D., M.Div., Rabbi)	23,960	9,839	7,846	1,131	843	219	14,121	11,433	1,338	1,097	253
Other[3]	5,988	1,261	1,035	21	181	24	4,727	4,109	27	585	6

[1] Students with less than 1 full year of required study for an advanced degree or its equivalent in part-time study.

[2] Students with 1 or more years of required study for an advanced degree.

[3] Includes only selected first-professional degrees within the eight professions listed above, other than those specifically named for those professions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Students Enrolled for Advanced Degrees, Fall 1975.*

Table 94.–Engineering enrollment in institutions of higher education, by level: United States, fall 1949 to fall 1975

Fall	Total engineering enrollment	Level of enrollment, for–		
		First engineering degree	Master's degree[1]	Doctor's degree
1	2	3	4	5
1949	219,311	201,526	15,242	2,543
1950	179,991	161,321	15,869	2,801
1951	164,577	144,937	16,765	2,875
1952	174,636	154,167	17,539	2,930
1953	192,244	170,636	18,607	3,001
1954	212,759	192,037	17,441	3,281
1955	241,657	219,715	18,779	3,163
1956	276,061	249,130	22,529	3,402
1957	294,877	266,561	24,136	4,180
1958	287,164	245,263	28,138	4,763
1959	276,815	241,459	29,713	5,643
1960	270,265	232,621	31,199	6,445
1961	270,902	230,229	32,804	7,869
1962	273,452	228,853	35,359	9,240
1963	279,431	229,980	38,457	10,994
1964	297,275	242,494	42,159	12,622
1965	309,083	250,926	44,208	13,947
1969	318,499	251,584	47,045	19,870
1970	315,721	246,942	49,028	19,751
1971	289,184	225,433	45,041	18,710
1972	266,686	205,454	43,850	17,382
1973	259,673	199,110	44,484	16,079
1974	274,647	214,492	45,794	14,361
1975	309,553	245,143	49,664	14,746

[1] Also includes enrollment for other postgraduate predoctoral degrees.

NOTE.–Includes full-time and part-time degree-credit students.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Engineering Degrees (1964-65) and Enrollments (Fall 1965).* (2) Engineering Manpower Commission of Engineers Joint Council, reports on *Engineering and Technology Enrollments.*

Table 95.–Selected characteristics of college students 14 to 34 years of age: United States, October 1975

Characteristic	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Characteristic	Number (in thousands)	Percent
1	2	3	1	2	3
All students	**9,687**	**100.0**	Marital status:		
			Married, spouse present	2,334	24.1
Age:			Other	7,363	75.9
14 and 15 years	7	.1			
16 and 17 years	286	2.9	Residence:[1]		
18 and 19 years	2,943	30.3	Metropolitan area (in central cities)	3,195	32.9
20 and 21 years	2,313	23.9	Metropolitan area (outside central cities)	4,278	44.1
22 to 24 years	1,679	17.3	Nonmetropolitan area	2,225	22.9
25 to 29 years	1,616	16.7			
30 to 34 years	853	8.8	Year of college:		
			First	2,885	29.8
Sex:			Second	2,376	24.5
Male	5,342	55.1	Third	1,491	15.4
Female	4,356	44.9	Fourth	1,354	14.0
			Fifth	744	7.7
Race:			Sixth or higher	846	8.7
White	8,516	87.8			
Black	948	9.8			
Other	233	2.4			

[1] Residence refers to the permanent home address of the student rather than to where he attends college.

NOTE.–Data are based upon a sample survey of the civilian noninstitutional population. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, No. 294; and unpublished data.

Table 96.–Total enrollment, fall 1975, and degrees conferred, 1974-75, in institutions attended predominantly by Black students[1]: United States

Item	Total	4–year institutions[2]			2–year institutions		
		Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of institutions	113	91	37	54	22	13	9
Total enrollment	282,367	221,494	156,038	65,456	60,873	58,975	1,898
Men	137,663	108,407	76,749	31,658	29,256	28,093	1,163
Women	144,704	113,087	79,289	33,798	31,617	30,882	735
Full-time enrollment	206,040	172,171	112,395	59,776	33,869	32,068	1,801
Men	102,644	84,734	55,565	29,169	17,910	16,799	1,111
Women	103,396	87,437	56,830	30,607	15,959	15,269	690
Part-time enrollment	76,327	49,323	43,643	5,680	27,004	26,907	97
Men	35,019	23,673	21,184	2,489	11,346	11,294	52
Women	41,308	25,650	22,459	3,191	15,658	15,613	45
Earned degrees conferred:							
Bachelor's and first professional	27,759	27,759	17,861	9,898	----	----	----
Men	12,040	12,040	7,570	4,470	----	----	----
Women	15,719	15,719	10,291	5,428	----	----	----
Master's	6,335	6,335	4,990	1,345	----	----	----
Men	2,467	2,467	1,969	498	----	----	----
Women	3,868	3,868	3,021	847	----	----	----
Doctor's	46	46	----	46	----	----	----
Men	30	30	----	30	----	----	----
Women	16	16	----	16	----	----	----

[1] Institutions designated by the Federal Interagency Committee on Education, February 18, 1976.
[2] Colleges and universities offering bachelor's and/or advanced degrees.

NOTE.–Total enrollment includes students whose programs of study are creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree and also undergraduate students in 1-, 2-, or 3-year occupational programs which are not creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975*, and *Earned Degrees Conferred, 1974-75*.

Table 97.–Minority students attending institutions of higher education, by level, sex, and percent of total full-time enrollment: United States, fall 1974

Level and sex	Total minority full-time enrollment		American Indian		Black		Asian American		Spanish-surnamed American		Total full-time enrollment (all students)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Full-time undergraduate, professional, and graduate enrollments	815,138	13.1	34,892	0.6	539,800	8.7	73,527	1.2	167,417	2.7	6,227,796	100.0
Men	429,054	12.2	19,508	0.6	268,026	7.6	42,834	1.2	98,686	2.8	3,530,190	100.0
Women	386,082	14.3	15,184	0.6	271,474	10.1	30,693	1.1	68,731	2.5	2,697,606	100.0
Full-time undergraduate	783,051	13.5	32,757	0.6	508,074	9.0	63,915	1.1	158,305	2.8	5,638,833	100.0
Men	397,145	12.7	18,213	0.6	280,613	8.0	36,044	1.2	92,275	3.0	3,117,664	100.0
Women	385,906	14.5	14,544	0.6	257,461	10.2	27,871	1.1	66,030	2.6	2,520,979	100.0
First-year	387,660	16.1	16,813	0.7	259,121	10.8	26,937	1.1	84,769	3.5	2,406,883	100.0
Men	204,632	15.5	9,088	0.7	131,272	10.0	15,111	1.1	49,181	3.7	1,317,620	100.0
Women	183,028	16.8	7,745	0.7	127,849	11.7	11,826	1.1	35,608	3.3	1,089,043	100.0
Second-year	184,989	13.1	7,793	0.6	122,067	8.7	16,082	1.1	39,027	2.8	1,408,049	100.0
Men	97,196	12.5	4,358	0.6	60,452	7.7	9,126	1.2	23,260	3.0	780,576	100.0
Women	87,773	14.0	3,435	0.5	61,615	9.8	6,956	1.1	15,767	2.5	627,473	100.0
Third-year	101,370	10.7	4,297	0.5	67,872	7.2	10,561	1.1	18,640	2.0	947,975	100.0
Men	50,930	9.7	2,419	0.5	31,920	6.1	5,913	1.1	10,678	2.0	527,000	100.0
Women	50,440	12.0	1,878	0.4	35,952	8.5	4,648	1.1	7,962	1.9	420,975	100.0
Fourth-year	89,052	10.2	3,864	0.4	59,014	6.7	10,335	1.2	15,849	1.8	875,946	100.0
Men	44,387	9.0	2,368	0.5	26,969	5.5	5,894	1.2	9,156	1.9	492,458	100.0
Women	44,665	11.6	1,496	0.4	32,045	8.4	4,441	1.2	6,693	1.7	383,488	100.0
Full-time professional	15,429	8.1	538	0.3	9,334	4.9	2,589	1.3	2,968	1.6	190,837	100.0
Men	11,245	7.2	437	0.3	6,473	4.2	1,916	1.2	2,419	1.6	156,444	100.0
Women	4,184	11.8	101	0.3	2,861	8.1	653	1.8	589	1.6	36,393	100.0
Full-time graduate	36,656	9.2	1,397	0.4	22,092	5.5	7,043	1.8	6,124	1.5	398,326	100.0
Men	20,664	8.0	858	0.3	10,940	4.3	4,874	1.9	3,992	1.6	257,092	100.0
Women	15,992	11.3	539	0.4	11,152	7.9	2,169	1.5	2,132	1.5	141,234	100.0
For master's degree	28,610	9.6	1,038	0.4	16,977	6.1	4,320	1.6	4,275	1.5	276,103	100.0
Men	14,039	8.3	607	0.4	7,911	4.7	2,834	1.7	2,687	1.6	169,106	100.0
Women	12,571	11.7	431	0.4	9,066	8.5	1,486	1.4	1,588	1.5	106,997	100.0
For doctor's degree	10,046	8.2	359	0.3	5,115	4.2	2,723	2.2	1,849	1.5	122,223	100.0
Men	6,625	7.5	251	0.3	3,029	3.4	2,040	2.3	1,305	1.5	87,986	100.0
Women	3,421	10.0	108	0.3	2,086	6.1	683	2.0	544	1.6	34,237	100.0

NOTE.–Percents were computed on amount in column 12 (total full-time enrollment) for each horizontal line. Because of rounding, individual minority percentages may not add to percentage for total minority enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office for Civil Rights, *Racial and Ethnic Enrollment Data From Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1974.*

Table 98.–Two-year institutions with degree-credit programs, by type of control, enrollment, and sex: United States, fall 1947 to fall 1975

Year	Number of institutions by type of control			Degree-credit enrollment	Enrollment by type of control		Enrollment by sex	
	Total	Public	Private		Public	Private	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1947	480	250	230	222,045	163,005	59,040	152,003	70,042
1948	492	257	235	210,977	153,970	57,007	139,630	71,347
1949	518	275	243	229,001	170,689	58,312	151,191	77,810
1950	528	299	229	217,403	167,874	49,529	139,868	77,535
1951	511	294	217	199,997	156,239	43,758	120,801	79,196
1952	525	299	226	238,222	191,602	46,620	142,459	95,763
1953	518	293	225	258,241	210,006	48,235	155,806	102,435
1954	474	277	197	282,433	241,145	41,288	171,752	110,681
1955	467	275	192	308,411	265,326	43,085	196,671	111,740
1956	482	278	204	347,345	297,621	49,724	225,635	121,710
1957	490	283	207	368,998	315,990	53,008	237,617	131,381
1958	495	290	205	385,436	330,881	54,555	247,942	137,494
1959	508	310	198	409,195	355,967	53,228	259,504	149,691
1960	521	315	206	451,333	392,310	59,023	282,155	169,178
1961	524	329	195	517,925	456,381	61,544	320,156	197,769
1962	561	349	212	589,529	519,257	70,272	365,624	223,905
1963	573	357	216	624,789	551,308	73,481	386,660	238,129
1964	617	389	228	710,868	620,859	90,009	439,509	271,359
1965	633	399	234	841,437	737,890	103,547	521,846	319,591
1966[1]	700	450	250	945,000	840,000	105,000	577,000	368,000
1967[1]	735	495	240	1,075,000	966,000	109,000	653,000	422,000
1968	802	548	254	1,289,993	1,169,635	120,358	782,602	507,391
1969	813	577	236	1,528,429	1,412,610	115,819	910,631	617,798
1970	827	603	224	1,629,982	1,519,762	110,220	953,961	676,021
1971	854	637	217	1,725,321	1,622,706	102,615	1,003,172	722,149
1972	883	671	212	1,791,854	1,694,465	97,389	999,238	792,616
1973	929	709	220	1,921,726	1,829,211	92,515	1,048,458	873,268
1974	973	763	210	2,198,294	2,104,126	94,168	1,174,797	1,023,497
1975	974	764	210	2,508,394	2,400,732	107,662	1,333,747	1,174,647

[1] Estimated. The total number of 2-year institutions, including those offering non-degree-credit programs exclusively, was 752 in 1966 and 786 in 1967.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1960, data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia; data for earlier years are for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1963, enrollment figures include extension degree-credit students. Data for all years exclude branch campuses of 4-year colleges and universities.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education.*

Table 99.--Historical summary of faculty, students, degrees, and finances in institutions of higher education: United States, 1869–70 to 1973–74

Item	1869-70	1879-80	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	1969-70	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Institutions												
Total	563	811	998	977	951	1,041	1,409	1,708	1,851	2,008	2,528	2,720
Faculty[1]												
Total	[2]5,553	[2]11,522	[2]15,809	23,868	36,480	48,615	82,386	146,929	246,722	380,554	[2]825,000	[3]881,665
Men	[2]4,887	[2]7,328	[2]12,704	19,151	29,132	35,807	60,017	106,328	186,189	296,773	[2]619,000	[3]639,251
Women	[2]666	[2]4,194	[2]3,105	4,717	7,348	12,808	22,369	40,601	60,533	83,781	[2]206,000	[3]242,414
Resident degree-credit enrollment[4]												
Total	[2]52,286	[2]115,817	156,756	237,592	355,213	597,880	1,100,737	1,494,203	2,659,021	[5]3,215,544	[6]7,484,073	[6]8,518,150
Men	[2]41,160	[2]77,972	[2]100,453	152,254	[2]214,648	314,938	619,935	893,250	1,853,068	[5]2,079,788	[6]4,419,147	[6]4,770,789
Women	[2]11,126	[2]37,845	[2]56,303	85,338	[2]140,565	282,942	480,802	600,953	805,953	[5]1,135,756	[6]3,064,926	[6]3,747,361
Earned degrees conferred												
Bachelor's and first-professional:												
Total	9,371	12,896	15,539	27,410	37,199	48,622	122,484	186,500	432,058	392,440	827,234	999,592
Men	7,993	10,411	12,857	22,173	28,762	31,980	73,615	109,546	328,841	254,063	484,174	575,843
Women	1,378	2,485	2,682	5,237	8,437	16,642	48,869	76,954	103,217	138,377	343,060	423,749
Master's except first-professional:[7]												
Total	0	879	1,015	1,583	2,113	4,279	14,969	26,731	58,183	74,436	208,291	277,033
Men	0	868	821	1,280	1,555	2,985	8,925	16,508	41,220	50,898	125,624	157,842
Women	0	11	194	303	558	1,294	6,044	10,223	16,963	23,537	82,667	119,191
Doctor's:												
Total	1	54	149	382	443	615	2,299	3,290	6,420	9,829	29,866	33,818
Men	1	51	147	359	399	522	1,946	2,861	5,804	8,801	25,890	27,365
Women	0	3	2	23	44	93	353	429	616	1,028	3,976	6,451
Finances (in thousands of dollars)												
Total current income	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	$76,883	$199,922	$554,511	$715,211	$2,374,645	$5,785,537	$21,515,242	$31,712,452
Educational and general income	([8])	([8])	$21,464	$35,084	67,917	172,929	483,065	571,288	1,833,845	4,688,352	16,486,177	24,627,843
Total current expenditures	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	507,142	674,688	2,245,661	5,601,376	21,043,113	30,713,581
Educational and general expenditures	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	377,903	521,990	1,706,444	4,513,208	15,788,699	23,257,361
Value of physical property	([8])	([8])	95,426	253,599	460,532	741,333	2,065,050	[9]2,753,780	4,799,964	13,448,548	42,093,580	58,004,273
Endowment and other nonexpendable funds[10]	([8])	([8])	78,788	194,998	323,661	569,071	1,512,023	1,764,604	2,644,323	5,571,121	[11]10,853,816	[11]13,303,040

[1] Total number of different individuals (not reduced to full-time equivalent). Beginning in 1959-60, data are for the first term of the academic year.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Data for fall 1972.
[4] Unless otherwise indicated, includes students enrolled at any time during the academic year.
[5] Data for first term of the academic year.
[6] Fall enrollment (includes resident and extension students).
[7] Beginning in 1969–70, includes all master's degrees.
[8] Data not available.
[9] Includes unexpended plant funds.
[10] Book value.
[11] Endowment funds only.

NOTE.--Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States; Faculty and Other Professional Staff in Institutions of Higher Education; Comprehensive Report on Enrollment in Higher Education; Fall Enrollment in Higher Education; Earned Degrees Conferred; Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education;* and unpublished data.

Table 100.--Estimated full-time and part-time resident instructional staff in institutions of higher education, by academic rank: United States, fall 1960 to fall 1976

[In thousands]

Fall of–	Total resident instructional staff	Instructor or above			Junior instructional staff		
		Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1960	276	236	154	82	40	8	32
1961	292	248	162	86	44	9	35
1962	312	265	173	92	47	10	37
1963	331	281	184	97	50	10	40
1964	367	307	212	95	60	12	48
1965	412	340	248	92	72	14	58
1966	445	362	278	84	83	16	67
1967	484	390	299	91	94	13	81
1968	523	428	332	96	95	15	80
1969	546	450	350	100	97	15	82
1970	573	474	369	104	101	14	87
1971	590	492	379	113	97	10	88
1972	590	500	380	120	90	6	84
1973	599	509	386	123	90	7	83
1974	622	529	400	129	93	7	86
1975	670	572	430	142	98	7	91
1976	687	586	441	145	101	7	94

NOTE.--Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Numbers and Characteristics of Employees in Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1966 and Fall 1967; Teaching and Research Staff by Academic Field, Fall 1968; Numbers of Employees in Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1972;* and unpublished data.

Table 101.--Employees in institutions of higher education, by type of position, sex, and program function: United States and outlying areas, fall 1972

Program function	Type of position									
		Professional								
			Instructional							
	Total	Executive, administrative, and managerial		Faculty		Teaching assistants and associates		Other professional		Total nonprofessional
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All programs										
Full-time	613,145	63,235	18,468	313,579	91,989	7,648	3,706	65,582	48,939	546,307
Part-time	274,020	4,331	1,553	91,375	39,277	78,500	30,499	18,049	10,436	155,314
Full-time-equivalent	717,911	66,145	19,342	345,035	106,504	38,143	15,337	73,919	54,486	610,725
Instruction										
Full-time	417,041	11,031	2,401	296,131	87,054	5,593	2,900	6,126	5,805	70,482
Part-time	207,989	941	289	83,882	35,648	59,582	24,789	1,442	1,416	27,339
Full-time-equivalent	487,985	11,606	2,548	320,980	99,293	27,880	12,126	6,899	6,655	81,708
Organized research										
Full-time	35,916	2,407	453	9,623	1,466	1,425	482	14,855	5,205	34,280
Part-time	32,262	490	99	2,166	600	14,575	3,388	8,461	2,473	14,454
Full-time-equivalent	52,525	2,584	494	12,324	1,968	7,779	1,924	19,003	6,459	41,101
Public service										
Full-time	22,417	2,183	600	3,619	1,207	109	60	8,488	6,151	24,320
Part-time	10,129	398	200	3,988	2,235	451	306	1,387	1,165	9,381
Full-time-equivalent	27,269	2,394	718	5,621	2,184	320	200	9,083	6,749	28,235
Academic support, student service, and institutional support										
Full-time	137,771	47,614	15,014	4,206	2,262	521	263	36,113	31,778	417,225
Part-time	23,660	2,502	965	1,339	794	3,892	2,017	6,759	5,382	104,140
Full-time-equivalent	150,132	48,562	15,582	6,110	3,069	2,164	1,088	38,934	34,623	459,681

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Numbers of Employees in Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1972.*

Table 102.–Professional background and academic activity of college faculty members, by type of institution and by sex: United States, 1972–73

[Percentage distribution]

Item	All institutions			Universities			4-year colleges			2-year colleges		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Highest degree currently held:												
None, less than B.A.	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	3.3	3.6	2.3
Bachelor's	4.9	4.5	6.5	5.1	4.9	6.3	3.2	2.8	4.3	8.2	7.3	10.9
Master's	44.9	40.8	61.6	30.8	25.0	59.9	47.0	44.3	56.8	73.5	73.6	73.2
LL.B., J.D., other professional (except medical)	5.0	5.4	3.7	6.1	6.6	3.8	4.7	5.1	3.6	3.1	2.9	3.8
Doctorate (except medical, Ed.D., or Ph.D.)	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.9
Ed.D.	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.8	4.0	3.1	1.6	1.7	1.4
Medical (M.D. or D.D.S.)	1.1	1.2	0.5	2.3	2.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Ph.D.	30.2	33.8	15.6	40.2	44.9	16.4	31.4	34.2	21.5	4.3	4.5	3.4
(No answer)	8.1	8.3	7.4	10.3	10.6	8.5	7.3	7.1	8.2	4.7	4.9	4.0
Year highest degree received:												
Before 1940	4.4	4.6	3.4	6.0	6.3	4.7	3.5	3.7	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.2
1940–1949	9.0	9.4	7.4	11.6	11.8	10.6	7.6	8.0	6.5	5.7	6.2	4.1
1950–1959	24.3	25.5	19.1	26.2	27.7	18.7	22.7	23.5	20.0	22.9	24.4	18.1
1960–1969	46.5	45.4	50.7	43.6	42.4	49.8	48.5	47.8	50.8	48.9	47.9	51.9
1970–present	10.5	9.8	12.9	8.5	7.8	11.6	12.5	12.1	13.8	10.9	10.1	13.5
No higher degree, or no answer	5.5	5.2	6.5	4.1	4.0	4.7	5.1	4.9	6.0	9.2	8.9	10.2
Major field of highest degree:												
Business	4.1	4.7	1.9	3.2	3.7	0.9	4.7	5.5	2.0	5.0	5.5	3.5
Education (including physical and health education)	14.8	12.6	23.4	11.3	9.1	21.9	16.3	13.9	24.8	19.8	18.8	22.9
Biological sciences (including agriculture)	6.8	7.4	4.3	9.2	10.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.2	5.1	5.4	4.1
Physical sciences (including mathematics/statistics, and computer sciences)	11.5	13.3	4.3	10.8	12.3	3.0	12.4	14.6	4.4	11.4	13.0	6.2
Engineering (including architecture/design)	6.3	7.8	0.4	8.9	10.5	0.8	4.6	5.8	0.3	4.0	5.3	0.0
Social sciences (including psychology and geography)	12.4	13.3	8.6	13.1	14.2	7.4	13.0	14.1	8.7	9.5	9.2	10.5
Fine arts	8.4	8.3	9.2	7.2	7.0	8.4	10.2	9.8	11.6	7.7	8.2	5.9
Humanities	17.6	16.8	20.6	14.3	14.0	15.7	21.2	20.5	23.9	17.7	16.2	22.3
Health sciences	4.6	3.2	10.2	8.2	6.6	16.4	1.5	0.5	5.1	3.0	0.6	10.1
Other professions (including social work, law, journalism, library science)	4.0	3.7	4.9	5.3	5.1	6.2	3.7	3.3	5.1	1.4	1.0	2.6
All other fields (including home economics, industrial arts, vocational-technical)	2.7	2.1	5.4	2.8	1.7	8.4	2.0	1.5	3.6	4.2	4.3	3.8
None, no higher degree (including no answer)	6.7	6.7	6.6	5.8	5.7	6.2	5.5	5.3	6.3	11.4	12.5	8.1
Principal activity of current position:												
Administration	11.4	12.2	8.5	12.8	13.7	8.6	12.0	12.5	10.0	6.9	7.5	5.2
Teaching	82.2	81.2	86.5	75.8	74.2	83.5	85.4	84.9	87.2	90.6	90.8	89.8
Research	4.2	4.8	1.6	8.5	9.5	3.7	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4
Other	2.2	1.9	3.4	2.9	2.6	4.2	1.4	1.1	2.2	2.2	1.5	4.6
Employment status for current academic year:												
Full time	95.3	96.1	91.8	93.9	94.8	89.2	95.4	96.5	91.4	98.2	98.8	96.3
Part time, more than half time	1.3	0.9	2.9	1.6	1.2	3.8	1.4	0.9	3.2	0.5	0.3	1.2
Half time	1.2	0.8	2.7	1.3	0.9	3.5	1.4	1.0	2.9	0.6	0.4	1.2
Less than half time	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.5	1.9	1.7	2.5	0.7	0.6	1.3

Table 102.–Professional background and academic activity of college faculty members, by type of institution and by sex: United States, 1972–73–(Continued)

[Percentage distribution]

Item	All institutions			Universities			4-year colleges			2-year colleges		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Present rank:												
Professor	26.4	30.3	11.0	36.2	40.9	12.3	24.3	27.8	11.9	8.0	8.2	7.4
Associate professor	24.3	25.1	21.0	25.4	26.4	20.4	27.2	27.8	24.9	15.5	15.8	14.6
Assistant professor	25.3	23.8	31.2	24.4	22.3	35.1	32.2	30.8	37.1	12.9	12.5	13.9
Instructor	13.2	10.4	24.3	8.7	5.9	22.8	10.8	8.6	18.4	29.0	26.2	37.8
Lecturer	2.5	2.2	4.0	3.2	2.7	5.8	2.8	2.4	4.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Do not hold rank designation	6.7	6.8	6.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	32.1	34.4	25.0
Other rank	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.4	3.2	1.1	1.0	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.0
Number of hours per week in scheduled teaching:												
None, or no answer	6.6	6.4	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.9	6.2	5.9	7.1	6.4	5.8	8.0
1 to 4 hours	11.8	12.5	9.0	17.8	18.8	12.9	9.0	9.2	8.6	3.7	3.7	3.5
5 to 8 hours	21.8	23.2	16.2	32.6	34.6	22.5	17.5	18.0	15.8	5.9	5.5	7.2
9 to 12 hours	28.3	28.3	28.1	25.2	24.5	28.7	39.6	40.5	36.6	11.4	11.5	11.1
13 to 16 hours	17.3	16.2	21.9	8.8	7.7	14.3	17.5	17.2	18.8	36.7	35.7	40.0
17 hours or more	14.1	13.3	17.1	8.4	7.3	13.6	10.1	9.3	13.1	35.9	37.7	30.2
Current base institutional salary:												
$6,500 or less	2.7	2.0	5.7	2.9	2.3	6.1	2.9	2.1	6.3	1.7	0.9	4.1
$6,600–$9,500	7.0	4.4	17.6	4.3	2.2	14.7	9.2	6.0	21.5	8.7	6.6	15.5
$9,600–$11,500	12.5	10.4	21.4	9.0	6.4	22.0	16.9	15.3	22.8	11.6	9.6	18.0
$11,600–$13,500	16.4	16.2	17.3	13.9	12.8	19.1	19.4	20.4	15.7	15.9	15.5	17.2
$13,600–$15,500	15.8	16.5	13.1	15.0	15.1	14.6	15.1	16.3	10.6	19.1	20.4	15.0
$15,600–$17,500	13.2	14.2	8.9	12.6	13.2	9.4	10.4	11.5	6.0	20.5	22.7	13.3
$17,600–$19,500	9.9	10.9	5.5	10.6	11.8	4.5	7.3	8.0	4.7	13.4	15.0	8.4
$19,600–$21,500	6.8	7.7	2.8	8.8	9.9	3.4	6.0	6.9	2.6	3.7	4.2	2.4
$21,600–$24,500	6.1	7.0	2.3	8.9	10.3	1.7	5.0	5.2	3.9	1.8	2.2	0.5
$24,600 or more	9.7	10.8	5.4	14.1	16.0	4.6	7.9	8.4	6.0	3.5	2.9	5.6
Salary basis:												
9/10 months	66.8	66.2	69.0	60.1	59.3	64.3	68.4	68.7	67.5	78.9	78.5	79.9
11/12 months	33.2	33.8	31.0	39.9	40.7	35.7	31.6	31.3	32.5	21.1	21.5	20.1

NOTE.–Data are based upon a sample survey. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: American Council on Education, Research Report Vol. 8, No. 2, *Teaching Faculty in Academe: 1972-73.*

Table 103.–Demographic and background characteristics of college faculty members, by type of institution and by sex: United States, spring 1969

[Percentage distribution]

Item	All institutions			Universities			4-year colleges			2-year colleges		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age:												
Over 60 (born before 1909)	7.7	7.3	9.3	7.4	7.2	8.6	8.5	7.9	10.4	6.6	6.2	8.0
51-60 (born 1909-1918)	15.7	15.1	18.5	15.7	15.1	19.4	15.6	15.0	17.7	16.1	15.2	18.5
41-50 (born 1919-1928)	26.7	26.7	26.6	27.1	27.3	25.8	25.7	25.6	26.4	28.0	27.6	29.0
36-40 (born 1929-1933)	16.5	17.3	13.0	17.3	18.3	11.7	15.9	16.4	14.5	14.6	15.5	12.2
31-35 (born 1934-1938)	17.4	18.5	12.8	17.8	18.6	13.3	17.1	18.4	12.8	16.6	18.3	11.9
30 or less (born after 1938)	16.0	15.0	19.7	14.6	13.4	21.1	17.0	16.7	18.1	18.0	17.2	20.3
Race:												
White	96.3	96.6	94.7	97.7	97.7	97.7	93.5	94.2	91.3	98.4	99.1	96.7
Black	2.2	1.8	3.9	0.5	0.4	1.0	5.0	4.2	7.4	0.7	0.5	1.4
Oriental	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.4
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
Citizenship:												
Not U.S. citizen	3.8	4.0	2.8	4.8	5.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	[illegible]	0.8	1.3
U.S. citizen, naturalized	5.3	5.5	4.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.8	4.9	3.8	4.3	2.2
U.S. citizen, native	90.9	90.5	92.6	89.6	89.2	91.6	91.1	90.9	91.9	95.3	94.8	96.5
Father's educational attainment:												
Eighth grade or less	29.1	30.0	25.6	26.1	26.9	21.9	30.5	31.5	26.7	37.1	39.4	30.5
Some high school	14.3	14.4	13.7	13.5	13.6	13.3	15.0	15.4	13.6	15.1	15.2	15.0
Completed high school	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.7	17.1	17.4	16.0	19.3	19.1	20.1
Some college	12.6	12.4	13.7	13.1	12.9	14.2	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.1	10.8	15.9
College graduate	9.7	9.6	10.0	11.0	10.9	11.7	9.0	8.7	10.1	6.5	6.7	5.8
Some graduate school	5.4	5.0	7.1	5.8	5.5	7.5	5.6	4.9	7.8	3.2	2.7	4.5
Advanced degree	11.4	11.1	12.6	13.1	13.0	13.8	10.7	9.9	13.3	6.6	6.1	8.2
Religious background:												
Protestant	64.1	63.9	65.4	67.6	66.8	72.2	59.4	59.3	59.7	64.3	64.4	64.1
Catholic	16.9	15.9	21.3	13.0	12.7	14.8	19.9	18.6	24.3	23.4	21.8	28.2
Jewish	9.7	10.4	6.7	10.1	10.7	6.2	11.5	12.3	8.9	3.3	3.7	2.2
Other	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.3	3.4	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.8	2.8
None	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.7	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.4	1.4
No answer	2.7	3.0	1.2	2.3	2.6	0.9	3.0	3.4	1.6	3.1	3.8	1.3
Current religion:												
Protestant	47.9	47.1	51.4	48.9	47.8	55.8	45.1	44.6	46.7	52.0	51.4	53.5
Catholic	13.5	12.2	19.2	9.6	9.2	12.2	16.4	14.7	22.4	20.1	17.8	26.8
Jewish	7.0	7.3	5.4	6.9	7.3	4.9	8.6	9.0	7.5	2.4	2.6	1.6
Other	5.9	6.1	5.2	6.0	6.2	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.1	6.8	7.1	5.9
None	20.7	21.9	15.6	23.7	24.6	18.8	19.0	20.2	15.0	13.8	15.0	10.1
No answer	4.9	5.4	3.1	4.7	4.9	3.4	5.3	5.8	3.3	5.0	6.0	2.1
Marital status:												
Currently married	79.3	87.0	47.4	83.2	89.4	48.1	74.9	83.7	45.6	76.7	86.0	50.3
Divorced, separated, widowed	4.8	3.0	12.4	4.1	2.7	12.1	5.7	3.5	12.9	5.2	2.8	12.2
Never married	15.9	10.0	40.1	12.7	7.9	39.8	19.4	12.8	41.5	18.1	11.2	37.5
Number of children:												
None	36.1	29.3	65.3	32.3	26.2	67.3	40.6	33.7	64.8	38.0	29.7	61.9
One	15.9	16.7	12.3	15.7	16.4	12.0	16.0	16.9	12.8	16.3	18.0	11.5
Two	23.7	26.3	12.9	25.4	27.7	12.0	22.0	24.3	13.8	22.5	25.9	12.7
Three or more	24.3	27.7	9.6	26.6	29.7	8.7	21.4	25.1	8.6	23.1	26.3	13.9

NOTE.–Data are based upon a sample survey by the Carnegie Commission on the Future of Higher Education and the American Council on Education. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: American Council on Education, Research Report Vol. 5, No. 5, *College and University Faculty: A Statistical Description*, June 1970.

Table 104.–Number and average salary of full-time instructional faculty on 9 - 10-month and 11 - 12-month contracts in institutions of higher education, by academic rank and by sex: United States, 1974-75 and 1975-76

Rank and sex	1974-75				1975-76			
	Full-time instructional faculty		Average salary		Full-time instructional faculty		Average salary	
	Number	Percent	9-10 month contracts	11-12 month contracts	Number	Percent	9-10 month contracts	11-12 month contracts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	384,087	100.0	$15,611	$18,876	371,581	100.0	$16,634	$19,982
Men	277,787	76.3	16,290	19,815	281,684	75.8	17,388	21,013
Women	86,310	23.7	13,470	15,536	89,897	24.2	14,292	16,658
Professors	83,619	100.0	21,263	25,377	86,519	100.0	22,611	26,908
Men	75,462	90.2	21,517	25,608	78,277	90.5	22,866	27,108
Women	8,157	9.8	19,011	22,570	8,242	9.5	20,257	24,563
Associate professors	83,302	100.0	16,128	20,261	87,081	100.0	17,026	21,[illegible]45
Men	69,412	83.3	16,290	20,459	72,316	83.0	17,167	21,[illegible]
Women	13,890	16.7	15,481	19,117	14,765	17.0	16,336	20,496
Assistant professors	105,229	100.0	13,290	16,710	104,654	100.0	13,966	17,826
Men	76,725	72.9	13,452	17,035	74,496	71.2	14,154	18,176
Women	28,504	27.1	12,857	15,795	30,158	28.8	[illegible],506	16,937
Instructors	67,666	100.0	12,691	13,378	71,830	100.0	13,682	14,186
Men	40,289	59.5	13,350	13,791	42,650	59.4	14,440	14,577
Women	27,377	40.5	11,740	12,718	29,180	40.6	12,580	13,589
Lecturers	4,861	100.0	12,575	16,179	5,169	100.0	12,887	16,707
Men	2,932	60.3	12,231	16,672	3,031	58.6	13,577	17,418
Women	1,929	39.7	11,443	15,515	2,138	41.4	11,870	15,872
Undesignated rank	19,420	100.0	13,532	14,275	16,328	100.0	15,201	14,578
Men	12,967	66.8	14,007	14,689	10,914	66.8	15,764	14,927
Women	6,453	33.2	12,618	13,365	5,414	33.2	14,098	13,793

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits of Full-Time Instructional Faculty in Institutions of Higher Education, 1975-76* (in process).

Table 105.–Median salaries of instructional staff in institutions of higher education, by academic rank, type of institution, and size of enrollment: United States, 1973-74 and 1975-76

Type of institution and size of enrollment	1973–74					1975–76				
	All ranks combined	Professors	Associate professors	Assistant professors	Instructors and lecturers	All ranks combined	Professors	Associate professors	Assistant professors	Instructors and lecturers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All 4-year colleges and universities	**$14,373**	**$19,897**	**$15,331**	**$12,644**	**$10,211**	**$16,313**	**$22,218**	**$17,142**	**$14,068**	**$11,418**
Public universities:										
10,000 students and over	15,682	21,238	15,918	13,186	10,498	17,628	23,324	17,787	14,542	11,719
5,000 to 9,999	14,187	18,717	15,144	12,644	10,229	16,229	21,070	17,041	14,142	11,653
Under 5,000	14,001	19,302	15,342	12,589	10,157	16,400	24,172	17,550	14,494	11,474
Private universities:										
5,000 and over	15,496	21,506	15,683	12,750	10,353	17,662	24,573	17,600	14,139	11,819
Under 5,000	13,636	19,124	14,732	12,243	10,055	15,690	20,962	16,323	13,685	11,415
Public colleges	13,518	18,352	14,916	12,470	10,748	15,307	20,559	16,570	13,982	11,861
Private colleges:										
1,000 and over	12,410	16,822	13,570	11,488	9,708	13,717	18,416	14,928	12,630	10,568
500 to 999	11,081	14,690	12,164	10,499	8,864	12,622	16,118	13,544	11,599	9,961
Under 500	10,639	13,554	11,321	9,893	8,479	11,865	14,564	12,519	11,139	9,429
All 2-year institutions[1]	**13,292**	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....
Public institutions	13,476	....	....	....	....	15,262	....	....	....	....
2,000 students and over	14,925	....	....	....	....	16,909	....	....	....	....
1,000 to 1,999	12,442	....	....	....	....	12,778	....	....	....	....
Under 1,000	10,863	....	....	....	....	12,450	....	....	....	....
Private institutions	9,457	....	....	....	....	10,212	....	....	....	....

[1] Since a majority of the reporting 2-year institutions have not established professorial ranks, data are not shown by rank for these institutions.

NOTE.–Salaries are for 9 months of full-time teaching.

SOURCES: National Education Association, Research Memo 1974-1, *Summary of Salaries Paid in Higher Education, 1973-74.* (Copyright © 1974 by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.) Unpublished N.E.A. data for 1975-76.

Table 106.–Median annual salaries of instructional staff and administrative officers in 4-year colleges and universities: United States, 1959–60 to 1973–74

Position	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68	1969-70	1971-72	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Instructional staff in 4-year colleges and universities:								
All ranks	$6,711	$7,486	$8,163	$9,081	$10,235	$11,745	$12,932	$14,373
Professors	9,107	10,256	11,312	12,953	14,713	16,799	18,091	19,897
Associate professors	7,332	8,167	8,969	10,058	11,393	12,985	13,958	15,331
Assistant professors	6,231	6,900	7,539	8,417	9,472	10,698	11,511	12,644
Instructors and lecturers	5,095	5,582	6,114	6,761	7,496	8,416	9,347	10,211
Administrative officers:								
President	13,827	15,375	17,330	19,638	22,303	25,979	29,750	31,342
Vice president	14,154	16,000	17,130	19,012	21,458	23,250	26,313	27,667
Dean of the college	10,723	12,230	13,644	15,703	16,141	19,125	19,975	22,000
Dean of students	8,796	9,592	10,694	12,027	14,086	16,050	17,830	[1] 19,117
Dean of men	7,280	8,202	9,144	9,783	10,983	12,319	13,490	14,500
Dean of women	6,638	7,399	8,216	9,209	10,289	11,406	12,448	13,196
Dean of admissions	7,680	8,636	9,572	10,364	11,446	12,983	14,280	15,773
Registrar	6,340	7,312	8,142	9,123	10,386	11,743	13,108	14,443
Business manager	8,536	9,406	10,512	11,780	14,914	17,615	19,419	21,039
Chief librarian	7,078	8,163	8,883	10,225	11,817	13,439	14,891	16,417
Director of public relations	7,194	7,659	8,440	9,596	10,823	12,764	14,652	15,523
Director of athletics	8,104	8,930	9,871	11,125	12,470	14,311	15,821	17,515
Head football coach	7,824	8,554	9,321	10,716	11,488	13,395	14,591	16,159
Head basketball coach	6,888	7,700	8,542	9,383	10,485	11,779	13,208	14,700

[1] Median for "student personnel services vice president or director."

NOTE.–Salaries of instructional staff are for 9 months of full-time teaching; salaries of administrative officers are usually for 11 or 12 months of service.

SOURCES: National Education Association, Research Report 1973-R3, *Economic Status of the Teaching Profession, 1972-73;* and Research Memo 1974-1, *Summary of Salaries Paid in Higher Education, 1973-74.* (Copyright © 1973 and 1974, respectively, by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Between academic years 1955-56 and 1975-76, the total number of institutions of higher education listed in the *Education Directory: Colleges and Universities* increased from 1,849 to 2,765. The net increase–916 institutions–includes 490 2-year institutions and 426 4-year colleges and universities. The number of 2-year institutions nearly doubled over this 20-year period, while 4-year colleges and universities increased by more than 31 percent.

The number of higher education institutions in the public sector has grown considerably in recent years. These institutions increased from 570 in 1955-56 to a total of 1,219 in 1975-76. During the same period, the number of private colleges rose by 346. (Note: In the above references, a branch campus is not counted as a separate institution but is considered to be part of the parent institution. If branch campuses were counted as separate institutions, the U.S. totals for 1975-76 would be as follows: all institutions, 3,026; public 4-year, 545; public 2-year, 897; private 4-year, 1,353; and private 2-year, 231.)

Two decades ago, public institutions enrolled nearly 56 percent of students seeking a college degree; today the comparable figure is greater than 76 percent. The size of enrollment in public institutions also tends to be larger than that of private schools. In the fall of 1975 there were 26 public campuses with 30,000 or more students; only one private college attained that figure.

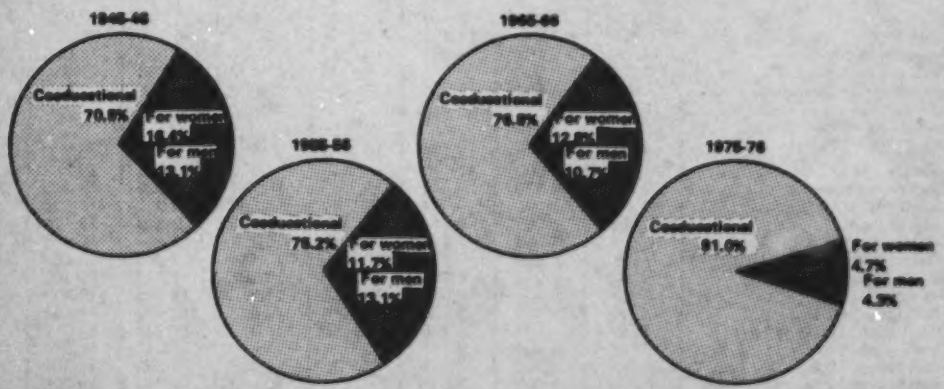
Another major trend in higher education has been the increasing percentage of coeducational institutions. The number of men's and women's colleges reached a peak in the mid-1960's (236 colleges for men and 281 for women in 1965-66). Since that time, the number of men's colleges has decreased by 49 percent; women's colleges dropped off by 54 percent. In 1945-46, schools enrolling only one sex constituted nearly 30 percent of all institutions of higher education. In 1975-76 there were 120 institutions for men and 129 for women, and together they accounted for only 9 percent of all colleges. Most of these were small private institutions affiliated with a religious group. Only nine were publicly controlled, and of these, four were U.S. military service academies.[1]

This article is based on special tabulations and on information contained in the *Education Directory: Colleges and Universities*, published annually in recent years by the National Center for Education Statistics. For more detailed information on individual institutions of higher education, the reader may wish to consult the 1975-76 edition of this publication. It is available for $7.70 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

[1] In fall 1976, the U.S. service academies admitted women for the first time.

—LEO J. EIDEN
Education Program Specialist

Figure 10.–Institutions of higher education for men, for women, and coeducational: United States, 1945-46 to 1975-76



NOTE.–Data for all years are for 50 States and D.C.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Education Directory, Higher Education*, 1945-46, 1955-56, and 1965-66; National Center for Education Statistics, *Education Directory, Colleges and Universities*, 1975-76.

Table 107.–Number of institutions of higher education and branches, by type, control, and size of enrollment: United States, fall 1975

Control of institution and size of enrollment	All institutions		Universities		All other 4-year institutions		2-year institutions	
	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public and private institutions	**3,026**	**11,184,868**	**160**	**2,838,266**	**1,738**	**4,376,474**	**1,128**	**3,970,119**
Under 200	277	31,768	0	0	218	24,101	59	7,667
200 to 499	383	123,263	0	0	235	78,651	128	44,612
500 to 999	559	409,378	0	0	370	273,377	189	136,001
1,000 to 2,499	780	1,242,609	1	2,222	454	708,789	325	531,598
2,500 to 4,999	407	1,432,866	10	42,897	218	768,752	179	621,219
5,000 to 9,999	340	2,426,178	42	334,252	148	1,032,840	150	1,058,086
10,000 to 19,999	197	2,684,994	45	645,130	74	961,420	78	1,078,444
20,000 to 29,999	76	1,787,682	42	1,002,940	17	393,002	17	391,740
30,000 or more	27	1,047,119	20	810,825	4	135,542	3	100,752
Public institutions	**1,442**	**8,834,508**	**95**	**2,124,221**	**480**	**2,873,921**	**887**	**3,836,366**
Under 200	6	891	0	0	3	408	3	483
200 to 499	48	17,648	0	0	10	3,098	38	14,550
500 to 999	152	113,547	0	0	18	13,652	134	99,895
1,000 to 2,499	397	660,898	0	0	97	164,421	300	496,477
2,500 to 4,999	286	1,016,407	0	0	110	406,476	176	609,931
5,000 to 9,999	283	2,005,287	14	111,531	121	848,662	148	1,045,094
10,000 to 19,999	176	2,415,346	28	426,242	70	908,660	78	1,078,444
20,000 to 29,999	68	1,594,335	34	809,593	17	393,002	17	391,740
30,000 or more	26	1,011,149	19	774,855	4	135,542	3	100,752
Private institutions	**1,584**	**2,350,361**	**65**	**714,045**	**1,258**	**1,502,553**	**231**	**133,753**
Under 200	271	30,877	0	0	215	23,693	56	7,184
200 to 499	315	105,615	0	0	225	75,553	90	30,062
500 to 999	407	295,831	0	0	352	259,725	55	36,106
1,000 to 2,499	383	581,711	1	2,222	357	544,368	25	35,121
2,500 to 4,999	121	417,461	10	42,897	108	362,276	3	12,288
5,000 to 9,999	57	419,891	28	222,721	27	184,178	2	12,992
10,000 to 19,999	21	269,648	17	216,888	4	52,760	0	0
20,000 to 29,999	8	193,347	8	193,347	0	0	0	0
30,000 or more	1	35,970	1	35,970	0	0	0	0

NOTE.–Two-year branches of universities and other 4-year institutions and the enrollment in those branches are included in columns 8 and 9 above. Four-year branches of universities and the enrollment in those branches are included in columns 6 and 7 above.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975.*

Table 168.–Number of institutions of higher education and branches, by control of institution, highest level of offering, and sex of students: United States, 1975-76

Highest level of offering and sex of students	Total	Public					Private			
		Federal[1]	State	Local (city, county, or district)	State and local	State-related	Independent of religious group	Religious group		
								Protestant	Catholic	Other[2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All institutions	3,028	9	836	233	334	30	992	891	244	37
Coeducational	2,766	5	831	233	334	30	683	482	152	16
Men only	119	4	3	0	0	0	40	4	49	19
Women only	129	0	2	0	0	0	73	14	39	1
Coordinate[3]	12	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	4	1
2 but less than 4 years beyond high school	1,128	2	330	216	329	20	136	67	26	2
Coeducational	1,086	2	329	216	329	20	108	66	15	2
Men only	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	3	0
Women only	34	0	0	0	0	0	24	2	8	0
Coordinate[3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4- or 5-year baccalaureate degree	784	5	79	5	2	2	270	281	113	7
Coeducational	855	1	77	5	2	2	235	267	61	5
Men only	37	4	2	0	0	0	5	2	22	2
Women only	87	0	0	0	0	0	28	12	27	0
Coordinate[3]	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
First-professional degree	87	0	9	1	0	0	48	18	11	0
Coeducational	74	0	9	1	0	0	44	16	4	0
Men only	11	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	6	0
Women only	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Coordinate[3]	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Master's degree	466	0	155	1	1	3	188	77	62	3
Coeducational	437	0	155	1	1	3	152	76	46	3
Men only	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12	0
Women only	14	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	3	0
Coordinate[3]	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Beyond master's but less than doctorate	129	0	82	5	0	0	23	6	11	2
Coeducational	120	0	81	5	0	0	22	6	6	0
Men only	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
Women only	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Coordinate[3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doctorate	401	2	181	5	2	5	126	51	21	8
Coeducational	392	2	180	5	2	5	121	51	20	6
Men only	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Women only	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Coordinate[3]	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Undergraduate non-degree granting	15	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	2
Coeducational	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Men only	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1
Women only	7	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1
Coordinate[3]	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Graduate non-degree granting	34	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	0	13
Coeducational	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Men only	33	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	13
Women only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coordinate[3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Includes eight U.S. Service Schools and Haskell Indian Junior College.

[2] Includes Jewish, Latter-Day Saints, Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, and Unitarian.

[3] Institutions with separate colleges for men and for women.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Education Directory, Colleges and Universities, 1975-76.*

Table 108.--Number of institutions of higher education and branches, by type, control, and State: 1975-76

State or other area	Total	All institutions		Universities		All other 4-year institutions		2-year institutions	
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	3,026	1,442	1,584	95	65	450	1,288	897	231
Alabama	56	34	22	2	0	13	16	19	6
Alaska	9	7	2	1	0	2	1	4	1
Arizona	22	17	5	2	0	1	4	14	1
Arkansas	29	16	13	1	0	9	10	6	3
California	247	131	116	2	4	29	102	100	10
Colorado	39	27	12	2	1	11	11	14	0
Connecticut	46	22	24	1	1	5	18	16	5
Delaware	10	6	4	1	0	1	1	4	3
District of Columbia	18	3	15	0	5	3	9	0	1
Florida	74	37	37	3	1	6	33	28	3
Georgia	66	33	33	1	1	16	24	16	8
Hawaii	12	9	3	1	0	1	3	7	0
Idaho	9	6	3	1	0	3	2	2	1
Illinois	147	60	87	3	5	10	73	47	9
Indiana	64	23	41	4	2	9	35	10	4
Iowa	63	24	39	2	1	1	33	21	5
Kansas	52	29	23	3	0	5	19	21	4
Kentucky	38	9	29	2	0	6	22	1	7
Louisiana	30	19	11	1	2	13	9	5	0
Maine	25	10	15	1	0	6	14	3	1
Maryland	52	30	22	1	1	12	19	17	2
Massachusetts	119	34	85	1	7	14	64	19	24
Michigan	93	45	48	3	1	12	40	30	7
Minnesota	66	31	35	1	0	10	31	20	4
Mississippi	45	27	18	2	0	7	12	18	6
Missouri	81	27	54	1	2	12	46	14	6
Montana	12	9	3	2	0	4	3	3	0
Nebraska	30	17	13	1	1	6	11	10	1
Nevada	6	5	1	1	0	1	1	3	0
New Hampshire	24	10	14	1	0	2	11	7	3
New Jersey	64	30	34	1	2	13	26	16	6
New Mexico	17	14	3	2	0	4	3	8	0
New York	285	84	201	2	12	36	154	44	35
North Carolina	114	72	42	2	2	14	29	56	11
North Dakota	15	11	4	2	0	4	3	5	1
Ohio	129	59	70	8	1	5	63	46	6
Oklahoma	44	29	15	2	1	12	10	15	4
Oregon	43	21	22	2	1	6	19	13	2
Pennsylvania	175	62	113	3	4	20	99	39	10
Rhode Island	13	3	10	1	0	1	10	1	0
South Carolina	55	31	24	2	0	9	19	20	5
South Dakota	17	7	10	2	0	5	8	0	2
Tennessee	67	23	44	1	1	10	37	12	6
Texas	145	90	55	6	4	29	46	55	5
Utah	14	9	5	2	1	2	2	5	2
Vermont	23	6	17	1	0	3	16	2	1
Virginia	73	39	34	3	0	12	29	24	5
Washington	47	33	14	2	0	4	14	27	0
West Virginia	28	16	12	1	0	10	9	5	3
Wisconsin	58	30	28	1	1	12	26	17	2
Wyoming	8	8	0	1	0	0	0	7	0
U.S. Service Schools	8	8	0	0	0	7	0	1	0
Outlying areas	29	12	17	1	0	7	8	4	9
American Samoa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Canal Zone	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Guam	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	24	7	17	1	0	4	8	2	9
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data derived from *Education Directory: Colleges and Universities, 1975-76.*

Table 110.–Number of institutions of higher education (excluding branch campuses), by type, control, and State: 1975-76

State or other area	Total	All institutions		Universities		All other 4-year institutions		2-year institutions	
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	2,766	1,219	1,548	93	66	364	1,286	772	226
Alabama	53	31	22	2	0	10	16	19	6
Alaska	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
Arizona	22	17	5	2	0	1	4	14	1
Arkansas	23	11	12	1	0	5	9	5	3
California	231	120	111	1	4	21	97	98	10
Colorado	33	21	12	2	1	8	11	11	0
Connecticut	45	21	24	1	1	4	18	16	5
Delaware	7	3	4	1	0	1	1	1	3
District of Columbia	18	3	15	0	5	3	9	0	1
Florida	71	37	34	3	1	6	30	28	3
Georgia	63	32	31	1	1	15	22	16	8
Hawaii	12	9	3	1	0	1	3	7	0
Idaho	9	6	3	1	0	3	2	2	1
Illinois	136	50	86	3	5	7	72	40	9
Indiana	47	6	41	4	2	0	35	2	4
Iowa	57	18	39	2	1	1	33	15	5
Kansas	51	28	23	3	0	4	19	21	4
Kentucky	37	8	29	2	0	6	22	0	7
Louisiana	23	12	11	1	2	9	9	2	0
Maine	19	4	15	1	0	1	14	2	1
Maryland	47	26	21	1	1	9	18	16	2
Massachusetts	116	32	84	1	7	12	54	19	23
Michigan	89	42	47	3	1	10	40	29	6
Minnesota	60	26	34	1	0	7	30	18	4
Mississippi	42	24	18	2	0	6	12	16	6
Missouri	75	22	53	1	2	9	45	12	6
Montana	12	9	3	2	0	4	3	3	0
Nebraska	26	13	13	1	1	6	11	6	1
Nevada	6	5	1	1	0	1	1	3	0
New Hampshire	24	10	14	1	0	2	11	7	3
New Jersey	59	28	31	1	2	11	24	16	5
New Mexico	11	8	3	2	0	4	3	2	0
New York	269	80	189	2	12	34	143	44	34
North Carolina	99	57	42	1	2	0	29	56	11
North Dakota	13	9	4	2	0	4	3	3	1
Ohio	102	34	68	8	1	5	51	21	6
Oklahoma	42	27	15	2	1	11	10	14	4
Oregon	42	20	22	2	1	5	19	13	2
Pennsylvania	145	32	113	3	4	15	90	14	10
Rhode Island	12	3	9	1	0	1	8	1	0
South Carolina	47	23	24	2	0	7	19	14	5
South Dakota	16	6	10	2	0	4	8	0	2
Tennessee	63	19	44	1	1	6	37	12	6
Texas	139	84	55	6	4	27	46	51	5
Utah	13	9	4	2	1	2	1	5	2
Vermont	22	6	16	1	0	3	15	2	1
Virginia	70	36	34	3	0	10	29	23	5
Washington	45	31	14	2	0	4	14	25	0
West Virginia	26	15	11	1	0	10	9	4	2
Wisconsin	57	29	28	1	1	12	25	16	2
Wyoming	8	8	0	1	0	0	0	7	0
U.S. Service Schools	8	8	0	0	0	7	0	1	0
Outlying areas	17	8	9	1	0	4	7	3	2
American Samoa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Canal Zone	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Guam	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	12	3	9	1	0	1	7	1	2
Trust Territory of the Pacific	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virgin Islands	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data derived from *Education Directory: Colleges and Universities, 1975-76.*

Table 111.–Earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level of degree and by State: 1973-74 and 1974-75

State or other area	1973-74				1974-75			
	Bachelor's degrees	First-professional degrees	Master's degrees	Doctor's degrees	Bachelor's degrees	First-professional degrees	Master's degrees	Doctor's degrees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	**945,776**	**53,818**	**277,033**	**33,816**	**922,933**	**55,916**	**292,450**	**34,063**
Alabama	14,365	720	4,262	273	14,236	838	5,180	196
Alaska	638	0	211	9	610	0	243	10
Arizona	8,672	343	3,678	421	8,994	284	3,866	413
Arkansas	7,035	252	1,269	116	6,997	228	1,437	105
California	86,183	5,662	24,549	3,699	82,878	5,784	27,584	3,628
Colorado	14,041	657	4,262	715	14,073	673	3,940	701
Connecticut	14,257	574	5,999	577	13,647	551	5,863	584
Delaware	2,551	0	464	68	2,776	0	485	76
District of Columbia	6,864	2,289	5,027	559	6,641	2,267	5,070	568
Florida	26,837	1,212	6,530	762	26,313	1,187	7,258	1,141
Georgia	16,921	1,033	6,819	545	16,759	1,130	7,360	548
Hawaii	3,860	0	1,423	109	3,814	62	1,298	97
Idaho	3,038	77	567	69	2,805	75	599	65
Illinois	47,446	3,458	16,040	2,165	44,447	3,631	16,611	2,131
Indiana	25,614	1,393	10,155	1,298	24,477	1,206	10,046	1,300
Iowa	14,502	876	2,413	565	13,480	1,347	2,377	551
Kansas	12,638	592	3,133	447	12,198	563	3,048	448
Kentucky	12,539	1,166	4,231	259	12,000	1,135	4,517	251
Louisiana	15,975	1,056	4,235	406	16,061	1,134	4,326	386
Maine	4,757	84	728	29	4,690	69	736	26
Maryland	15,998	971	4,337	584	16,239	940	5,015	649
Massachusetts	36,465	2,902	12,797	2,022	36,569	3,082	13,887	2,018
Michigan	38,420	1,992	13,817	1,582	36,816	2,072	14,887	1,635
Minnesota	19,395	982	2,786	575	18,429	1,067	2,918	540
Mississippi	9,843	391	2,465	241	9,643	294	2,850	255
Missouri	21,907	1,880	6,229	706	21,352	1,954	6,700	704
Montana	3,873	51	672	103	3,722	61	613	81
Nebraska	9,146	657	1,521	237	8,381	716	1,517	229
Nevada	1,393	0	461	11	1,428	0	443	15
New Hampshire	5,259	20	751	51	5,023	57	721	62
New Jersey	24,812	1,244	7,666	597	25,188	1,208	8,163	718
New Mexico	5,209	152	1,577	218	4,727	162	1,362	143
New York	83,905	4,760	36,654	3,680	82,929	5,094	38,681	3,451
North Carolina	22,943	1,120	4,530	824	23,406	1,090	4,480	825
North Dakota	4,007	61	580	82	3,627	47	466	67
Ohio	47,933	2,631	11,262	1,491	45,602	2,799	11,918	1,565
Oklahoma	13,873	571	3,758	474	13,494	736	3,850	498
Oregon	10,810	707	3,006	481	10,118	749	3,132	465
Pennsylvania	56,989	3,232	14,405	1,663	55,545	3,269	14,515	1,771
Rhode Island	6,307	0	1,758	220	6,479	58	1,787	204
South Carolina	10,378	471	2,402	134	10,796	541	3,116	162
South Dakota	4,852	83	738	51	4,165	68	695	46
Tennessee	17,985	1,378	4,586	570	17,623	1,212	4,690	578
Texas	49,399	3,166	12,712	1,486	50,231	3,201	13,803	1,541
Utah	9,496	198	2,371	442	9,264	233	2,293	455
Vermont	3,821	63	1,014	38	3,781	69	1,146	41
Virginia	18,372	993	4,303	501	19,056	1,028	4,661	479
Washington	17,178	548	3,536	538	16,929	804	3,616	539
West Virginia	8,959	225	1,775	109	8,413	226	1,969	110
Wisconsin	23,520	838	5,319	911	21,735	854	5,386	917
Wyoming	1,436	85	348	85	1,306	61	352	78
U.S. Service Schools	3,160	0	902	18	3,021	0	976	17
Outlying areas	**8,600**	**462**	**1,226**	**10**	**8,730**	**343**	**1,201**	**3**
Canal Zone	7	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Guam	190	0	80	0	169	0	88	0
Puerto Rico	8,303	462	1,146	10	8,478	343	1,113	3
Virgin Islands	100	0	0	0	77	0	0	0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, reports on *Earned Degrees Conferred.*

TRENDS IN THE PERCENTAGE OF DEGREES EARNED BY WOMEN

A study of degrees granted over the past 10 years shows that women have received an increasing percentage of bachelor's and higher degrees. The degrees earned by women in 1974-75 amounted to 43.1 percent of all the degrees awarded in that year—a slight increase over a decade earlier (38.4 percent). However, the actual number of degrees awarded to women more than doubled—from 255,000 in 1964-65 to 563,000 in 1974-75.

The greatest proportional increases for female degree recipients have occurred at the higher degree levels. In 1974-75, women received about 45 percent of all bachelor's and master's degrees and nearly double the proportion of doctor's degrees they earned a decade earlier. Over this same period, female first-professional degree (M.D., D.D.S., LL.B. and the like) recipients more than tripled their percentage of the total number.

Changes in the number of degrees earned by women in certain fields of study reveal a number of noteworthy trends. At the bachelor's level, females increased their portion of the degrees awarded in the computer and information sciences area from 4.6 percent in 1964-65 to 18.9 percent in 1974-75. Large gains in the number of bachelor's degrees also occurred in mathematics, in which women received 41.8 percent of the degrees awarded in that area in 1974-75. In architecture and environmental design, females in 1964-65 earned 4.6 percent of the degrees awarded; the figure reached 5.3 percent in 1969-70 and climbed to 17.4 percent in 1974-75.

At the master's level, degrees awarded to women in architecture and environmental design and in mathematics rose by 12.5 percentage points to reach 20.3 and 32.9 percent respectively in 1974-75. In the communications field (including advertising, journalism, and radio/television), women earned 42.1 percent of the master's degrees in 1974-75, an increase of 16.6 percentage points over those awarded a decade earlier.

Comparisons at the doctoral level should be viewed with care since recipients of that degree were few in number in certain fields over the middle part and last half of the 1960's. In the field of communications, for example, in 1964-65, women received 11.8 percent of the degrees (2 of 17); in 1969-70 and 1974-75, these figures were respectively 0 (0 of 17) and 27.9 percent (46 of 165). The percentages of doctor's degrees earned by women in 1974-75 for certain selected fields were: architecture and environmental design, 15.9; mathematics, 11.3; physical sciences, 8.3; computer and information sciences, 6.6; business and management, 4.1; and engineering, 2.1.

At all three degree levels, the engineering field maintained the lowest percentage of degrees earned by women. For 1964-65 and 1974-75, women earned 0.4 and 2.2 percent respectively of all the bachelor's degrees awarded in engineering, 0.4 and 2.4 percent of all master's degrees, and 0.5 and 2.1 percent of all doctor's degrees.

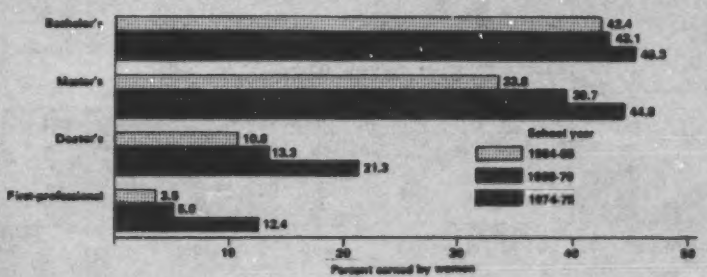
In the first-professional areas, females received 3.1 percent of the degrees awarded for dentistry in 1974-75, and 13.1 percent of those for medicine. These figures represent an increase of more than four times the percentage of dental degrees and twice the percentage of medical degrees earned by women a decade earlier. Female law degree recipients increased from 3.1 percent in 1964-65 to 15.1 percent in 1974-75.

The chart below shows trends over the past decade in the percentages of women earning degrees, by level of degree.

—LEO J. EIDEN

Education Program Specialist

Figure 11.—Percent of bachelor's and higher degrees earned by women: United States, 1965-66, 1969-70, and 1974-75



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred.*

Table 113.--Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1973-74

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All fields	**945,776**	**527,313**	**418,463**	**277,033**	**157,842**	**119,191**	**33,816**	**27,365**	**6,451**
Agriculture and natural resources	16,253	14,684	1,569	2,928	2,640	288	930	897	33
Agriculture, general	1,813	1,690	123	220	204	16	3	2	1
Agronomy	833	812	21	269	262	7	156	154	2
Soils science	379	335	44	87	77	10	72	71	1
Animal science	3,111	2,621	490	366	328	38	129	124	5
Dairy science	239	227	12	55	51	4	27	27	....
Poultry science	77	71	6	46	42	4	10	10	....
Fish, game, and wildlife management	1,314	1,237	107	295	280	15	58	58	....
Horticulture	633	518	115	163	127	36	45	44	1
Ornamental horticulture	252	210	42	24	16	8	2	2	....
Agricultural and farm management	200	195	5	14	12	2	10	9	1
Agricultural economics	1,172	1,136	36	413	390	23	165	161	4
Agricultural business	867	854	13	27	26	1	3	3	....
Food science and technology	402	270	132	197	147	50	88	74	14
Forestry	2,337	2,230	107	408	373	35	78	76	2
Natural resources management	1,519	1,292	227	160	139	21	26	25	1
Agriculture and forestry technologies	117	111	6	8	8	....	12	12	....
Range management	163	160	3	43	40	3	19	19	....
Other	795	715	80	133	118	15	27	26	1
Architecture and environmental design	7,822	6,665	1,157	2,702	2,208	494	69	65	4
Environmental design, general	1,284	967	317	75	49	26	1	1	....
Architecture	4,513	4,215	298	929	835	94	16	15	1
Interior design	489	110	379	15	5	10	....	....	....
Landscape architecture	601	530	71	170	136	34	....	....	....
Urban architecture	26	26	....	98	93	5	1	1	....
City, community, and regional planning	410	332	78	1,349	1,041	308	51	48	3
Other	499	485	14	66	49	17	....	....	....
Area studies	3,198	1,464	1,734	1,129	694	435	162	117	45
Asian studies, general	242	116	126	126	85	41	7	5	2
East Asian studies	176	89	87	93	66	27	9	9	....
South Asian (India, etc.) studies	24	13	11	11	6	5	2	1	1
Southeast Asian studies	13	6	7	15	8	7	1	....	1
African studies	17	12	5	56	26	30	9	7	2
Islamic studies	2	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
Russian and Slavic studies	150	62	88	74	45	29	8	6	2
Latin American studies	280	114	166	136	82	54	7	6	1
Middle Eastern studies	52	21	31	21	13	8	5	5	....
European studies, general	34	12	22	....	....	....	....	....	....
Eastern European studies	16	7	9	12	8	4	....	....	....
West European studies	90	38	52	10	6	4	....	....	....
American studies	1,844	841	1,003	326	166	160	80	49	31
Pacific area studies	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Other	257	131	126	248	182	66	33	28	5
Biological sciences	48,340	33,245	15,095	6,552	4,555	1,997	3,439	2,740	699
Biology, general	36,188	24,661	11,527	3,186	2,222	964	657	496	161
Botany, general	863	537	326	323	217	106	182	150	32
Bacteriology	404	213	191	57	36	21	36	31	5
Plant pathology	29	25	4	90	75	15	82	75	7
Plant pharmacology	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	10	....
Plant physiology	24	17	7	16	13	3	34	32	2
Zoology, general	5,718	4,371	1,347	683	499	184	278	224	54
Pathology, human and animal	63	50	13	66	50	16	89	80	9
Pharmacology, human and animal	1	1	....	93	73	20	153	123	30
Physiology, human and animal	207	150	57	210	166	44	227	187	40
Microbiology	1,907	1,092	815	448	260	188	348	251	97
Anatomy	2	2	....	93	70	23	115	91	24
Histology	....	....	....	7	5	2	....	....	....
Biochemistry	1,101	847	254	249	184	65	451	351	100

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1973-74.*

Table 112.–Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1973-74–(Continued)

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Biophysics	74	61	13	43	30	13	83	70	13
Molecular biology	92	65	27	25	17	8	57	37	20
Cell biology	43	24	19	5	2	3	9	8	1
Marine biology	161	133	28	99	79	20	25	21	4
Biometrics and biostatistics	13	9	4	71	44	27	27	23	4
Ecology	298	211	87	130	97	33	29	25	4
Entomology	203	182	21	198	172	26	172	162	10
Genetics	46	32	14	97	44	53	93	77	16
Radiobiology	....	....	....	25	23	2	15	13	2
Nutrition, scientific	96	28	68	144	43	101	81	56	25
Neurosciences	20	12	8	3	2	1	16	14	2
Toxicology	8	5	3	18	11	7	8	7	1
Embryology	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Other	779	517	262	173	121	52	161	125	36
Business and management	132,384	115,438	16,946	32,753	30,600	2,153	983	933	50
Business and commerce, general	32,662	28,381	4,281	8,778	8,234	544	176	167	9
Accounting	29,341	25,313	4,028	1,798	1,610	188	70	66	4
Business statistics	126	109	17	67	55	12	11	10	1
Banking and finance	6,477	6,123	354	2,250	2,122	128	34	33	1
Investments and securities	1	1	....	44	44	....	....	....	....
Business management and administration	36,599	33,020	3,579	14,935	14,027	908	445	424	21
Operations research	126	121	5	472	447	25	62	61	1
Hotel and restaurant management	1,188	1,043	145	64	62	2	1	1	....
Marketing and purchasing	14,833	12,841	1,992	1,324	1,220	104	59	55	4
Transportation and public utilities	618	588	30	109	109	....	2	2	....
Real estate	769	724	45	76	71	5	4	4	....
Insurance	441	414	27	48	47	1	6	6	....
International business	273	245	28	870	807	63	4	4	....
Secretarial studies	1,756	48	1,708	29	14	15	....	....	....
Personnel management	1,122	961	161	367	325	42	5	5	....
Labor and industrial relations	1,217	1,128	89	379	343	36	19	15	4
Business economics	2,458	2,226	232	263	230	33	69	65	4
Other	2,377	2,152	225	880	833	47	16	15	1
Communications	17,096	10,536	6,560	2,640	1,668	972	175	146	29
Communications, general	4,711	2,816	1,895	940	574	366	85	64	21
Journalism	6,710	3,641	3,069	998	619	379	20	20	....
Radio - television	3,183	2,493	690	248	186	62	1	1	....
Advertising	1,031	663	368	49	39	10	....	....	....
Communication media	846	584	262	137	86	51	7	7	....
Other	615	339	276	268	164	104	62	54	8
Computer and information sciences	4,756	3,976	780	2,276	1,983	293	198	189	9
Computer and information sciences, general	3,761	3,122	639	1,801	1,532	269	178	170	8
Information sciences and systems	338	285	53	198	186	12	13	13	....
Data processing	539	468	71	113	108	5	....	....	....
Computer programing	15	15	....	8	7	1	....	....	....
Systems analysis	54	47	7	124	122	2	....	....	....
Other	49	39	10	32	26	4	7	6	1
Education	185,181	49,141	136,040	112,252	45,004	67,248	7,293	5,316	1,977
Education, general	3,678	681	2,997	13,413	5,239	8,174	1,754	1,258	496
Elementary education, general	80,220	9,576	70,645	22,022	3,850	18,172	230	117	113
Secondary education, general	5,199	2,247	2,9[illegible]	7,235	3,629	3,606	202	152	50
Junior high school education	471	173	298	138	68	70	2	1	1
Higher education, general	9	2	7	351	200	151	306	239	67
Junior and community college education	....	....	....	208	152	56	4	4	....
Adult and continuing education	53	16	37	579	300	279	117	93	24
Special education, general	6,692	841	5,851	5,249	1,272	3,977	159	112	47
Administration of special education	....	....	....	174	67	107	27	12	15
Education of the mentally retarded	5,517	656	4,861	1,443	401	1,042	28	15	13
Education of the gifted	12	....	12	13	1	12	....	....	....

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1973-74.*

Table 112.–Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1973-74--(Continued)

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Education of the deaf	476	37	439	287	53	234	6	4	2
Education of the culturally disadvantaged	....	....	....	70	22	48	6	4	2
Education of the visually handicapped	143	15	128	129	54	75	4	4	....
Speech correction	3,286	347	2,939	809	126	683	8	5	3
Education of the emotionally disturbed	915	131	784	634	194	440	18	14	4
Remedial education	2	....	2	112	15	97	1	1	....
Special learning disabilities	424	73	351	835	108	727	2	1	1
Education of the physically handicapped	266	58	208	202	39	163	6	4	2
Education of the multiply handicapped	173	20	153	101	12	89	1	....	1
Social foundations	190	97	93	644	351	293	174	131	43
Educational psychology	318	163	155	2,208	1,012	1,196	536	342	194
Pre-elementary education	6,982	199	6,783	1,542	68	1,474	24	6	18
Educational statistics and research	4	....	4	82	46	36	50	35	15
Educational testing, evaluation, and measurement	....	....	....	106	38	68	31	23	8
Student personnel	51	9	42	17,270	8,138	9,132	632	460	172
Educational administration	5	1	4	9,272	7,196	2,076	1,096	980	116
Educational supervision	....	....	....	315	414	401	66	49	17
Curriculum and instruction	390	93	297	2,979	1,050	1,929	568	365	203
Reading education	155	7	148	4,948	519	4,429	101	47	54
Art education	5,916	1,519	4,397	1,036	308	728	49	31	18
Music education	7,727	3,242	4,485	1,472	754	718	87	70	17
Mathematics education	2,037	921	1,116	828	447	381	59	42	17
Science education	941	542	399	904	604	300	83	69	14
Physical education	27,723	15,979	11,744	4,689	3,063	1,601	290	203	87
Driver safety education	71	64	7	127	120	7	....	....	....
Health education	1,519	646	873	715	346	369	47	36	11
Business, commerce, and distributive education	7,042	1,670	5,372	1,911	676	1,235	70	46	24
Industrial arts, vocational and technical education	8,005	7,658	347	2,613	2,285	328	205	182	23
Agricultural education	1,106	1,085	21	471	433	38	27	27	....
Education of exceptional children, not classified above	174	23	151	55	6	49	1	1	....
Home economics education	5,586	23	5,563	603	7	596	20	3	17
Nursing education	716	42	674	144	9	135	29	1	28
Other	987	286	701	2,814	1,287	1,527	167	127	40
Engineering	50,286	49,490	796	15,379	15,023	356	3,312	3,257	55
Engineering, general	3,087	3,010	77	907	872	35	260	255	5
Aerospace, aeronautical, astronautical engineering	1,210	1,192	18	557	548	9	173	170	3
Agricultural engineering	522	518	4	151	147	4	45	45	....
Architectural engineering	306	300	6	24	22	2	3	3	....
Bioengineering and biomedical engineering	152	148	4	142	137	5	43	42	1
Chemical engineering	3,399	3,285	114	1,044	1,013	31	400	390	10
Petroleum engineering	372	369	3	66	66	....	26	24	1
Civil, construction, and transportation engineering	8,017	7,889	128	2,652	2,603	49	388	384	4
Electrical, electronics, communications engineering	11,316	11,199	117	3,499	3,444	55	705	697	8
Mechanical engineering	7,677	7,615	62	1,843	1,822	21	385	379	6
Geological engineering	127	121	6	34	33	1	14	14	....
Geophysical engineering	37	35	2	13	10	3	7	7	....
Industrial and management engineering	2,870	2,827	43	1,734	1,689	45	146	144	2
Metallurgical engineering	458	448	10	216	210	6	119	116	3
Materials engineering	161	156	5	208	202	6	94	94	....
Ceramic engineering	191	175	16	68	67	1	19	19	....
Textile engineering	52	49	3	22	22	....	3	3	....
Mining and mineral engineering	279	277	2	64	63	1	7	7	....

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1973-74.*

Table 112.--Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1973-74--(Continued)

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Engineering physics	281	271	10	116	115	1	21	21	....
Nuclear engineering	309	299	10	400	392	8	106	105	1
Engineering mechanics	146	143	3	214	208	6	157	156	1
Environmental and sanitary engineering	182	172	10	570	538	32	59	56	3
Naval architecture and marine engineering	379	376	3	55	54	1	3	3	....
Ocean engineering	136	131	5	80	78	2	36	36	....
Engineering technologies	7,446	7,341	105	209	200	9	4	4	....
Other	1,174	1,144	30	491	468	23	110	103	7
Fine and applied arts	39,730	15,821	23,909	8,001	4,325	3,676	585	440	145
Fine arts, general	4,873	1,765	3,108	817	432	385	36	23	13
Art	14,252	5,264	8,968	1,888	1,095	793	10	8	2
Art history and appreciation	2,126	417	1,709	327	101	226	67	33	34
Music (performing, composition, theory)	4,436	2,045	2,391	2,271	1,255	1,016	257	216	41
Music (liberal arts program)	3,265	1,430	1,835	600	333	267	82	64	18
Music history and appreciation	164	74	90	134	62	72	46	32	14
Dramatic arts	5,397	2,299	3,098	1,250	670	580	74	56	18
Dance	516	75	441	142	16	126	1	....	1
Applied design	3,003	1,177	1,826	204	116	88	1	1	....
Cinematography	338	272	66	141	103	38	2	2	....
Photography	663	547	116	59	50	9	....	....	....
Other	697	436	261	168	92	76	9	5	4
Foreign languages	18,840	4,529	14,311	3,964	1,344	2,620	923	520	403
Foreign languages, general	848	223	625	496	186	310	198	114	84
French	6,263	978	5,285	1,195	288	907	213	83	130
German	2,425	828	1,597	550	227	323	149	83	66
Italian	292	77	215	81	26	55	19	11	8
Spanish	7,250	1,690	5,560	1,217	403	814	203	131	72
Russian	624	264	360	100	40	60	27	16	11
Chinese	121	53	68	37	21	16	5	3	2
Japanese	142	49	93	8	3	5	2	2	....
Latin	311	107	204	63	23	40	6	3	3
Greek, classical	122	68	54	26	15	11	12	8	4
Hebrew	152	68	84	42	30	12	14	13	1
Arabic	20	8	12	5	4	1	1	1	....
Indian (Asiatic)	5	3	2	2	....	2	1	....	1
Scandinavian languages	33	7	26	7	3	4	2	2	....
Slavic languages (other than Russian)	77	28	49	53	21	32	41	28	13
African languages (non-Semitic)	4	3	1	2	2	....	1	1	....
Other	151	75	76	80	52	28	29	21	8
Health professions	41,459	9,388	32,071	9,599	3,819	5,780	578	447	131
Health professions, general	901	359	542	208	97	111	3	3	....
Hospital and health care administration	185	153	32	976	775	201	21	17	4
Nursing	19,285	750	18,535	2,274	64	2,210	14	....	14
Dental specialties	46	46	....	410	404	6	1	1	....
Medical specialties	22	19	3	105	82	23	33	27	6
Occupational therapy	1,252	114	1,138	173	66	107	....	....	....
Optometry	309	287	22	8	7	1	7	7	....
Pharmacy	5,613	4,160	1,453	240	196	44	132	116	16
Physical therapy	1,855	398	1,457	111	34	77	....	....	....
Dental hygiene	875	10	865	18	....	18	....	....	....
Public health	273	184	89	1,736	931	805	113	81	32
Medical record librarianship	420	21	399	1	....	1	....	....	....
Podiatry or podiatric medicine	57	56	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Biomedical communication	21	10	11	....	....	....	....	....	....
Veterinary medicine specialties	104	69	35	110	95	15	46	44	2
Speech pathology and audiology	3,278	344	2,934	1,957	292	1,665	78	50	28
Chiropractic	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clinical social work	65	23	42	509	286	223	10	8	2
Medical laboratory technologies	4,787	970	3,817	138	64	74	....	....	....

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1973-74.*

Table 112.–Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1973-74–(Continued)

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dental technologies	14	11	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Radiologic technologies	169	115	54	41	36	5	6	4	2
Other	1,928	1,289	639	584	390	194	114	89	25
Home economics	15,336	553	14,783	1,858	164	1,694	138	48	90
Home economics, general	5,995	106	5,889	726	23	703	21	3	18
Home decoration and home equipment	692	40	652	35	5	30	....	....	....
Clothing and textiles	2,235	26	2,209	125	2	123	15	....	15
Consumer economics and home management	511	18	493	100	8	92	1	....	1
Family relations and child development	3,280	189	3,091	412	89	323	47	26	21
Foods and nutrition	1,906	76	1,830	396	29	367	51	17	34
Institutional management and cafeteria management	356	96	260	31	5	26	....	....	....
Other	361	2	359	33	3	30	1	....	1
Law	494	442	52	1,181	1,097	84	27	26	1
Law, general	450	409	41	667	625	62	27	26	1
Other	44	33	11	494	472	22	....	....	....
Letters	64,957	27,334	37,623	12,126	5,280	6,846	2,633	1,789	844
English, general	42,745	15,201	27,544	6,435	2,485	3,950	1,074	691	383
Literature, English	3,587	1,449	2,138	897	385	512	368	219	146
Comparative literature	400	132	268	230	93	137	130	66	64
Classics	450	230	220	126	72	54	46	29	17
Linguistics	429	115	314	455	207	248	145	84	61
Speech, debate, and forensic science	7,271	3,187	4,084	1,689	685	1,004	281	209	72
Creative writing	161	79	82	218	157	61	1	1	....
Teaching of English as a foreign language	44	19	25	358	120	238	....	....	....
Philosophy	5,791	4,383	1,408	663	544	119	413	346	67
Religious studies	3,653	2,373	1,280	721	420	301	144	122	22
Other	426	166	260	334	112	222	34	22	12
Library sciences	1,164	86	1,078	8,134	1,803	6,331	60	36	24
Library science, general	1,071	78	993	7,913	1,723	6,190	56	35	21
Other	93	8	85	221	80	141	4	1	3
Mathematics	21,635	12,791	8,844	4,834	3,337	1,497	1,031	931	100
Mathematics, general	20,759	12,155	8,604	4,190	2,839	1,351	819	733	86
Statistics, mathematical and theoretical	257	163	94	453	345	108	147	137	10
Applied mathematics	519	398	121	155	127	28	52	48	4
Other	100	75	25	36	26	10	13	13	....
Military sciences	316	315	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Military sciences (Army)	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Naval science (Navy, Marines)	9	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aerospace science (Air Force)	56	55	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Merchant Marine	169	169	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other	79	79	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physical sciences	21,178	17,674	3,504	6,062	5,186	876	3,626	3,373	253
Physical sciences, general	1,075	862	213	263	214	49	36	34	2
Physics, general	3,926	3,600	326	1,638	1,507	131	1,100	1,053	47
Molecular physics	11	3	8	2	....	2	8	8	....
Nuclear physics	15	15	....	15	13	2	7	7	....
Chemistry, general	10,348	8,278	2,070	2,008	1,570	438	1,630	1,480	150
Inorganic chemistry	....	....	....	3	2	1	13	12	1
Organic chemistry	76	64	12	48	44	4	65	59	6
Physical chemistry	6	6	....	21	15	6	43	34	9
Analytical chemistry	....	....	....	2	1	1	4	4	....
Pharmaceutical chemistry	8	5	3	43	29	14	68	61	7
Astronomy	152	119	33	82	71	11	77	71	6
Astrophysics	27	25	2	7	6	1	6	6	....
Atmospheric sciences and meteorology	294	279	15	195	188	7	54	52	2
Geology	3,148	2,628	520	870	780	90	258	248	10
Geochemistry	21	15	6	12	9	3	10	10	....
Geophysics and seismology	84	77	7	56	50	6	47	47	....

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1973-74.*

Table 112.–Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1973-74–(Continued)

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Earth sciences, general	1,028	825	203	343	263	80	30	27	3
Paleontology	8	5	3	4	4	....	1	1	....
Oceanography	237	223	14	194	183	11	70	65	5
Metallurgy	11	10	1	29	29	....	14	14	....
Other earth sciences	294	248	46	91	80	11	36	36	....
Other physical sciences	409	387	22	136	128	8	49	44	5
Psychology	51,821	25,705	26,116	6,588	3,971	2,617	2,336	1,645	691
Psychology, general	50,641	25,273	25,368	4,682	2,888	1,794	1,723	1,217	506
Experimental psychology	96	67	31	69	49	20	71	54	17
Clinical psychology	85	41	44	459	275	184	277	196	81
Psychology for counseling	31	15	16	846	475	371	53	41	12
Social psychology	365	151	214	58	32	26	58	42	16
Psychometrics	6	3	3	24	17	7	....	....	....
Statistics in psychology	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	....
Industrial psychology	42	25	17	47	36	11	7	7	....
Developmental psychology	383	49	334	113	52	61	62	31	31
Physiological psychology	16	6	10	5	1	4	7	5	2
Other	153	75	78	284	146	138	77	51	26
Public affairs and services	23,950	13,628	10,322	12,460	6,863	5,597	230	179	51
Community services, general	1,002	454	548	107	73	34	9	6	3
Public administration	1,005	874	131	3,263	2,785	468	76	67	9
Parks and recreation management	3,705	2,246	1,459	440	317	123	25	22	3
Social work and helping services	9,668	2,781	6,887	7,783	2,947	4,836	109	76	33
Law enforcement and corrections	8,257	7,103	1,154	561	486	75	3	2	1
International public service	22	13	9	44	32	12	1	1	....
Other	291	157	134	272	223	49	7	5	2
Social sciences	150,821	95,884	54,937	17,280	12,304	4,976	4,126	3,382	744
Social sciences, general	16,861	9,455	7,396	2,319	1,468	851	67	53	14
Anthropology	5,992	2,669	3,323	885	497	388	376	259	117
Archaeology	78	26	52	11	1	10	12	6	6
Economics	14,285	12,205	2,080	2,141	1,838	303	788	713	75
History	37,049	24,660	12,389	4,533	3,111	1,422	1,114	913	201
Geography	4,231	3,285	946	763	618	145	217	199	18
Political science and government	30,744	24,594	6,150	2,448	1,992	456	766	655	111
Sociology	35,491	15,199	20,292	2,196	1,327	869	632	455	177
Criminology	1,497	1,123	374	140	118	22	19	17	2
International relations	1,193	815	378	706	598	108	76	73	3
Afro-American (Black culture) studies	392	174	218	19	9	10	3	....	3
American Indian cultural studies	20	8	12	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican-American cultural studies	111	65	46	12	6	6	....	....	....
Urban studies	1,289	797	492	794	534	260	7	6	1
Demography	19	11	8	37	19	18	9	6	3
Other	1,579	798	781	276	168	108	40	27	13
Theology	4,218	3,027	1,191	2,898	2,110	788	768	746	22
Theological professions, general	2,517	2,110	407	1,340	1,147	193	685	668	17
Religious music	160	79	81	145	112	33	4	4	....
Biblical languages	78	57	21	76	72	4	4	4	....
Religious education	1,301	670	631	1,229	688	541	35	32	3
Other	162	111	51	108	91	17	40	38	2
Interdisciplinary studies	24,541	15,497	9,044	3,437	1,864	1,573	196	145	51
General liberal arts and sciences	9,739	5,952	3,787	1,593	673	920	20	17	3
Biological and physical sciences	4,166	3,276	893	500	370	130	15	12	3
Humanities and social sciences	3,422	1,709	1,713	698	369	329	70	42	28
Engineering and other disciplines	293	284	9	217	202	15	28	28	....
Other	6,919	4,277	2,642	429	250	179	63	46	17

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1973-74.*

Table 113.--Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1974-75

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All fields	**922,933**	**504,841**	**418,092**	**292,450**	**161,570**	**130,880**	**34,083**	**26,817**	**7,266**
Agriculture and natural resources	17,528	15,061	2,467	3,067	2,703	364	991	968	33
Agriculture, general	1,716	1,543	173	237	215	22	6	6	....
Agronomy	822	784	38	270	253	17	146	143	3
Soils science	357	308	49	105	98	7	92	92	....
Animal science	3,394	2,640	754	399	339	60	131	126	5
Dairy science	256	222	33	60	56	4	22	22	....
Poultry science	80	68	12	33	31	2	19	17	2
Fish, game, and wildlife management	1,540	1,379	161	252	229	23	63	62	1
Horticulture	961	630	331	199	168	31	81	78	3
Ornamental horticulture	285	221	64	14	6	8	2	2	....
Agricultural and farm management	213	211	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Agricultural economics	1,039	995	44	386	360	26	159	157	2
Agricultural business	840	796	44	17	17	....	....	....	....
Food science and technology	481	320	161	241	181	60	76	67	9
Forestry	2,634	2,484	150	393	344	49	107	103	4
Natural resources management	1,661	1,354	307	221	197	24	54	53	1
Agriculture and forestry technologies	143	125	18	14	14	....	10	9	1
Range management	203	194	9	63	62	1	7	7	....
Other	904	787	117	183	133	30	16	14	2
Architecture and environmental design	8,228	6,791	1,435	2,938	2,343	595	69	58	11
Environmental design, general	1,166	883	283	88	52	36	2	2	....
Architecture	4,908	4,477	431	990	865	125	14	9	5
Interior design	631	130	501	20	8	12	....	....	....
Landscape architecture	734	631	103	248	199	49	....	....	....
Urban architecture	5	3	2	83	79	4	....	....	....
City, community, and regional planning	389	303	86	1,436	1,084	352	49	43	6
Other	393	364	29	73	56	17	4	4	....
Area studies	3,035	1,369	1,666	1,134	646	488	185	127	38
Asian studies, general	214	98	116	120	69	51	4	4	....
East Asian studies	180	87	93	93	61	32	3	3	....
South Asian (Indic, etc.) studies	17	10	7	28	13	15	2	2	....
Southeast Asian studies	4	1	3	6	4	2	1	....	1
African studies	25	14	11	40	28	12	12	10	2
Islamic studies	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
Russian and Slavic studies	133	58	75	80	43	37	5	4	1
Latin American studies	288	119	169	152	94	58	3	2	1
Middle Eastern studies	63	26	37	12	10	2	9	8	1
European studies, general	50	24	26	5	3	2	2	1	1
Eastern European studies	13	6	7	2	....	2	....	....	....
West European studies	46	26	20	15	9	6	....	....	....
American studies	1,756	789	967	316	158	158	75	56	19
Pacific area studies	1	1	....	4	....	4	4	4	....
Other	244	110	134	261	154	107	44	32	12
Biological sciences	51,741	34,612	17,129	6,550	4,587	1,963	3,384	2,641	743
Biology, general	38,748	25,788	12,960	3,109	2,162	947	637	457	180
Botany, general	952	600	352	298	186	112	174	144	30
Bacteriology	373	187	186	62	47	15	21	18	3
Plant pathology	63	51	12	100	82	18	91	85	6
Plant pharmacology	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plant physiology	54	34	20	30	24	6	24	21	3
Zoology, general	5,603	4,106	1,497	608	463	145	284	216	68
Pathology, human and animal	2	1	1	83	52	31	65	59	6
Pharmacology, human and animal	4	....	4	94	64	30	158	130	28
Physiology, human and animal	284	214	70	201	161	40	241	193	48
Microbiology	2,394	1,351	1,043	490	324	166	324	237	87
Anatomy	1	1	....	84	65	19	116	91	25
Histology	....	....	....	6	6	....	....	....	....
Biochemistry	1,355	996	359	268	192	76	437	340	97
Biophysics	75	65	10	51	41	10	79	67	12

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1974-75.*

Table 113.–Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1974-75.–Continued

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Molecular biology	61	38	23	20	15	5	53	39	14
Cell biology	30	20	10	10	6	4	18	15	3
Marine biology	272	220	52	80	75	5	15	13	2
Biometrics and biostatistics	14	6	8	86	51	35	31	24	7
Ecology	331	254	77	133	93	40	41	38	3
Entomology	223	186	37	230	197	33	172	162	10
Genetics	109	57	51	123	54	69	127	93	34
Radiobiology	....	....	....	19	15	4	16	11	5
Nutrition, scientific	132	32	100	121	33	88	50	29	21
Neurosciences	33	21	12	7	3	4	19	14	5
Toxicology	11	7	4	8	7	1	7	6	1
Embryology	49	26	23	20	10	10	15	12	3
Other	569	351	218	209	159	50	169	127	42
Business and management	133,822	112,158	21,664	36,364	33,301	3,063	1,011	970	41
Business and commerce, general	31,209	26,155	5,054	8,442	7,744	698	208	204	4
Accounting	31,116	25,601	5,515	2,227	1,948	279	60	56	4
Business statistics	95	75	20	80	65	15	8	8	....
Banking and finance	6,556	5,939	617	2,493	2,318	175	33	32	1
Investments and securities	4	4	....	43	38	5	....	....	....
Business management and administration	38,859	33,705	5,154	17,912	16,464	1,448	464	448	16
Operations research	279	267	12	489	453	36	73	71	2
Hotel and restaurant management	1,236	1,041	195	46	40	6	....	....	....
Marketing and purchasing	13,914	11,575	2,339	1,247	1,140	107	28	26	2
Transportation and public utilities	812	747	65	117	116	1	2	2	....
Real estate	702	644	58	80	73	2	3	3	....
Insurance	483	446	37	31	28	3	2	2	....
International business	375	323	52	940	847	93	8	8	....
Secretarial studies	1,551	46	1,505	7	....	7	....	....	....
Personnel management	1,139	919	220	437	407	30	3	3	....
Labor and industrial relations	1,108	970	136	504	433	71	29	27	2
Business economics	2,339	2,060	279	301	264	37	69	61	8
Other	2,047	1,641	406	968	918	50	21	19	2
Communications	19,248	11,455	7,793	2,794	1,618	1,176	165	119	46
Communications, general	6,206	3,512	2,694	1,190	674	516	120	81	39
Journalism	7,092	3,760	3,332	973	557	416	28	26	2
Radio - television	3,326	2,507	819	236	179	57	6	5	1
Advertising	1,162	739	423	67	42	25	....	....	....
Communication media	1,092	749	343	150	64	86	3	1	2
Other	370	188	182	178	102	76	8	6	2
Computer and information sciences	5,033	4,080	953	2,299	1,961	338	213	199	14
Computer and information sciences, general	4,127	3,324	803	1,921	1,610	311	196	184	12
Information sciences and systems	308	268	40	147	130	17	17	15	2
Data processing	410	337	73	114	110	4	....	....	....
Computer programing	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Systems analysis	138	112	26	79	74	5	....	....	....
Other	45	34	11	38	37	1	....	....	....
Education	166,969	44,547	122,422	119,778	45,309	74,469	7,443	5,147	2,296
Education, general	3,435	875	2,560	16,275	6,179	10,096	1,682	1,139	543
Elementary education, general	68,653	8,484	60,169	22,060	3,514	18,546	191	94	97
Secondary education, general	4,563	1,962	2,601	7,240	3,426	3,814	185	132	53
Junior high school education	381	137	244	142	66	76	....	....	....
Higher education, general	9	2	7	342	192	150	313	239	74
Junior and community college education	1	....	1	184	109	75	95	62	33
Adult and continuing education	20	8	12	613	316	297	87	64	23
Special education, general	7,761	996	6,765	6,135	1,370	4,765	170	94	76
Administration of special education	....	....	....	213	48	165	10	7	3
Education of the mentally retarded	5,033	619	4,414	1,361	328	1,033	25	15	10
Education of the gifted	17	....	17	3	1	2	....	....	....
Education of the deaf	456	30	426	373	69	304	3	1	2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1974-75.*

Table 113.–Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1974-75–Continued

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Education of the culturally disadvantaged	2	....	2	89	32	57	2	....	2
Education of the visually handicapped	126	12	113	163	32	131	1	....	1
Speech correction	3,062	244	2,808	801	116	685	15	8	7
Education of the emotionally disturbed	780	82	698	690	190	500	3	1	2
Remedial education	....	....	....	116	14	102	1	1	....
Special learning disabilities	603	93	510	1,248	151	1,097	5	1	4
Education of the physically handicapped	214	37	177	246	37	209	4	3	1
Education of the multiply handicapped	141	12	129	117	14	103	1	1	....
Social foundations	109	65	44	619	327	292	172	110	62
Educational psychology	257	94	163	2,328	991	1,337	471	291	180
Pre-elementary education	6,290	177	6,113	1,994	88	1,906	44	10	34
Educational statistics and research	....	....	....	77	42	35	47	31	16
Educational testing, evaluation, and measurement	....	....	....	100	35	65	32	23	9
Student personnel	111	36	75	16,427	7,403	9,024	631	444	187
Educational administration	7	2	5	10,375	7,755	2,620	1,315	1,094	221
Educational supervision	62	30	32	988	509	479	61	48	13
Curriculum and instruction	371	88	283	3,155	1,050	2,105	599	385	214
Reading education	120	3	117	5,931	649	5,282	84	33	51
Art education	5,183	1,283	3,920	1,043	338	705	48	28	20
Music education	8,046	3,384	4,662	1,384	705	679	64	49	15
Mathematics education	1,938	817	1,121	760	372	388	64	50	14
Science education	883	497	386	820	484	336	57	52	5
Physical education	24,814	13,802	10,812	4,405	2,846	1,559	237	153	84
Driver and safety education	104	99	5	201	193	8	5	5	....
Health education	1,852	742	1,110	1,024	493	531	46	28	18
Business, commerce, and distributive education	6,194	1,387	4,807	1,968	636	1,322	86	63	23
Industrial arts, vocational, and technical education	7,456	7,054	402	2,629	2,199	430	211	171	40
Agricultural education	1,086	1,021	65	385	375	10	26	25	1
Education of exceptional children, not classified above	108	5	103	54	6	48	4	3	1
Home economics education	5,009	10	4,999	756	12	744	19	....	19
Nursing education	333	4	329	240	8	232	43	....	43
Other	1,890	374	1,216	3,724	1,588	2,136	284	189	95
Engineering	48,852	45,838	1,014	18,348	14,973	375	3,108	3,042	66
Engineering, general	2,893	2,788	105	1,149	1,113	36	287	278	9
Aerospace, aeronautical, astronautical engineering	1,174	1,150	24	477	470	7	163	161	2
Agricultural engineering	417	413	4	135	135	....	52	50	2
Architectural engineering	283	277	6	30	30	....	....	....	....
Bioengineering and biomedical engineering	151	144	7	161	153	8	55	52	3
Chemical engineering	3,070	2,935	135	990	965	25	346	342	4
Petroleum engineering	278	272	6	88	86	2	23	22	1
Civil, construction, and transportation engineering	7,651	7,509	142	2,769	2,695	74	356	347	9
Electrical, electronics, communications engineering	10,161	10,033	128	3,469	3,411	58	701	690	11
Mechanical engineering	6,890	6,808	82	1,858	1,843	15	340	336	4
Geological engineering	116	110	6	44	43	1	7	7	....
Geophysical engineering	33	31	2	19	18	1	11	10	1
Industrial and management engineering	2,522	2,470	52	1,687	1,631	56	119	114	5
Metallurgical engineering	393	377	16	224	217	7	99	98	1
Materials engineering	157	150	7	198	189	9	97	92	5
Ceramic engineering	143	131	12	49	49	....	14	14	....
Textile engineering	29	28	1	14	14	....	1	1	....
Mining and mineral engineering	308	304	4	59	59	....	15	15	....
Engineering physics	261	251	10	43	39	4	25	25	....
Nuclear engineering	361	349	12	424	415	9	93	90	3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1974-75.*

Table 113.--Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1974-75--Continued

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Engineering mechanics	140	138	2	172	167	5	123	122	1
Environmental and sanitary engineering	216	199	17	467	434	33	55	54	1
Naval architecture and marine engineering	419	417	2	69	69	....	14	14	....
Ocean engineering	210	202	8	99	99	....	28	28	....
Engineering technologies	7,464	7,272	192	221	217	4	2	2	....
Other	1,113	1,080	33	433	412	21	82	78	4
Fine and applied arts	40,782	15,532	25,250	8,362	4,448	3,914	649	446	203
Fine arts, general	5,032	1,794	3,238	779	438	341	51	24	27
Art	14,086	4,890	9,196	2,149	1,171	978	14	5	9
Art history and appreciation	2,076	391	1,685	330	79	251	82	38	44
Music (performing, composition, theory)	4,791	2,150	2,641	2,260	1,235	1,025	228	174	54
Music (liberal arts program)	3,898	1,654	2,044	732	429	303	110	80	30
Music history and appreciation	174	67	107	112	51	61	65	51	14
Dramatic arts	5,451	2,250	3,201	1,348	716	632	92	70	22
Dance	649	55	594	156	14	142	3	....	3
Applied design	3,245	1,191	2,054	212	136	76	....	....	....
Cinematography	426	350	76	122	89	33	1	1	....
Photography	679	549	130	64	48	16	....	....	....
Other	475	191	284	98	42	56	3	3	....
Foreign languages	17,606	4,121	13,485	3,807	1,258	2,549	857	455	402
Foreign languages, general	905	215	690	503	168	335	176	108	68
French	5,745	882	4,863	1,077	239	838	200	70	130
German	2,289	765	1,524	480	191	289	147	83	64
Italian	329	82	247	100	33	67	13	9	4
Spanish	6,719	1,480	5,239	1,228	407	821	202	107	95
Russian	598	256	342	106	46	60	20	14	6
Chinese	141	75	66	26	15	11	12	8	4
Japanese	117	37	80	21	6	15	5	4	1
Latin	208	74	134	52	23	29	2	1	1
Greek, classical	113	64	49	17	11	6	2	1	1
Hebrew	150	63	87	35	25	10	21	19	2
Arabic	13	9	4	11	10	1	2	2	....
Indian (Asiatic)	7	5	2	2	....	2	2	2	....
Scandinavian languages	34	11	23	8	3	5	2	1	1
Slavic languages (other than Russian)	68	32	36	75	36	39	27	15	12
African languages (non-Semitic)	3	2	1	2	1	1	....	....	....
Other	167	69	98	84	44	20	24	11	13
Health professions	49,090	10,930	38,160	10,892	4,092	6,800	618	441	177
Health professions, general	1,692	672	1,020	357	139	218	22	16	6
Hospital and health care administration	306	207	99	987	795	192	13	13	....
Nursing	23,713	1,095	22,618	2,204	66	2,138	16	....	16
Dental specialties	96	92	4	440	426	14	1	1	....
Medical specialties	10	6	4	105	94	11	21	17	4
Occupational therapy	1,385	111	1,274	140	20	120	....	....	....
Optometry	320	255	65	8	7	1	....	....	....
Pharmacy	6,336	4,621	1,715	285	210	75	206	160	46
Physical therapy	2,077	499	1,578	133	48	85	....	....	....
Dental hygiene	1,018	8	1,010	28	....	28	....	....	....
Public health	370	205	165	1,927	1,017	910	127	84	43
Medical record librarianship	516	36	480	46	14	32	1	1	....
Podiatry or podiatric medicine	64	62	2	3	3	....	....	....	....
Biomedical communication	49	29	20	1	1	....	....	....	....
Veterinary medicine specialties	36	28	8	98	85	13	37	31	6
Speech pathology and audiology	3,732	387	3,345	2,364	363	2,001	71	41	30
Chiropractic	....	....	....	20	8	12	....	....	....
Clinical social work	232	75	157	791	382	409	9	4	5
Medical laboratory technologies	5,023	1,074	3,949	150	73	77	....	....	....
Dental technologies	20	4	16	5	5	....	....	....	....

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1974-75*

Table 113.--Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1974-75--Continued

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Radiologic technologies	205	130	75	40	35	5	2	2	....
Other	1,890	1,334	556	560	301	259	92	71	21
Home economics	16,772	680	16,092	1,901	203	1,698	156	51	105
Home economics, general	5,745	66	5,679	659	24	635	22	6	16
Home decoration and home equipment	792	45	747	42	9	33	1	....	1
Clothing and textiles	2,731	27	2,704	141	2	139	11	1	10
Consumer economics and home management	724	58	666	114	8	106	5	3	2
Family relations and child development	3,648	216	3,432	423	87	336	60	22	38
Foods and nutrition	2,389	130	2,259	453	65	388	50	18	32
Institutional management and cafeteria management	414	132	282	25	4	21	1	....	1
Other	329	6	323	44	4	40	6	1	5
Law	436	374	62	1,245	1,145	100	21	21	....
Law, general	416	359	57	631	576	55	21	21	....
Other	20	15	5	614	569	45	....	....	....
Letters	57,577	24,673	32,904	11,861	4,892	6,969	2,498	1,648	850
English, general	35,833	12,907	22,926	6,233	2,319	3,914	1,057	647	410
Literature, English	3,174	1,245	1,929	794	317	477	255	137	118
Comparative literature	557	191	366	266	106	160	116	51	65
Classics	481	258	223	118	57	61	74	46	28
Linguistics	434	129	305	506	227	279	166	107	59
Speech, debate, and forensic science	7,032	3,082	3,950	1,716	649	1,067	247	168	79
Creative writing	252	126	126	209	133	76	5	3	2
Teaching of English as a foreign language	46	10	36	391	112	279	3	....	3
Philosophy	5,330	3,990	1,340	698	554	144	375	318	57
Religious studies	3,667	2,406	1,261	704	373	331	169	152	17
Other	771	329	442	226	45	181	31	19	12
Library science	1,069	80	989	8,091	1,719	6,372	56	33	23
Library science, general	1,032	76	956	8,008	1,691	6,317	54	31	23
Other	37	4	33	83	28	55	2	2	....
Mathematics	18,181	10,586	7,595	4,327	2,905	1,422	975	865	110
Mathematics, general	17,446	10,063	7,383	3,750	2,464	1,286	781	690	91
Statistics, mathematical and theoretical	213	145	68	449	340	109	158	142	16
Applied mathematics	489	355	134	110	87	23	35	32	3
Other	33	23	10	18	14	4	1	1	....
Military sciences	340	340	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Military science (Army)	20	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Naval science (Navy, Marines)	51	51	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aerospace science (Air Force)	21	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Merchant Marine	167	167	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other	81	81	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physical sciences	20,778	16,992	3,786	5,807	4,969	838	3,626	3,325	301
Physical sciences, general	952	778	174	285	214	71	16	13	3
Physics, general	3,645	3,294	351	1,554	1,434	120	1,063	1,011	52
Molecular physics	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....
Nuclear physics	61	53	8	20	16	4	15	15	....
Chemistry, general	10,409	8,099	2,310	1,871	1,484	387	1,660	1,477	183
Inorganic chemistry	24	20	4	11	8	3	16	14	2
Organic chemistry	103	80	23	55	51	4	54	48	6
Physical chemistry	5	5	....	11	7	4	28	25	3
Analytical chemistry	....	....	....	13	10	3	15	13	2
Pharmaceutical chemistry	8	6	2	25	20	5	49	41	8
Astronomy	115	95	20	110	96	14	77	67	10
Astrophysics	28	20	8	3	2	1	11	11	....
Atmospheric sciences and meteorology	306	285	21	183	173	10	47	45	2
Geology	3,243	2,676	567	878	768	110	246	235	11
Geochemistry	5	4	1	7	4	3	9	9	....
Geophysics and seismology	71	64	7	47	44	3	37	35	2
Earth sciences, general	991	779	212	214	158	56	37	35	2
Paleontology	3	2	1	5	5	....	9	7	2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1974-75.*

Table 113.–Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1974-75–Continued

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Oceanography	253	235	18	169	157	12	95	89	6
Metallurgy	18	18	....	29	28	1	10	10	....
Other earth sciences	241	208	33	163	150	13	49	49	....
Other physical sciences	297	271	26	154	140	14	81	74	7
Psychology	50,988	24,190	26,798	7,066	4,044	3,022	2,442	1,688	754
Psychology, general	49,839	23,744	26,095	4,834	2,878	1,956	1,856	1,276	580
Experimental psychology	124	86	38	87	58	29	80	66	14
Clinical psychology	20	9	11	512	293	219	253	183	70
Psychology for counseling	153	75	78	1,158	563	595	63	38	25
Social psychology	306	133	173	121	72	49	66	45	21
Psychometrics	8	3	5	22	6	16	7	5	2
Statistics in psychology	....	....	....	4	2	2	5	4	1
Industrial psychology	17	11	6	60	39	21	7	6	1
Developmental psychology	377	65	312	91	40	51	57	33	24
Physiological psychology	40	17	23	8	6	2	17	11	6
Other	104	47	57	189	87	82	31	21	10
Public affairs and services	28,160	15,494	12,666	15,299	8,516	6,783	285	216	69
Community services, general	1,176	469	706	338	233	105	10	6	4
Public administration	1,471	1,178	293	4,128	3,390	738	84	74	10
Parks and recreation management	4,518	2,567	1,951	604	413	191	14	11	3
Social work and helping services	10,351	2,871	7,480	8,763	3,311	5,452	135	87	48
Law enforcement and corrections	9,966	8,294	1,672	993	854	139	11	11	....
International public service	25	13	12	85	49	36	3	2	1
Other	664	312	352	388	266	122	28	25	3
Social sciences	135,674	85,081	50,593	16,924	11,843	5,081	4,209	3,332	877
Social sciences, general	13,776	7,677	6,099	2,197	1,389	808	72	48	24
Anthropology	5,609	2,405	3,204	993	520	473	386	250	136
Archaeology	78	27	51	19	7	12	9	5	4
Economics	14,046	11,629	2,417	2,127	1,802	325	815	742	73
History	31,470	20,756	10,714	4,226	2,874	1,352	1,117	876	241
Geography	3,950	3,051	899	721	589	132	212	199	13
Political science and government	29,126	22,573	6,553	2,333	1,857	476	680	569	111
Sociology	31,488	13,209	18,279	2,112	1,304	808	693	484	209
Criminology	1,826	1,312	514	296	249	47	10	8	2
International relations	1,022	656	366	673	520	153	80	67	13
Afro-American (Black culture) studies	368	188	180	29	15	14	....	....	....
American Indian cultural studies	22	8	14	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican - American cultural studies	119	72	47	3	2	1	....	....	....
Urban studies	1,441	834	607	886	515	371	16	12	4
Demography	41	17	24	23	15	8	3	2	1
Other	1,292	667	625	286	185	101	116	70	46
Theology	4,809	3,490	1,319	3,228	2,230	998	872	839	33
Theological professions, general	2,770	2,293	477	1,583	1,354	229	783	765	18
Religious music	187	100	87	130	89	41	4	4	....
Biblical languages	25	24	1	24	24	....	7	6	1
Religious education	1,350	701	649	1,314	638	676	28	22	6
Other	477	372	105	177	125	52	50	42	8
Interdisciplinary studies	28,217	16,367	11,850	3,568	1,865	1,703	270	196	74
General liberal arts and sciences	13,032	7,174	5,858	1,630	624	1,006	16	11	5
Biological and physical sciences	3,845	2,913	932	340	243	97	36	28	8
Humanities and social sciences	3,521	1,601	1,920	764	347	417	66	37	29
Engineering and other disciplines	259	244	15	296	271	25	45	44	1
Other	7,560	4,435	3,125	538	380	158	107	76	31

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1974-75.*

Table 114.–First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1973-74 and 1974-75

Field of study	1973-74			1974-75		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total, all institutions	**53,816**	**48,530**	**5,286**	**55,916**	**48,956**	**6,960**
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	4,440	4,355	85	4,773	4,627	146
Medicine (M.D.)	11,356	10,093	1,263	12,447	10,818	1,629
Optometry (O.D.)	791	758	33	792	752	40
Osteopathy (D.O.)	685	666	19	665	630	35
Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.) or podiatric medicine (D.P.M.)	371	367	4	351	347	4
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	1,384	1,229	155	1,415	1,190	225
Law (LL.B. or J.D.)	29,326	25,986	3,340	29,296	24,881	4,415
Theology (B.D., M. Div., or Rabbi)	5,041	4,764	277	5,095	4,748	347
Other	422	312	110	1,082	963	119

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, reports on *Earned Degrees Conferred.*

Table 115.–Number of first-professional degrees conferred in dentistry, medicine, and law, by sex: United States, 1949-50 to 1974-75

Year	Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)				Medicine (M.D.)				Law (LL.B. or J.D.)[1]			
	Number of institutions conferring degrees	Degrees conferred			Number of institutions conferring degrees	Degrees conferred			Number of institutions conferring degrees	Degrees conferred		
		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1949-50	40	2,579	2,561	18	72	5,612	5,028	584	---	---	---	---
1950-51	40	2,803	2,768	35	72	6,014	5,563	451	---	---	---	---
1951-52	41	2,918	2,895	23	72	6,201	5,871	330	---	---	---	---
1952-53	41	2,935	2,920	15	72	6,686	6,326	360	---	---	---	---
1953-54	42	3,102	3,063	39	73	6,712	6,377	335	---	---	---	---
1954-55	42	3,099	3,071	28	72	7,014	6,683	331	128	8,209	7,921	288
1955-56	42	3,009	2,975	34	73	6,810	6,464	346	131	8,262	7,974	288
1956-57	43	3,038	3,011	27	75	6,744	6,397	347	127	8,794	8,525	269
1957-58	43	3,065	3,031	34	75	6,816	6,469	347	131	9,394	9,122	272
1958-59	43	3,150	3,136	14	76	6,825	6,457	368	132	9,856	9,599	257
1959-60	45	3,247	3,221	26	79	7,032	6,645	387	134	9,240	9,010	230
1960-61	46	3,265	3,247	18	79	6,940	6,610	330	134	9,429	9,182	247
1961-62	46	3,183	3,166	17	81	7,138	6,749	389	134	9,364	9,091	273
1962-63	46	3,169	3,145	24	81	7,231	6,831	400	134	9,884	9,582	302
1963-64	46	3,180	3,168	12	82	7,303	6,878	425	133	10,679	10,372	307
1964-65	45	3,107	3,085	22	81	7,304	6,832	472	134	11,583	11,216	367
1965-66	47	3,178	3,146	32	84	7,673	7,170	503	136	13,246	12,776	470
1966-67	47	3,341	3,312	29	83	7,723	7,159	564	134	14,663	14,112	551
1967-68	48	3,422	3,375	47	85	7,944	7,318	626	138	16,454	15,805	649
1968-69	48	3,408	3,376	32	84	8,025	7,415	610	140	17,053	16,373	680
1969-70	48	3,718	3,684	34	86	8,314	7,615	699	145	14,916	14,115	801
1970-71	48	3,745	3,703	42	89	8,919	8,110	809	147	17,421	16,181	1,240
1971-72	48	3,882	3,819	63	92	9,253	8,423	830	147	21,764	20,266	1,498
1972-73	51	4,047	3,992	55	97	10,307	9,388	919	152	27,205	25,037	2,168
1973-74	52	4,440	4,355	85	99	11,356	10,093	1,263	151	29,326	25,986	3,340
1974-75	52	4,773	4,627	146	104	12,447	10,818	1,629	154	29,296	24,881	4,415

[1] Data prior to 1954-55 are not shown because they lack comparability with the figures for subsequent years.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, reports on *Earned Degrees Conferred;* and unpublished data.

Table 116.–Earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education: United States, 1869-70 to 1974-75

Year	Earned degrees conferred			
	All degrees	Bachelor's and first-professional	Master's except first-professional[1]	Doctor's
1	2	3	4	5
1869-70	9,372	9,371	0	1
1879-80	13,829	12,896	879	54
1889-90	16,703	15,539	1,015	149
1899-1900	29,375	27,410	1,583	382
1909-10	39,755	37,199	2,113	443
1919-20	53,516	48,622	4,279	615
1929-30	139,752	122,484	14,969	2,299
1939-40	216,521	186,500	26,731	3,290
1941-42	213,491	185,346	24,648	3,497
1943-44	141,582	125,863	13,414	2,305
1945-46	157,349	136,174	19,209	1,966
1947-48	317,607	271,019	42,400	4,188
1949-50	496,661	432,058	58,183	6,420
1951-52	401,203	329,986	63,534	7,683
1953-54	356,608	290,825	56,788	8,995
1955-56	376,973	308,812	59,258	8,903
1957-58	436,979	362,554	65,487	8,938
1959-60	476,704	392,440	74,435	9,829
1961-62	514,323	417,846	84,855	11,622
1963-64	614,194	498,654	101,050	14,490
1965-66	709,832	551,040	140,555	18,237
1967-68	866,548	666,710	176,749	23,089
1969-70	1,065,391	827,234	208,291	29,866
1971-72	1,215,680	930,684	251,633	33,363
1973-74	1,310,441	999,592	277,033	33,816
1974-75	1,305,382	978,849	292,450	34,083

[1] Beginning in 1965-66, includes all master's degrees.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States; Earned Degrees Conferred;* and unpublished data.

Table 117.–Engineering degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level of degree: United States, 1948-49 to 1974-75

Year	All engineering degrees	Bachelor's and first engineering degrees	Master's degrees[1]	Doctor's degrees
1	2	3	4	5
1948-49	50,385	45,171	4,797	417
1949-50	58,066	52,668	4,904	494
1950-51	47,451	41,709	5,156	586
1951-52	34,879	30,152	4,141	586
1952-53	28,376	24,042	3,742	592
1953-54	26,853	22,088	4,175	590
1954-55	27,527	22,445	4,483	599
1955-56	31,488	26,154	4,724	610
1956-57	36,876	31,049	5,231	596
1957-58	41,551	35,116	5,788	647
1958-59	45,355	37,891	6,750	714
1959-60	45,624	37,679	7,159	786
1960-61	44,812	35,692	8,177	943
1961-62	44,667	34,551	8,909	1,207
1962-63	44,298	33,285	9,635	1,378
1963-64	47,533	35,013	10,827	1,693
1964-65	50,664	36,485	12,055	2,124
1965-66	51,592	35,615	13,674	2,303
1966-67	52,448	35,954	13,880	2,614
1967-68	55,482	37,368	15,182	2,932
1968-69	59,865	41,248	15,240	3,377
1969-70	63,753	44,479	15,593	3,681
1970-71	70,127	50,046	16,443	3,638
1971-72	71,795	51,164	16,960	3,671
1972-73	71,376	51,265	16,619	3,492
1973-74	68,977	50,286	15,379	3,312
1974-75	65,308	46,852	15,348	3,108

[1] Also includes other postgraduate predoctoral degrees.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Engineering Degrees, 1965-66; Earned Degrees Conferred;* and unpublished data.

Table 118.–Statistical profile of persons receiving doctor's degrees,[1] by field of study: United States, 1974-75

Item	All fields	Field of study							
		Arts and humanities	Education	Engineering	Life sciences	Mathematics	Physical sciences	Professional fields	Social sciences
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Doctor's degrees conferred	[2]32,913	5,046	7,349	2,969	5,022	1,149	3,611	1,446	6,307
Sex (percents):									
Men	78.1	66.6	68.8	96.3	80.9	90.4	92.1	86.8	74.6
Women	21.9	33.4	31.2	1.7	19.1	9.6	7.9	14.2	25.4
Racial/ethnic group (percents):									
White	79.8	84.9	81.9	64.6	78.4	(3)	[3]76.2	83.5	83.3
Black	3.6	2.1	8.8	.9	2.1	(3)	[3]1.1	3.0	3.5
American Indian	.4	.7	.7	.2	.3	(3)	[3].3	.1	.4
Chicano	1.1	1.6	1.2	.8	1.2	(3)	[3].8	.5	.8
Puerto Rican	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	(3)	[3].2	.3	.3
Oriental	6.6	2.5	2.2	18.7	9.2	(3)	[3]11.6	5.8	3.4
Other	.2	.2	.1	.7	.2	(3)	[3].3	.2	.1
Unknown	8.1	7.8	4.8	13.7	8.5	(3)	[3]9.5	8.3	8.2
Citizenship (percents):									
United States	82.1	89.0	92.2	56.9	77.8	73.9	75.7	80.8	85.4
Foreign	15.9	8.9	6.3	41.3	20.1	23.7	22.4	16.3	12.3
Unknown	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.3
Marital status (percents):									
Married	69.6	63.3	74.8	72.3	71.7	60.5	67.9	75.6	67.2
Not married	26.8	32.8	22.5	24.4	24.8	35.3	28.7	20.2	28.5
Unknown	3.6	3.9	2.7	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.4	4.2	4.3
Median age at doctorate (years)	31.5	32.3	36.5	30.2	30.0	29.1	28.9	33.8	30.6
Median time lapse from bachelor's degree to doctorate (years)	8.6	9.6	12.4	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.7	10.5	7.8
Percent with bachelor's degree in same field as doctorate	58.0	65.0	41.9	82.9	42.8	76.8	80.3	37.1	60.2
Postdoctoral study (percents):									
Fellowship	7.4	1.9	.7	3.6	24.3	4.4	17.5	.6	4.1
Research associateship	6.3	.8	.6	7.9	13.5	3.7	24.3	.8	2.2
Traineeship	.7	.1	.4	.7	1.3	.7	.5	.4	1.0
Other	1.5	1.6	.6	.9	4.0	1.5	1.4	.4	1.1
Postdoctoral employment (percents):									
Educational institution	51.9	73.0	73.0	23.7	28.6	62.3	15.6	69.6	56.8
Industry, business	9.6	2.5	2.2	39.5	7.6	9.9	22.3	6.5	4.6
Government	8.9	2.6	9.6	13.6	9.5	6.4	8.0	5.7	12.2
Nonprofit organization	3.7	2.7	4.2	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.1	9.0	6.8
Other and unknown	3.6	5.4	3.9	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.7	1.7	4.4
Postdoctoral status unknown	6.5	9.5	4.7	5.8	6.2	7.7	6.7	5.3	6.8
Primary postdoctoral work activity (percents):									
Research and development	22.0	3.9	6.4	60.5	43.0	30.6	62.5	7.0	17.0
Teaching	47.4	79.4	40.5	20.3	34.0	57.2	22.0	65.2	54.0
Administration	12.2	4.4	33.1	2.9	4.4	1.5	2.3	9.0	4.7
Professional services	9.2	2.5	10.5	6.3	8.3	3.6	4.9	9.8	16.2
Other	1.9	2.4	1.3	3.1	2.7	1.6	2.0	2.5	1.5
Unknown	7.2	7.4	8.3	6.9	7.6	5.4	6.2	6.6	6.6

[1] Includes Ph.D., Ed.D., and comparable degrees at the doctoral level. Excludes first-professional degrees, such as M.D., D.D.S., and D.V.M.

[2] Includes 24 degrees in other or unspecified fields not shown separately.

[3] Mathematics is included under physical sciences.

NOTE.–The above classification of degrees by field differs somewhat from that in most publications of the National Center for Education Statistics. The major differences are that history is included under arts and humanities rather than social sciences, and psychology is included under social sciences. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, *Summary Report–1975 Doctorate Recipients from United States Universities.*

Syracuse University (N.Y.)	40	2,277	131	152	193	194	290	257	267	295	268	230
University of Georgia	41	2,155	92	135	118	156	197	256	263	312	299	297
University of Oklahoma	42	2,146	155	176	172	226	245	224	241	240	218	249
University of Utah	43	2,096	114	151	142	193	248	238	279	224	252	245
Johns Hopkins University (Md.)	44	2,084	141	148	219	201	223	212	212	251	236	241
State University of New York at Buffalo	45	2,029	100	114	134	218	248	249	217	274	237	238
Boston University (Mass.)	46	2,018	111	123	155	208	216	214	206	291	226	266
Texas A&M University	47	2,013	130	136	156	177	216	215	240	241	234	268
University of Massachusetts	48	1,968	70	[7]70	68	121	153	263	236	344	332	331
Oklahoma State University	49	1,967	144	182	168	170	218	218	230	230	214	213
Duke University (N.C.)	50	1,974	159	158	181	164	223	220	237	193	222	217
University of Nebraska	51	1,948	135	171	160	155	213	222	206	228	237	219
Wayne State University (Mich.)	52	1,924	124	143	148	188	190	208	229	258	216	220
Louisiana State University	53	1,855	117	148	161	178	198	221	253	186	221	182
University of Arizona	54	1,850	115	154	138	137	214	245	212	209	218	218
University of Rochester (N.Y.)	55	1,812	119	144	154	184	216	203	188	206	210	180
University of Virginia	56	1,761	90	119	129	155	176	226	181	209	237	239
University of California at Davis	57	1,687	109	110	143	147	154	192	203	208	228	193
Catholic University of America (D.C.)	58	1,672	130	133	143	182	191	210	157	177	174	175
North Carolina State University at Raleigh	59	1,616	96	123	102	143	163	205	189	213	205	178
Oregon State University	60	1,606	119	93	145	159	156	207	212	176	176	164

[1] Includes Ph.D., Ed.D., and comparable degrees at the doctoral level. Excludes first-professional degrees (e.g., M.D., D.D.S., and D.V.M.)
[2] Institutions ranked by total number of doctor's degrees conferred during the 10-year period 1965-66 to 1974-75.
[3] Includes degrees conferred by Radcliffe College.
[4] Estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics.
[5] Includes degrees conferred by the University of Kansas City, which became a branch of the University of Missouri in 1966-67.
[6] Includes degrees conferred by Case Institute of Technology and Western Reserve University prior to their merger in 1966-67.
[7] Data for 1965-66.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred.*

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Table 119.--Doctor's degrees[1] conferred by 50 large institutions of higher education: 1965-66 to 1974-75

Institution	Rank Order[2]	Total, 1965-66 to 1974-75	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University of Wisconsin	1	7,789	545	627	720	749	900	915	796	836	848	853
University of California at Berkeley	2	7,776	645	722	675	803	823	759	848	891	825	795
Columbia University (N.Y.)	3	7,592	631	750	796	823	815	705	841	786	793	852
University of Illinois	4	7,553	545	589	660	721	809	870	874	890	806	799
University of Michigan	5	6,398	439	475	548	627	686	809	798	751	743	722
Harvard University (Mass.)[3]	6	5,839	491	516	568	554	568	612	629	746	578	557
Ohio State University	7	5,836	362	425	457	542	622	676	750	715	653	634
Michigan State University	8	5,662	356	423	481	530	676	731	633	686	565	603
Indiana University	9	5,360	383	384	448	547	561	623	606	597	609	590
New York University	10	5,256	385	438	439	507	519	574	606	725	569	492
University of Minnesota	11	5,203	396	408	489	484	546	613	599	557	572	539
Stanford University (Calif.)	12	5,176	403	498	491	527	506	582	587	566	522	524
University of California at Los Angeles	13	4,998	311	396	442	481	615	570	568	597	532	487
University of Texas	14	4,530	336	359	381	448	418	468	523	514	522	561
Purdue University (Ind.)	15	4,522	345	361	403	484	576	498	483	441	464	487
Cornell University (N.Y.)	16	4,499	319	388	405	431	494	521	476	531	498	486
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	17	4,113	360	388	351	414	439	400	418	396	480	469
University of Southern California	18	4,031	241	261	341	322	393	463	475	600	497	448
University of Chicago (Ill.)	19	3,928	306	293	328	384	361	434	448	466	466	440
Pennsylvania State University	20	3,676	268	268	276	344	379	436	521	424	376	404
University of Pennsylvania	21	3,530	251	262	295	388	373	378	441	402	412	338
University of Washington	22	3,507	252	296	290	332	342	432	379	446	382	396
Northwestern University (Ill.)	23	3,445	241	279	296	320	360	404	370	392	388	393
Yale University (Conn.)	24	3,282	[4]285	[4]285	278	316	348	345	348	362	356	369
University of Missouri[5]	25	3,198	190	219	217	267	382	381	405	406	405	364
University of Iowa	26	3,116	225	282	278	292	319	389	343	347	311	330
University of Maryland	27	3,105	186	206	241	295	350	339	402	364	343	400
University of Pittsburgh (Pa.)	28	2,962	169	161	185	181	315	326	374	419	410	422
Florida State University	29	2,797	131	182	207	233	286	314	364	363	356	381
University of Florida	30	2,694	185	215	244	265	296	303	300	260	273	353
Iowa State University of Science and Technology	31	2,605	208	248	253	271	296	311	277	287	247	207
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	32	2,585	164	155	213	238	241	278	315	317	332	332
University of Oregon	33	2,558	152	172	203	246	273	280	343	338	278	296
Rutgers, The State University (N.J.)	34	2,525	160	191	198	229	245	233	305	319	292	353
University of Colorado	35	2,383	189	153	193	193	251	252	301	266	299	286
Case Western Reserve University (Ohio)[6]	36	2,360	145	177	235	271	295	327	245	238	220	207
Princeton University (N.J.)	36	2,360	222	215	229	212	238	255	282	216	259	252
University of Kansas	38	2,329	139	160	186	233	268	280	241	267	288	287
University of Tennessee	39	2,328	96	103	175	197	236	286	282	321	332	298

Table 129.–Associate degrees and other awards based on occupational curriculums, by length and type of curriculum and by sex of recipient: United States and outlying areas, 1974-75

Curriculum	All awards			Awards based on organized occupational curriculums of–					
				At least 2 years but less than 4 years			At least 1 year but less than 2 years		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Occupational curriculums, total	277,161	139,318	137,843	217,949	113,698	104,251	59,212	25,620	33,592
Science and engineering-related curriculums	159,956	82,219	76,737	119,505	61,684	56,821	40,451	20,535	19,916
Mechanical and engineering technologies	56,303	54,917	1,386	40,775	39,713	1,062	15,528	15,204	324
Mechanical engineering, general	2,749	2,699	50	2,436	2,389	47	313	310	3
Aeronautical and aviation	2,445	2,356	89	2,208	2,121	87	237	235	2
Engineering graphics	3,294	3,101	193	2,477	2,344	133	817	757	60
Architectural drafting	2,946	2,744	202	2,583	2,422	161	363	322	41
Chemical	630	489	141	590	452	138	40	37	3
Automotive	7,879	7,821	58	4,507	4,477	30	3,372	3,344	28
Diesel	1,324	1,323	1	926	925	1	398	398	....
Welding	2,551	2,505	46	842	840	2	1,709	1,665	44
Civil	2,367	2,313	54	2,219	2,177	42	148	136	12
Electronics and machine	10,834	10,700	134	8,638	8,552	86	2,196	2,148	48
Electromechanical	2,591	2,575	16	2,333	2,317	16	258	258	....
Industrial	2,854	2,794	60	2,011	1,971	40	843	823	20
Textile	340	175	165	242	97	145	98	78	20
Instrumentation	397	386	11	340	335	5	57	51	6
Mechanical	3,015	2,967	48	2,193	2,159	34	822	808	14
Nuclear	139	116	23	98	80	18	41	36	5
Construction and building	9,248	9,178	70	5,632	5,570	62	3,616	3,608	8
All other mechanical engineering technologies	700	675	25	500	486	15	200	190	10
Natural-science technologies	18,047	12,641	5,406	12,966	8,956	4,010	5,081	3,685	1,396
Natural science, general	809	584	225	785	560	225	24	24	....
Agriculture	7,579	6,206	1,373	4,823	3,847	976	2,756	2,359	397
Forestry and wildlife	2,433	2,204	229	2,203	1,985	218	230	219	11
Food services	2,620	1,835	785	2,046	1,489	557	574	346	228
Home economics	2,512	88	2,424	1,770	43	1,727	742	45	697
Marine and oceanographic	557	483	74	544	470	74	13	13	....
Laboratory, general	278	119	159	261	118	143	17	1	16
Sanitation and public health inspection	1,132	1,018	114	437	370	67	695	648	47
All other natural science technologies	127	104	23	97	74	23	30	30	....
Health services and paramedical technologies	75,720	9,828	67,092	57,943	8,415	49,528	18,777	1,213	17,564
Health services assistant, general	2,498	1,024	1,474	1,683	903	780	815	121	694
Dental assistant	3,876	25	3,851	1,341	17	1,324	2,535	8	2,527
Dental hygiene	3,717	38	3,679	3,717	38	3,679	....	....	....
Dental laboratory	730	483	247	643	451	192	87	32	55
Medical or biological laboratory assistant	3,827	821	2,906	3,238	795	2,443	389	26	363
Animal laboratory assistant	504	80	424	502	80	422	2	....	2
Radiologic	3,244	1,062	2,182	3,035	986	2,049	209	76	133
Nursing, R.N.	32,386	2,241	30,125	31,994	2,225	29,769	372	16	356
Nursing, practical	13,547	435	13,112	2,486	122	2,364	11,061	313	10,748
Occupational therapy	708	69	639	485	65	420	223	4	219
Surgical	833	163	670	207	84	123	626	79	547
Optical	509	273	236	438	241	197	71	32	39
Medical record	967	34	933	753	30	723	214	4	210
Medical assistant and medical office assistant	3,092	276	2,816	1,945	194	1,651	1,247	82	1,165
Inhalation therapy	2,363	1,213	1,150	2,103	1,107	996	260	106	154
Psychiatric	2,082	507	1,575	1,862	427	1,435	220	80	140
Electro diagnostic	67	28	39	55	26	29	12	2	10
Institutional management	127	78	49	89	52	37	38	26	12
Physical therapy	839	124	715	839	124	715	....	....	....

Table 120.–Associate degrees and other awards based on occupational curriculums, by length and type of curriculum and by sex of recipient: United States and outlying areas, 1974-75–(Continued)

Curriculum	All awards			Awards based on organized occupational curriculums of–					
				At least 2 years but less than 4 years			At least 1 year but less than 2 years		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All other health services and paramedical technologies	1,024	654	370	628	448	180	396	206	190
Data processing technologies	7,836	5,033	2,853	6,821	4,600	2,221	1,065	433	632
Data processing, general	4,230	2,750	1,480	3,912	2,586	1,324	318	162	156
Key punch operator and other input preparation	485	125	360	237	110	127	248	15	233
Computer programer	2,344	1,594	750	2,199	1,503	696	145	91	54
Computer operator and peripheral equipment operator	571	339	232	240	197	43	331	142	189
Data processing equipment maintenance	193	184	9	179	170	9	14	14	....
All other data processing technologies	63	41	22	54	32	22	9	9	....
Non-science- and non-engineering-related curriculums	118,205	57,099	61,106	99,444	52,014	47,430	18,761	5,085	13,676
Business and commerce technologies	82,987	35,736	47,251	68,036	32,714	35,322	14,951	3,022	11,929
Business and commerce, general	15,356	10,816	4,540	14,325	10,277	4,048	1,031	539	492
Accounting	9,248	5,166	4,082	8,208	4,843	3,365	1,040	323	717
Banking and finance	786	514	272	642	441	201	144	73	71
Marketing, distribution, purchasing, business, and industrial management	15,353	10,741	4,612	14,065	9,951	4,114	1,288	790	498
Secretarial	27,543	290	27,253	19,229	219	19,010	8,314	71	8,243
Personal service	2,042	187	1,855	580	46	534	1,462	141	1,321
Photography	853	697	156	734	597	137	119	100	19
Communications and broadcasting	1,594	1,201	393	1,525	1,150	375	69	51	18
Printing and lithography	793	666	127	584	504	80	209	162	47
Hotel and restaurant management	2,119	1,585	534	2,037	1,524	513	82	61	21
Transportation and public utility	848	659	189	521	435	86	327	224	103
Applied arts, graphic arts, and fine arts	4,446	1,836	2,610	4,161	1,768	2,393	285	68	217
All other business and commerce technologies	2,006	1,378	628	1,425	959	466	581	419	162
Public service related technologies	35,218	21,363	13,855	31,408	19,300	12,108	3,810	2,063	1,747
Public service related, general	988	335	653	914	303	611	74	32	42
Bible study or religion related	1,239	664	575	1,071	596	475	168	68	100
Education	7,277	784	6,493	6,189	736	5,453	1,088	48	1,040
Library assistant	732	82	650	607	75	532	125	7	118
Police, law enforcement, corrections	17,039	14,927	2,112	15,639	13,686	1,953	1,400	1,241	159
Recreation and social work related	3,846	1,257	2,589	3,712	1,196	2,516	134	61	73
Fire control	2,480	2,454	26	2,188	2,175	13	292	279	13
Public administration and management	809	658	151	491	407	84	318	251	67
Other	808	202	606	597	126	471	211	76	135

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Associate Degrees and Other Formal Awards Below the Baccalaureate, 1974-75* (in process).

Table 121.–Associate degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by type of curriculum: United States, 1970-71 to 1974-75

Type of curriculum	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6
All curriculums, total	**252,810**	**292,119**	**317,008**	**343,924**	**360,171**
Arts and science or general programs	144,983	159,283	161,051	164,659	166,867
Occupational curriculums	107,727	133,836	155,957	179,265	193,804
At the technical or semiprofessional level	107,428	133,731	155,123	179,265	193,804
Science or engineering related	57,913	71,226	83,057	94,211	102,877
Data processing	6,611	7,386	6,982	6,426	6,167
Health services	21,269	28,775	38,909	46,420	52,566
Mechanical	24,258	27,851	28,585	30,865	32,196
Natural science	5,775	7,214	8,641	10,501	11,748
Non-science and non-engineering related	49,515	62,505	72,066	85,054	90,927
Business and commerce	39,323	46,185	50,252	58,824	62,492
Public service	10,192	16,320	21,814	26,230	28,435
Below the technical or semi-professional level	299	105	834	...	...

NOTE.–Data include only degrees of at least 2 years but less than 4 years of work beyond high school.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Associate Degrees and Other Formal Awards Below the Baccalaureate.*

Table 122.–Current-fund revenue of institutions of higher education, by control of institution and by source of revenue: United States, 1973-74

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Source	Current-fund revenue, by control of institution					
	Public and Private		Public		Private	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total current-fund revenue	$31,712,482	100.0	$21,206,491	100.0	$10,505,992	100.0
Educational and general revenue	24,827,843	77.6	17,043,415	80.4	7,584,428	72.2
Tuition and fees from students	6,500,101	20.5	2,734,731	12.9	3,765,370	35.8
Federal Government	3,519,541	11.1	2,362,244	11.1	1,157,297	11.0
Unrestricted appropriations	853,948	2.7	677,755	3.2	176,192	1.7
For sponsored research	1,700,519	5.4	1,004,160	4.7	696,359	6.6
For other sponsored programs	965,074	3.0	680,329	3.2	284,746	2.7
State governments	9,182,189	28.9	8,961,907	42.3	220,281	2.1
Unrestricted appropriations	8,916,275	28.1	8,724,427	41.2	191,847	1.8
For sponsored research	80,652	0.2	68,486	0.3	12,166	0.1
For other sponsored programs	185,262	0.6	169,014	0.8	16,248	0.2
Local governments	1,263,146	4.0	1,195,917	5.6	67,228	0.6
Unrestricted appropriations	1,160,696	3.7	1,155,342	5.4	5,356	(1)
For sponsored research	10,418	(1)	6,858	(1)	3,560	(1)
For other sponsored programs	92,029	0.3	33,717	0.2	58,312	0.6
Endowment earnings	576,915	1.8	76,939	0.4	499,977	4.8
Private gifts and grants	1,430,982	4.5	430,706	2.0	1,000,276	9.5
Unrestricted gifts	883,243	2.8	123,475	0.6	759,768	7.2
Philanthropic, research	126,396	0.4	48,666	0.2	77,720	0.7
Other grants, research	186,251	0.6	119,580	0.6	66,671	0.6
Philanthropic, other programs	79,345	0.2	32,026	0.1	47,319	0.5
Other grants, other programs	155,757	0.5	106,959	0.5	48,798	0.5
Recovery of indirect costs	518,416	1.6	270,048	1.3	248,369	2.4
For sponsored research	433,616	1.3	220,029	1.0	213,587	2.1
For other sponsored programs	84,800	0.3	50,019	0.3	34,782	0.4
Other educational and general revenue	1,636,554	5.2	1,010,924	4.8	625,630	6.0
Auxiliary enterprise revenue	3,734,229	11.8	2,324,376	11.0	1,409,853	13.4
Student-aid grants	882,585	2.8	493,920	2.3	388,665	3.7
Federal Government	441,884	1.4	290,129	1.4	151,754	1.4
State governments	154,978	0.5	105,503	0.5	49,475	0.5
Local governments	4,638	(1)	3,707	(1)	931	(1)
Private gifts and grants	152,722	0.5	71,933	0.3	80,789	0.8
Endowment earnings	90,674	0.3	12,300	0.1	78,373	0.7
Other student-aid grants	37,689	0.1	10,347	(1)	27,342	0.3
Major service programs	2,467,796	7.8	1,344,780	6.3	1,123,015	10.7
Federal funds for hospitals	33,354	0.1	11,796	0.1	21,557	0.2
Other hospital revenue	1,403,127	4.4	860,339	4.0	542,789	5.2
Other major service program revenue[2]	1,031,314	3.3	472,645	2.2	558,669	5.3

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

[2] Revenue for federally funded research and development centers was reported in this item.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1973-74.*

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

Table 123.–Current-fund revenue of institutions of higher education, by control of institution and by source of revenue: United States, 1974-75

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Source	Current-fund revenue, by control of institution					
	Public and private		Public		Private	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total current-fund revenue	$35,886,902	100.0	$24,004,864	100.0	$11,882,039	100.0
Tuition and fees from students	7,232,906	20.3	3,078,506	12.8	4,154,402	35.6
Federal Government	6,072,554	17.0	3,786,094	15.8	2,286,461	19.6
Unrestricted appropriations	884,427	2.5	749,504	3.1	134,924	1.2
Unrestricted grants and contracts	548,464	1.5	279,437	1.2	269,027	2.3
Restricted grants and contracts	3,558,078	10.0	2,269,674	9.5	1,288,404	11.0
Independent operations (FFRDC)[1]	1,081,585	3.0	487,479	2.0	594,106	5.1
State governments	10,857,376	30.4	10,608,449	44.2	248,926	2.1
Unrestricted appropriations	10,368,913	29.1	10,210,568	42.5	158,344	1.3
Unrestricted grants and contracts	84,348	0.2	67,987	0.3	16,361	0.1
Restricted grants and contracts	406,115	1.1	329,894	1.4	76,220	0.7
Local governments	1,424,392	4.0	1,336,841	5.6	87,550	0.7
Unrestricted appropriations	1,228,603	3.4	1,226,004	5.1	2,599	(2)
Unrestricted grants and contracts	35,069	0.1	26,462	0.1	8,607	(2)
Restricted grants and contracts	160,720	0.5	84,375	0.4	76,344	0.7
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	1,744,967	4.9	556,665	2.3	1,188,302	10.2
Unrestricted	708,030	2.0	47,114	0.2	660,917	5.7
Restricted	1,036,937	2.9	509,551	2.1	527,386	4.5
Endowment income	717,915	2.0	106,568	0.4	611,347	5.2
Unrestricted	403,987	1.1	50,673	0.2	353,314	3.0
Restricted	313,927	0.9	55,895	0.2	258,033	2.2
Sales and services	6,787,163	19.0	4,043,555	16.8	2,743,609	23.5
Educational activities	554,862	1.6	372,866	1.6	181,996	1.6
Auxiliary enterprises	4,080,202	11.4	2,548,498	10.6	1,531,705	13.1
Hospitals	2,152,079	6.0	1,122,171	4.7	1,029,908	8.8
Other sources	849,625	2.4	486,185	2.0	361,440	3.1

[1] Generally includes only those revenues associated with major federally funded research and development centers.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1974–75.*

Table 124.–Current-fund revenue of institutions of higher education from State and local governments related to total current-fund revenue, by control of institution and by State: 1974-75

State	Publicly controlled institutions[1]		Privately controlled institutions	
	Amount (in thousands of dollars)	Percent of total current-fund revenue	Amount (in thousands of dollars)	Percent of total current-fund revenue
1	2	3	4	5
United States	$11,946,291	50.4	$336,476	2.9
Alabama	174,316	39.4	2,093	3.2
Alaska	55,155	82.1	134	3.0
Arizona	183,723	52.0	14	0.1
Arkansas	89,049	48.9	4	(2)
California	1,896,899	55.6	4,319	0.4
Colorado	165,293	38.4	207	0.3
Connecticut	128,767	60.3	7,442	2.5
Delaware	35,562	38.3	4	0.1
District of Columbia	28,755	64.0	346	0.1
Florida	433,012	60.4	7,961	3.5
Georgia	232,504	56.2	1,613	0.8
Hawaii	64,182	47.0	83	1.4
Idaho	53,532	59.2	...	...
Illinois	627,913	59.0	20,825	2.2
Indiana	244,122	37.8	4,005	2.0
Iowa	186,027	40.6	1,154	0.8
Kansas	144,400	46.1	53	0.1
Kentucky	181,883	49.7	258	0.4
Louisiana	191,431	56.4	1,048	1.2
Maine	39,801	42.6	268	0.6
Maryland	210,805	47.4	5,403	1.9
Massachusetts	215,499	63.0	3,467	0.3
Michigan	560,421	45.2	4,401	2.4
Minnesota	200,104	37.9	2,670	1.1
Mississippi	128,536	46.0	...	...
Missouri	214,606	50.9	1,244	0.4
Montana	37,594	44.7	...	...
Nebraska	91,698	46.9	497	0.9
Nevada	28,402	55.2	...	...
New Hampshire	24,604	32.1	111	0.1
New Jersey	294,960	56.5	15,407	5.6
New Mexico	60,863	42.2	2	(2)
New York	1,187,648	66.6	155,246	7.8
North Carolina	348,752	53.6	7,753	2.3
North Dakota	36,493	39.3	42	0.6
Ohio	383,214	38.0	7,135	1.8
Oklahoma	108,431	39.1	14	(2)
Oregon	155,174	46.0	1,980	3.6
Pennsylvania	419,991	43.3	84,224	6.0
Rhode Island	49,490	54.7	846	0.8
South Carolina	176,606	55.6	569	0.8
South Dakota	31,258	35.6	845	2.5
Tennessee	173,323	47.1	1,915	0.7
Texas	623,772	48.1	12,369	3.6
Utah	79,729	37.8	...	...
Vermont	18,121	26.2	38	0.1
Virginia	221,430	40.5	1,018	0.8
Washington	273,110	50.1	436	0.6
West Virginia	80,491	58.6	48	0.2
Wisconsin	371,920	62.0	7,556	5.8
Wyoming	29,934	47.9	...	...

[1] Excludes U.S. service schools.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1974-75.*

Table 125.–Current-fund revenue of institutions of higher education, by control of institution and by State: 1973-74 and 1974-75

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State or other area	1973-74			1974-75			Percent change, 1973-74 to 1974-75		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	$31,712,467	$21,206,491	$10,505,982	$35,686,902	$24,004,884	$11,682,036	13	13	11
Alabama	439,915	377,936	61,979	507,170	442,015	65,155	15	17	5
Alaska	57,738	53,872	3,866	72,183	67,714	4,469	25	26	16
Arizona	321,328	311,055	10,273	366,330	353,049	12,281	14	14	20
Arkansas	186,213	157,793	28,420	214,298	182,032	32,266	15	15	14
California	3,944,830	2,936,125	1,008,705	4,561,070	3,413,325	1,147,745	16	16	14
Colorado	439,103	378,901	60,202	494,262	430,841	63,421	13	14	5
Connecticut	465,894	191,270	274,614	512,423	213,650	298,772	10	12	9
Delaware	87,621	79,593	8,028	100,606	92,865	7,742	15	17	–4
District of Columbia	417,293	44,602	372,691	469,397	44,894	424,503	12	1	14
Florida	841,881	641,999	199,882	943,839	716,440	227,400	12	12	14
Georgia	543,900	372,665	171,236	613,003	413,777	199,226	13	11	16
Hawaii	128,570	119,448	9,122	141,063	136,457	4,606	10	14	–50
Idaho	90,529	75,685	14,844	106,786	90,346	16,439	18	19	11
Illinois	1,814,416	1,000,694	813,723	1,994,922	1,064,843	930,078	10	6	14
Indiana	746,936	559,041	186,896	847,864	645,809	202,056	14	16	8
Iowa	472,472	357,103	115,369	545,238	409,377	135,861	15	15	18
Kansas	314,880	275,050	39,831	356,017	313,371	42,646	13	14	7
Kentucky	386,226	308,221	58,005	432,406	366,020	66,386	12	19	14
Louisiana	382,869	299,464	83,405	430,574	339,238	91,336	12	13	10
Maine	125,794	84,882	40,912	138,544	93,460	45,083	10	10	10
Maryland	654,444	391,609	262,834	727,798	444,926	282,872	11	14	8
Massachusetts	1,346,142	289,618	1,056,524	1,482,738	341,790	1,140,948	10	18	8
Michigan	1,274,415	1,112,028	162,387	1,423,342	1,240,622	182,721	12	12	13
Minnesota	600,439	478,198	122,241	778,546	528,074	250,472	30	10	105
Mississippi	269,226	242,848	26,378	310,577	279,372	31,206	15	15	18
Missouri	631,197	376,540	254,656	730,128	421,311	308,817	16	12	21
Montana	84,535	77,955	6,580	91,523	84,110	7,413	8	8	13
Nebraska	225,742	176,104	49,638	250,376	196,461	54,914	11	11	11
Nevada	47,106	46,967	139	51,642	51,428	214	10	10	54
New Hampshire	144,901	67,221	77,681	160,283	76,576	83,708	11	14	8
New Jersey	713,826	467,464	246,362	779,210	504,493	274,717	9	8	12
New Mexico	159,469	151,554	7,915	151,306	144,053	7,252	–5	–5	–8
New York	3,392,153	1,489,625	1,902,528	3,740,585	1,752,173	1,988,412	10	18	5
North Carolina	839,380	537,602	301,779	983,861	650,621	333,240	17	21	10
North Dakota	90,532	85,307	5,225	99,897	92,824	7,073	10	9	35
Ohio	1,279,399	904,401	374,998	1,396,928	1,009,441	387,487	9	12	3
Oklahoma	317,481	268,132	49,349	334,048	277,533	56,515	5	4	15
Oregon	361,352	312,013	49,339	393,063	337,669	55,394	9	8	12
Pennsylvania	1,700,131	879,988	820,143	1,881,907	970,529	911,378	11	10	11
Rhode Island	170,183	80,621	89,562	195,779	90,414	105,365	15	12	18
South Carolina	328,096	256,839	71,257	394,044	317,651	76,392	20	24	7
South Dakota	97,983	79,486	18,498	109,794	87,694	22,099	12	10	19
Tennessee	558,389	327,172	231,217	626,391	367,747	258,643	12	12	12
Texas	1,447,756	1,143,156	304,600	1,636,652	1,297,669	338,983	13	14	11
Utah	269,417	189,976	79,441	300,845	210,779	90,066	12	11	13
Vermont	110,912	63,900	47,011	120,001	69,194	50,807	8	8	8
Virginia	586,979	479,166	107,813	666,715	547,234	119,480	14	14	11
Washington	540,902	472,625	68,277	621,334	544,965	76,368	15	15	12
West Virginia	149,674	121,725	27,950	167,907	137,390	30,517	12	13	9
Wisconsin	778,094	656,356	121,738	846,901	715,803	131,098	9	9	8
Wyoming	57,764	57,764	–	62,537	62,537	–	8	8	–
U.S. Service Schools	297,133	297,133	–	323,256	323,256	–	9	9	–
Outlying areas	214,779	168,223	46,557	247,743	196,419	51,324	15	16	12
American Samoa	882	882	–	1,159	1,159	–	31	31	–
Canal Zone	1,336	1,336	–	1,087	1,087	–	–19	–19	–
Guam	9,915	9,915	–	11,808	11,808	–	19	19	–
Puerto Rico	196,965	150,408	46,557	226,022	174,698	51,324	15	16	13
Virgin Islands	6,073	6,073	–	6,960	6,960	–	15	15	–
Trust Territories	609	609	–	707	707	–	16	16	–

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 126.–Income of institutions of higher education: United States, 1919-20 to 1974-75

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	1967-68	1969-70	1971-72	1973-74	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Current-fund income	$199,922	$554,811	$715,211	$2,374,848	$5,785,537	$16,826,198	$21,515,242	$26,234,259	$31,712,452	$35,686,902
Educational and general	172,929	483,065	571,288	1,833,352	4,688,352	13,845,598	16,486,177	20,200,269	24,627,843	....
Student tuition and fees[1]	42,255	144,126	200,897	394,610	1,157,482	3,380,294	4,419,845	5,594,095	6,500,101	7,232,908
Federal Government:										
Veterans' tuition and fees[1]	....	....	....	307,325	3,422	....	....	....	....	....
Research[2]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	827,263					
Other purposes	12,783	20,658	38,880	216,994	206,305	3,348,240	2,682,384	3,098,891	3,519,541	4,990,969
State governments[4]	[5]61,890	[5]150,847	151,222	491,836	1,374,476	4,181,070	5,787,910	7,120,982	9,182,189	10,857,376
Local governments	(3)	(3)	24,392	61,700	151,715	503,661	774,803	991,034	1,263,145	1,424,392
Endowment earnings	26,482	68,806	71,304	96,341	206,619	363,990	447,275	480,806	576,915	717,915
Private gifts and grants[6]	7,584	26,172	40,463	118,627	382,569	948,450	1,001,454	1,208,070	1,430,982	1,744,967
Related activities	(3)	(3)	32,777	111,987	244,872	689,821	484,977	560,448	611,678	(3)
Sales and services of educational departments	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	45,423	118,618	127,800	148,711	222,382	564,882
Other educational and general	22,135	72,857	11,383	34,625	88,207	411,455	759,730	967,231	1,320,912	....
Auxiliary enterprises	26,993	60,419	143,923	511,265	1,004,283	2,481,670	2,900,390	3,306,957	3,734,229	4,060,202
Student-aid income[7]	(3)	(3)	(3)	16,288	92,902	497,930	658,016	764,590	882,585	(3)
Other current income	....	11,027	....	13,247	....	....	[8]1,470,660	[8]1,960,442	[8]2,467,795	[8]4,083,291
Plant-fund receipts	19,194	82,078	66,209	528,747	1,308,606	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	6,336,276
Federal Government	....	....	22,987	12,358	57,599	....	....	....	....	
State governments	11,294	30,621	18,404	283,920	319,513	....	....	....	....	
Local governments			2,154	19,373	36,304	....	....	....	....	
Private gifts and grants	7,900	51,457	22,663	72,620	196,406	....	....	....	....	5,399,133
Loans–noninstitutional sources	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	361,112	....	....	....	....	
Loans–institutional sources	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	31,873	....	....	....	....	
Transfers from other funds	(3)	(3)	(3)	60,582	228,576					937,143
Miscellaneous receipts	(3)	(3)	(3)	79,894	77,122	....	....	....	....	....
Other fund receipts	(9)	(9)	44,518	[10]116,932	488,950	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	1,073,160
Private gifts and grants	50,907	63,512	36,376	66,850	209,146	....	....	....	....	(9)
Other sources	(9)	(9)	8,142	50,082	279,804	....	....	....	....	(9)
Net increase in principal of funds	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	419,310	(9)	367,978	729,641	338,233	485,825
Endowment funds[11]	....	....	....	....	375,178	....	367,978	729,641	338,233	229,125
Annuity funds	....	....	....	....	11,854	....	(9)	(9)	(9)	25,527
Student loan funds	....	....	....	....	32,279	....	(9)	(9)	(9)	231,173

[1] Tuition and fees received from veterans under Public Law 550 are reported under student fees and not under income from the Federal Government.

[2] Income from the Federal Government for research at agricultural experiment stations administered by land-grant institutions is included under Federal Government "other purposes," not under "research."

[3] Data not seperately collected.

[4] Includes Federal aid received through State channels and regional compacts, through 1959-60.

[5] Income from State and local governments tabulated under "State governments."

[6] Beginning in 1967-68, the private grants represent nongovernmental revenue for sponsored research and other sponsored programs.

[7] Specifically designated or earmarked funds.

[8] Major public service programs previously reported in Federal Government research, in related activities, and in other items of education and general revenue. Beginning in 1974-75 also includes a portion of previously reported related activities.

[9] Data not collected.

[10] Does not include interfund transfers.

[11] Includes funds functioning as endowment; increase calculated on book value.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959-60, data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia; data for earlier years are for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 127.--Current-fund revenue from the Federal Government to the 100 institutions of higher education receiving the largest amounts: United States, 1974-75

[In thousands of dollars]

Institution	Rank order	Current-fund revenue from the Federal Government[1]
1	2	3
All institutions of higher education		**$6,072,554**
100 institutions of higher education receiving the largest amounts		**4,210,556**
California Institute of Technology	1	250,881
University of Chicago	2	185,137
University of California, Los Angeles	3	173,561
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	4	159,273
Johns Hopkins University (Md.)	5	155,941
University of California, San Diego	6	126,147
University of California, Berkeley	7	120,308
University of California, San Francisco	8	101,430
Stanford University (Calif.)	9	96,776
University of Washington	10	87,579
University of California, Davis	11	87,457
U.S. Air Force Academy (Colo.)	12	86,617
University of Wisconsin, Madison	13	79,460
U.S. Military Academy (N.Y.)	14	76,456
U.S. Naval Academy (Md.)	15	72,130
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis St. Paul	16	69,456
Howard University (D.C.)	17	68,590
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	18	67,986
Harvard University (Mass.)	19	66,574
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	20	66,532
Columbia University, Main Division (N.Y.)	21	63,185
University of Pennsylvania	22	53,668
University of Illinois, Urbana	23	52,635
Yale University (Conn.)	24	51,036
University of Texas, Austin	25	47,567
Ohio State University, Main Campus	26	43,909
New York University	27	43,753
University of Southern California	28	42,182
Princeton University (N.J.)	29	41,944
University of Rochester (N.Y.)	30	41,548
University of Hawaii, Manoa	31	40,490
Washington University (Mo.)	32	37,760
Duke University, (N.C.)	33	36,855
University of Utah	34	34,825
Michigan State University	35	34,662
University of Pittsburgh, Main Campus (Pa.)	36	33,623
University of Miami (Fla.)	37	33,526
Purdue University, Main Campus (Ind.)	38	32,772
University of Iowa	39	32,688
Texas A & M University, Main Campus	40	32,487
Yeshiva University (N.Y.)	41	32,240
University of Florida	42	32,062
Iowa State University of Science and Technology	43	31,179
University of California, Irvine	44	28,693
Cornell University, Endowed Colleges (N.Y.)	45	28,011
University of Alabama, Birmingham	46	27,486
Pennsylvania State University, Main Campus	47	27,153
Case Western Reserve University (Ohio)	48	26,802
University of Arizona	49	26,029
University of Kentucky, Main Campus	50	25,670
Northwestern University (Ill.)	51	24,911
Baylor College of Medicine (Tex)	52	24,562
U.S. Naval Postgraduate School (Calif.)	53	24,332
Colorado State University	54	23,242
University of California, Riverside	55	22,695
University of California, Santa Barbara	56	22,656
Boston University (Mass.)	57	22,632
University of Missouri, Columbia	58	22,292
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	59	21,723
University of Kansas	60	21,228
University of Maryland, College Park	61	21,223
University of Georgia	62	21,151
Indiana University, Bloomington	63	20,883
Oregon State University	64	20,848
University of Colorado, Medical Center	65	20,381
North Carolina State University, Raleigh	66	20,381
George Washington University (D.C.)	67	20,063
Emory University (Ga.)	68	19,865
Vanderbilt University (Tenn.)	69	19,648
University of California, Santa Cruz	70	19,639
University of Virginia, Main Campus	71	19,116
Temple University, Main Campus (Pa.)	72	18,985
Gallaudet College (D.C.)	73	18,177
Kansas State University, Agriculture and Applied Sciences	74	18,008
University of Maryland, Baltimore Professional Schools	75	17,511
Cornell University Statutory Colleges	76	17,497
Georgetown University (D.C.)	77	17,469
University of Cincinnati, Main Campus (Ohio)	78	17,223
University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas	79	16,824
University of Houston, Main Campus (Tex.)	80	16,693
University of Colorado, Main Campus	81	16,644
Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis	82	16,437
Tulane University of Louisiana	83	15,572
Meharry Medical College (Tenn.)	84	15,346
University of Illinois Medical Center, Chicago	85	14,969
State University of New York, Buffalo	86	14,511
Medical College of Wisconsin	87	14,127
City University of New York, Mount Sinai School of Medicine	88	14,067
Air Force Institute of Technology (Ohio)	89	13,978
Wayne State University (Mich.)	90	13,969
University of Oregon, Main Campus	91	13,899
U.S. Coast Guard Academy (Conn.)	92	13,890
Auburn University, Main Campus (Ala)	93	13,624
New Mexico State University, Main Campus	94	13,618
Oklahoma State University, Main Campus	95	13,578
Tufts University (Mass.)	96	13,523
Medical University of South Carolina	97	13,114
Washington State University	98	13,111
Utah State University	99	13,028
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	100	12,964

[1] Includes appropriations, unrestricted and restricted contracts and grants, and revenue for independent operations. Independent operations generally include only the revenues associated with major federally funded research and development centers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1974-75.*

Table 128.--Private gifts and grants to institutions of higher education, by control of institution: United States, 1959-60 to 1974-75

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Control of institution and purpose of private gift and grant	1959-60	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68	1969-70	1971-72	1973-74	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GIFTS AND GRANTS TO ALL INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION								
Educational and general funds[1]	$382,569	$550,694	$640,744	$848,460	$1,001,456	$1,208,070	$1,430,982	$1,744,987
As percent of total educational and general revenue	8.2	7.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.3
Research, included in educational and general funds[2]	87,274	123,784	152,805	213,754	255,878	273,919	312,637	
Student-aid funds	45,475	66,121	86,476	103,012	127,984	148,012	182,722	
As percent of total student-aid revenue[3]	48.9	44.0	27.9	20.7	19.4	19.4	17.3	
Plant funds	196,408	314,566	386,910	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
As percent of total plant-fund income[4]	28.6	24.2	19.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Real property, appraised value	24,187	42,387	72,921	89,132	(4)	(4)	(4)	
As percent of gross additions to plant assets	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.7	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Endowment funds	187,927	269,463	282,173	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)
As percent of total endowment income applied to educational and general revenue and to student-aid revenue	81.9	89.3	79.7	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Annuity and living trust funds	16,000	30,294	34,493	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Student loan funds	5,819	8,836	10,408	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
GIFTS AND GRANTS TO PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS								
Educational and general funds[1]	86,232	113,832	155,378	215,892	262,486	322,504	430,706	556,665
As percent of total educational and general revenue	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.9
Research, included in educational and general funds[2]	37,727	60,842	81,491	111,088	126,028	135,991	166,246	
Student-aid funds	17,246	23,492	30,762	40,197	53,261	69,936	71,933	
As percent of total student-aid revenue[3]	42.5	37.4	22.4	15.5	15.3	16.8		
Plant funds	19,900	30,807	44,518	(4)	(4)	(4)	14.8	
As a percent of total plant-fund income[4]	4.2	3.3	3.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Real property, appraised value	9,831	15,942	28,847	34,718	(4)	(4)	(4)	
As percent of gross additions to plant assets	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Endowment funds	17,173	34,773	48,724	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)
As percent of total endowment income applied to educational and general revenue and to student-aid revenue	76.2	103.9	130.8	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Annuity and living trust funds	57	460	2,569	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Student loan funds	1,570	4,184	2,993	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
GIFTS AND GRANTS TO PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS								
Educational and general funds[1]	297,337	437,062	485,365	632,567	738,970	885,466	1,000,276	1,188,302
As percent of total educational and general revenue	14.7	12.7	11.3	12.2	13.3	13.4	13.2	14.0
Research, included in educational and general funds[2]	49,546	62,943	71,313	102,666	129,850	137,928	144,391	
Student-aid funds	28,230	41,629	55,714	62,815	74,723	78,076	80,789	
As percent of total student-aid revenue[3]	54.0	48.8	32.3	26.3	24.2	22.4	20.8	
Plant funds	176,508	283,748	321,392	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
As percent of total plant-fund income[4]	82.1	76.0	58.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Real property, appraised value	14,356	26,455	44,074	34,414	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)
As percent of gross additions to plant assets	2.6	2.8	3.9	2.5	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Endowment funds	170,264	234,690	233,450	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
As percent of total endowment income applied to educational and general revenue and to student-aid revenue	82.6	87.5	73.7	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Annuity and living trust funds	15,943	29,844	31,934	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Student loan funds	4,049	4,651	7,413	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	

[1] Data for 1967-68 to 1973-74 include separately reported revenue from nongovernmental sources for sponsored research and other sponsored programs. Data for 1974-75 were reported as private gifts, grants, and contracts directly related to instruction, research, or public service. Percentage is based on total educational and general expenditures since educational and general revenue was not so reported.

[2] Data for 1967-68 to 1973-74 were reported as revenue from nongovernmental sources for sponsored research.

[3] Excludes revenue for student work assignments and student loans.

[4] Excludes transfers and loans.

[5] Data not collected.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO EDUCATE COLLEGE STUDENTS

Public and private institutions of higher education differ substantially in the amounts of money they spend to educate their students and in the sources from which they obtain these funds. During the 1973-74 school year, for example, the expenditure per student in public institutions was about three-fourths of that in private colleges and universities. As the chart below indicates, the average student in a private institution paid nearly two-thirds of the cost of his education; whereas the average student in a public college or university paid only about one-fifth of the expenses involved in his education.

Money spent by institutions of higher education for student education averaged $3,241 per full-time student in private institutions and $2,362 in public institutions during the 1973-74 school year. These figures are derived by dividing the total expenditures for general administration, instruction and departmental research, sponsored programs other than research, libraries, and physical plant maintenance and operation by the full-time-equivalent (on the average, three part-time students equal one full-time student) enrollment of these institutions. This enrollment includes degree-credit and nondegree-credit, resident and nonresident, and undergraduate and graduate students.

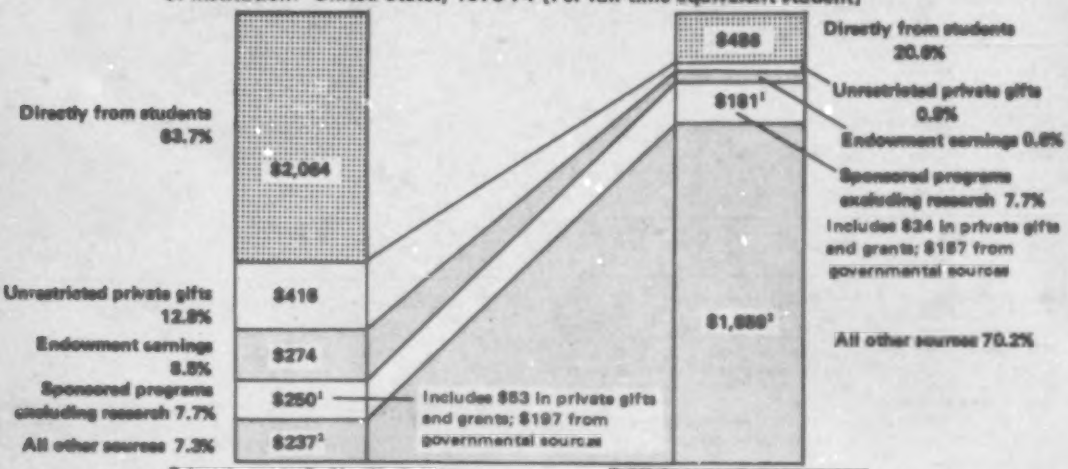
While expenditures are not reported by source, reasonable assumptions can be made regarding the origin of funds used to educate students. Funds received directly from students, endowment earnings, and private gifts, though technically allocable for other purposes, are usually used for student education. In addition, receipts for sponsored activities other than research are restricted to expenditures for student education. Receipts from all other sources are simply the amount of unrestricted revenue needed to balance the expenditures for student education and may be assumed to be predominantly from governmental sources.

The chart below shows receipts obtained directly from students: $2,064 in private institutions and $486 in public colleges and universities. These are higher than charges assessed against full-time resident degree-credit students which amount to $1,989 in private and $438 in public institutions. The reason for the difference is that receipts directly from students include additional receipts from graduate students in private colleges and from out-of-district, out-of-State, and graduate students in the case of public institutions.

These data were derived from surveys conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics. In recent years the Center has obtained statistics annually on enrollment and finances of colleges and universities in the United States.

—C. GEORGE LIND
Statistician

Figure 12.–Cost of student education in institutions of higher education, by source of funds and control of institution: United States, 1973-74 [Per full-time equivalent student]



[1] Training programs, counseling institutes, college work study programs, etc.

[2] Entirely or predominantly from Federal, State, and local governments.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education; Fall Enrollment in Higher Education;* and unpublished estimates.

Table 129.--Estimated tuition and fees and room and board rates in institutions of higher education, by type and control of institution: United States, 1966-67, 1971-72, and 1976-77

Year and control of institution	Tuition and required fees				Board rates				Charges for dormitory rooms			
	All institutions	Universities	Other 4-year institutions	2-year institutions	All institutions	Universities	Other 4-year institutions	2-year institutions	All institutions	Universities	Other 4-year institutions	2-year institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1966-67:												
Public	$ 275	$ 380	$ 259	$ 121	$457	$490	$417	$376	$284	$321	$271	$213
Private	1,233	1,486	1,162	845	506	548	490	487	388	452	386	347
1971-72:												
Public	376	526	354	192	551	590	509	515	430	463	400	366
Private	1,820	2,133	1,721	1,172	603	666	573	565	494	576	454	449
1976-77:												
Public	549	708	573	387	708	739	682	742	587	616	586	518
Private	2,506	2,980	2,403	1,548	748	827	718	706	643	786	602	573

NOTE.--Data are for the entire academic year and are average charges per full-time resident degree-credit student. They have not been adjusted for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. Zero charges, occurring primarily at publicly controlled 2-year schools, were used in computing average tuition and required fees.

SOURCES: Estimated from U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Higher Education Basic Student Charges*, and *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education*.

Table 130.--Basic student charges by institutions of higher education for tuition and fees, room, and board, by control and type of institution, and by residence of student: United States and outlying areas, 1974-75

Type of charge and type of institution	Charges to full-time undergraduate students			Charges to full-time graduate students		
	Publicly controlled		Privately controlled	Publicly controlled		Privately controlled
	Resident	Nonresident		Resident	Nonresident	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuition and fees, room, and board	$1,634	$2,531	$3,369	$1,777	$2,742	$3,699
Universities	1,797	2,771	3,962	1,890	2,837	4,052
Other 4-year institutions	1,579	2,378	3,227	1,664	2,490	3,206
2-year institutions	1,441	1,927	2,504	....	....	....
Tuition and required fees	490	1,387	2,197	624	1,689	2,378
Universities	597	1,571	2,534	690	1,637	2,624
Other 4-year institutions	473	1,272	2,035	568	1,384	2,013
2-year institutions	376	862	1,341	....	....	....
Room charges	502	502	688	510	510	804
Universities	526	526	676	526	526	676
Other 4-year institutions	494	494	631	494	494	631
2-year institutions	425	425	513	....	....	....
Board charges	642	642	684	643	643	707
Universities	674	674	752	674	674	752
Other 4-year institutions	612	612	661	612	612	661
2-year institutions	640	640	650	....	....	....

NOTE.--When the charge was zero or nonapplicable, related enrollment data were not used in the computation of the weighted average charge.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Higher Education Basic Student Charges, 1974-75*.

Table 131.–Percent of full-time freshmen receiving financial aid, by source of funds and by selected characteristics of students: United States, 1972-73

Selected characteristics of students	Total	Percent receiving financial aid from –			
		Any source	Federal and non-Federal sources	Federal Government only	Non-Federal sources only
1	2	3	4	5	6
All full-time freshmen	100.0	62.6	14.8	17.4	29.4
Socioeconomic status:[1]					
Highest (fourth) quartile	100.0	37.2	8.1	12.8	16.3
Third quartile	100.0	49.6	11.3	16.4	21.9
Second quartile	100.0	58.6	16.6	19.7	22.3
First (lowest) quartile	100.0	68.2	24.9	22.0	21.3
Racial/ethnic group:					
White	100.0	61.0	13.4	16.6	21.0
Black	100.0	68.3	28.2	26.1	16.0
Hispanic	100.0	65.7	27.2	19.5	19.0
Achievement/ability level:					
Highest (fourth) quartile	100.0	62.6	21.7	17.3	23.6
Third quartile	100.0	52.9	16.3	16.2	20.4
Second quartile	100.0	49.2	11.5	16.8	20.9
First (lowest) quartile	100.0	44.4	8.2	18.0	18.2
Type of institution:					
Public 4-year	100.0	61.7	14.6	16.6	20.6
Public 2-year	100.0	44.7	7.9	12.6	24.2
Private 4-year	100.0	63.3	26.6	22.6	14.2
Private 2-year	100.0	53.8	14.6	16.6	20.6
Vocational	100.0	41.1	4.4	11.9	24.8
Other/proprietary	100.0	62.9	15.7	29.1	18.1

[1] Socioeconomic status of students was derived from five components: Father's education, mother's education, parents' income, father's occupation, and household items.

NOTE.–Data are based upon a sample survey of persons who were high school seniors in the spring of 1972.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972, unpublished data.

Table 132.–Current-fund expenditures of institutions of higher education, by control and by purpose: United States, 1973-74

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Purpose	Current-fund expenditures, by control of institution					
	Public and private		Public		Private	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total current-fund expenditures	$30,712,881	100.0	$23,335,594	100.0	$10,377,287	100.0
Educational and general expenditures	23,257,261	75.7	16,076,536	79.0	7,180,525	69.2
General administration and general expense	4,200,866	13.7	2,648,526	13.0	1,552,439	15.0
Instruction and departmental research	10,219,118	33.3	7,374,113	36.3	2,845,005	27.4
Extension and public services	730,890	2.4	662,289	3.3	68,270	0.7
Libraries	939,023	3.1	634,450	3.1	304,573	2.9
Plant operation and maintenance	2,494,057	8.1	1,717,121	8.4	776,936	7.5
Sponsored activities other than research	1,355,027	4.4	921,553	4.5	433,474	4.2
Sponsored research	2,084,011	6.7	1,198,146	5.9	885,864	8.5
Other separately budgeted research	416,430	1.3	382,866	1.9	33,564	0.3
Related organized activities	838,170	2.7	537,440	2.6	300,730	2.9
Auxiliary enterprises	3,813,287	11.8	2,207,882	10.9	1,405,374	13.5
Student-aid grants	1,386,486	4.5	705,691	3.5	680,797	6.7
Major public service programs	2,446,476	8.0	1,346,176	6.6	1,100,300	10.6
Hospitals[1]	1,431,604	4.7	970,946	4.3	555,089	5.3
Other major public service programs[1]	1,014,872	3.3	469,831	2.3	246,241	5.3

[1] Before 1969-69, these data were included with educational and general items.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1973-74.*

Table 133.–Current-fund expenditures and mandatory transfers of institutions of higher education, by control and by purpose: United States, 1974-75

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Purpose	Control of institution					
	Public and private		Public		Private	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total current-fund expenditures and mandatory transfers	**$38,087,943**	**100.0**	**$21,489,981**	**100.0**	**$11,537,882**	**100.0**
Educational and general expenditures and mandatory transfers	27,547,620	78.8	19,082,373	81.3	8,465,247	73.1
Instruction	11,797,823	33.7	8,573,664	36.5	3,224,169	27.9
Research	3,132,132	8.9	2,042,228	8.7	1,089,904	9.4
Public service	1,097,788	3.1	924,028	3.9	173,760	1.5
Academic support	2,256,692	6.4	1,611,553	6.9	644,139	5.6
Libraries	1,001,868	2.9	679,900	2.9	321,968	2.8
Student services	1,438,856	4.1	984,615	4.2	454,244	3.9
Institutional support	3,056,532	8.7	1,916,625	8.2	1,139,907	9.8
Operation and maintenance of plant	2,786,788	8.0	1,935,241	8.2	851,527	7.4
Scholarships and fellowships[1]	1,449,542	4.1	718,780	3.1	730,762	6.3
From unrestricted funds	631,801	1.8	267,191	1.1	364,610	3.2
From restricted funds	817,741	2.3	451,589	1.9	366,152	3.2
Educational and general mandatory transfers	532,485	1.5	385,649	1.6	146,836	1.3
Auxiliary enterprises	4,073,990	11.6	2,536,627	10.8	1,536,963	13.3
Mandatory transfers	403,935	1.2	277,716	1.2	126,220	1.1
Hospitals[2]	2,350,763	6.7	1,369,010	5.8	981,753	8.5
Mandatory transfers	8,832	(4)	2,777	(4)	6,054	0.1
Independent operations[3]	1,085,890	3.1	491,971	2.1	593,819	5.1
Mandatory transfers	1,000	(4)	307	(4)	694	(4)

[1] Data were previously a separate component of current-fund expenditures, not included in educational and general expenditures.

[2] Before 1968-69, included with educational and general.

[3] Before 1968-69, included with educational and general. Primarily federally funded research and development centers.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1974-75.*

Table 134.–Expenditures of institutions of higher education: United States, 1929-30 to 1974-75
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	1965-66	1967-68	1969-70	1971-72	1973-74	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Current-fund expenditures	607,142	674,888	2,246,881	9,001,276	12,509,466	16,480,792	21,043,112	25,899,999	30,713,881	34,067,383
Educational and general	377,803	521,990	1,706,444	4,513,208	9,951,106	13,190,420	16,788,000	19,200,505	23,257,361	27,547,820
General administration and general expense	42,633	62,827	213,070	683,234	1,251,107	1,738,948	2,627,383	3,344,218	4,200,956	*
Instruction and departmental research	221,893	280,248	780,984	1,793,320	[1]3,911,377	[1]5,853,473	[1]7,053,087	[1]9,503,250	[1]11,574,145	
Extension and public services	24,982	35,325	86,674	205,595	438,385	597,544	521,148	615,597	730,560	
Libraries	9,854	19,497	66,147	135,384	346,248	483,266	662,896	784,481	939,023	
Plant operation and maintenance	60,919	69,812	225,110	499,843	944,506	1,127,290	1,941,889	1,927,983	2,494,067	
Separately organized research	18,117	27,268	226,341	1,022,353	2,448,300	2,606,966	2,144,078	2,265,282	2,480,461	
Related activities	(2)	27,226	119,108	254,258	668,170	840,711	648,089	779,729	838,170	
Other educational and general	(3)	(2)	(2)	[4]9,134	153,013	240,222	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Auxiliary enterprises	(2)	124,184	478,401	918,117	1,857,744	2,302,419	2,769,276	3,178,272	3,813,256	4,073,880
Student-aid expenditures	(2)	(2)	(2)	172,060	425,524	712,426	984,594	1,241,372	1,396,486	*
Other current expenditures	129,239	28,514	62,816	.....	245,119	275,523	[5]1,500,544	[5]1,939,411	[2]2,446,476	3,436,383
Gross additions to plant value[6]	125,106	83,766	416,831	1,314,717	3,124,631	4,083,887	4,232,839	4,162,639	4,312,142	4,760,509

[1] Includes "other sponsored programs."
[2] Data not collected separately.
[3] Sales and services expenditures.
[4] Data not tabulated separately.
[5] "Major public service programs" previously reported in "separately organized research," "extension and public services," and "related activities."
[6] Includes expenditures from plant and current funds, gifts and grants of plant assets, and increases in value due to reappraisal and other adjustments.
*Please refer to the preceding table for revised format for educational and general items. Includes scholarship and fellowships under educational and general. Student aid item previously reported has been dropped.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959-60, data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia; data for earlier years are for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 135.–Current-fund expenditures of institutions of higher education, by control and by State: 1973-74 and 1974-75

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State or other area	1973-74			1974-75			Percent change, 1973-74 to 1974-75		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	$30,713,881	$20,336,284	$10,377,287	$36,067,963	$23,489,981	$11,567,982	14	16	11
Alabama	417,698	354,497	63,201	491,548	423,231	68,318	18	19	8
Alaska	84,209	49,900	4,309	70,577	65,986	4,591	30	32	7
Arizona	303,103	293,099	10,004	353,640	341,338	12,302	17	16	23
Arkansas	170,555	144,520	26,036	206,472	175,584	30,888	21	21	19
California	3,712,872	2,714,692	998,280	4,393,224	3,259,945	1,133,279	18	20	14
Colorado	425,870	386,552	59,318	482,778	419,550	63,228	13	14	7
Connecticut	449,107	170,656	278,451	505,739	205,649	300,090	13	20	8
Delaware	80,143	72,738	7,405	96,811	87,129	9,682	20	20	17
District of Columbia	412,909	43,362	369,547	460,407	44,126	416,282	12	2	13
Florida	760,985	591,554	199,111	911,486	679,780	231,706	19	15	16
Georgia	536,589	369,838	167,751	606,696	410,456	196,240	13	11	17
Hawaii	127,430	118,418	9,012	140,336	135,403	4,933	10	14	-45
Idaho	86,939	74,587	14,352	103,921	87,781	16,140	17	18	12
Illinois	1,782,362	981,153	801,209	1,989,842	1,062,946	926,896	13	11	16
Indiana	706,823	521,667	185,156	822,766	626,121	196,647	16	20	6
Iowa	488,482	345,141	112,342	535,569	400,536	135,033	17	16	20
Kansas	307,202	267,378	39,826	362,197	309,174	43,023	18	16	8
Kentucky	382,506	304,748	57,757	412,616	348,908	63,707	14	14	10
Louisiana	376,663	289,592	86,071	426,103	333,608	92,596	13	15	8
Maine	121,264	81,477	39,787	133,709	90,392	43,316	10	11	9
Maryland	636,767	378,938	259,819	726,911	447,411	279,500	14	18	7
Massachusetts	1,325,737	276,788	1,049,949	1,467,244	327,719	1,139,526	11	19	9
Michigan	1,246,627	1,087,727	158,900	1,417,127	1,235,651	181,476	14	14	14
Minnesota	686,717	466,373	120,344	749,003	524,107	224,896	28	13	87
Mississippi	261,729	236,751	24,977	303,782	273,799	29,984	16	16	20
Missouri	601,667	356,966	245,701	706,510	409,430	296,080	17	15	20
Montana	81,173	74,352	6,821	91,537	83,836	7,702	13	13	13
Nebraska	220,349	170,539	49,809	250,266	196,041	55,225	14	14	11
Nevada	46,469	46,368	91	49,978	49,810	167	10	10	84
New Hampshire	146,305	66,487	79,819	161,761	76,062	85,729	11	14	7
New Jersey	685,738	441,023	244,714	765,415	492,944	272,470	12	12	11
New Mexico	155,957	147,939	8,018	145,395	137,909	7,486	-7	-7	-7
New York	3,360,824	1,480,510	1,880,314	3,734,005	1,739,842	1,994,164	11	18	6
North Caroline	815,284	520,881	294,374	966,845	642,140	324,706	19	23	10
North Dakota	85,203	80,439	4,764	100,969	94,401	6,567	18	17	38
Ohio	1,254,087	883,270	370,797	1,382,203	996,691	385,512	10	13	4
Oklahoma	296,636	248,800	46,836	328,732	274,636	54,196	11	10	16
Oregon	341,283	292,759	48,534	388,521	335,116	53,404	14	14	10
Pennsylvania	1,697,197	873,998	813,199	1,871,810	963,368	908,442	11	10	12
Rhode Island	171,417	91,267	80,150	191,966	91,446	100,520	12	13	12
South Caroline	320,283	280,783	89,510	389,736	313,200	76,536	22	25	10
South Dakota	96,199	76,506	18,693	106,142	82,967	22,175	10	8	19
Tennessee	534,913	312,398	222,516	620,022	364,942	255,080	16	17	15
Texas	1,346,571	1,054,530	291,041	1,574,576	1,246,924	327,652	17	18	13
Utah	263,296	185,532	77,762	296,556	207,032	89,524	12	12	14
Vermont	106,784	61,558	45,226	118,648	69,621	48,926	11	13	8
Virginia	579,818	473,022	106,796	655,069	538,067	116,992	13	14	10
Washington	531,799	465,713	66,086	620,182	544,422	75,760	17	17	15
West Virginia	146,039	116,876	29,163	184,172	132,736	51,436	12	14	8
Wisconsin	788,569	644,935	123,684	839,376	707,818	131,557	9	10	7
Wyoming	83,706	83,706	–	89,624	89,624	–	11	11	–
U.S. Service Schools	297,011	297,011	–	322,135	322,135	–	8	8	–
Outlying areas	202,769	157,842	44,947	243,378	193,575	49,803	20	23	11
American Samoa	982	982	–	1,189	1,189	–	18	18	–
Canal Zone	1,336	1,336	–	1,380	1,380	–	3	3	–
Guam	8,826	8,826	–	10,360	10,360	–	17	17	–
Puerto Rico	186,111	141,164	44,947	223,661	173,848	49,803	20	23	11
Virgin Islands	4,987	4,987	–	6,173	6,173	–	24	24	–
Trust Territories	568	568	–	665	665	–	16	16	–

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 136.–Personal income, 1974, related to higher education current-fund expenditures and mandatory transfers and to higher education current-fund revenues from State and local governments, by State: 1974-75

State	Personal income, 1974 (millions of dollars)	Current-fund expenditures and mandatory transfers, 1974-75[1]		Current-fund revenues received from State and local governments, 1974-75	
		Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent of personal income	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent of personal income
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	$1,151,721	$34,735,439	3.02	$12,281,788	1.07
Alabama	15,074	491,548	3.26	176,409	1.17
Alaska	2,323	70,577	3.04	55,289	2.38
Arizona	11,055	353,640	3.20	183,738	1.66
Arkansas	8,659	206,472	2.38	89,064	1.03
California	126,117	4,383,224	3.48	1,903,719	1.51
Colorado	13,766	482,778	3.51	165,500	1.20
Connecticut	19,928	506,739	2.54	136,200	0.68
Delaware	3,613	95,811	2.65	35,566	0.98
District of Columbia	5,125	150,407	2.96	29,102	0.57
Florida	43,783	911,456	2.08	440,974	1.01
Georgia	23,196	606,696	2.62	234,118	1.01
Hawaii	5,067	140,336	2.77	64,248	1.27
Idaho	3,929	103,921	2.64	53,532	1.36
Illinois	69,820	1,969,842	2.85	648,437	0.93
Indiana	27,666	822,768	2.97	248,127	0.90
Iowa	15,070	535,569	3.55	167,181	1.11
Kansas	12,483	352,197	2.82	144,453	1.16
Kentucky	14,911	412,616	2.77	182,141	1.22
Louisiana	16,531	426,103	2.58	192,479	1.16
Maine	4,807	133,706	2.78	40,089	.83
Maryland	24,343	725,911	2.98	216,209	.89
Massachusetts	33,386	1,467,244	4.39	216,966	.65
Michigan	53,493	1,417,127	2.64	564,822	1.06
Minnesota	21,226	749,003	3.53	202,775	0.95
Mississippi	8,839	303,782	3.44	128,536	1.45
Missouri	24,053	706,510	2.93	216,550	0.90
Montana	3,844	91,537	2.51	37,994	1.03
Nebraska	8,144	260,265	3.07	92,196	1.13
Nevada	3,458	49,979	1.45	28,402	0.82
New Hampshire	4,000	161,781	4.04	34,715	0.82
New Jersey	45,828	765,415	1.67	300,366	0.65
New Mexico	4,644	145,395	3.13	60,959	1.31
New York	111,486	3,734,006	3.35	1,322,883	1.19
North Carolina	24,762	960,649	3.91	356,506	1.44
North Dakota	3,557	100,969	2.84	36,536	1.03
Ohio	59,228	1,382,203	2.33	390,249	0.66
Oklahoma	12,423	328,732	2.65	108,445	0.87
Oregon	11,974	386,821	3.24	157,164	1.31
Pennsylvania	64,465	1,871,810	2.90	474,218	0.74
Rhode Island	5,006	191,996	3.84	50,336	1.01
South Carolina	12,003	386,735	3.25	177,192	1.48
South Dakota	3,196	105,142	3.29	31,903	1.00
Tennessee	18,760	620,022	3.30	175,237	0.93
Texas	69,717	1,574,576	2.84	535,141	1.07
Utah	6,243	266,566	4.84	79,729	1.52
Vermont	2,133	118,545	5.56	18,159	0.85
Virginia	28,172	695,069	2.50	222,448	0.80
Washington	19,899	620,182	3.12	273,547	1.38
West Virginia	7,830	164,172	2.10	80,539	1.02
Wisconsin	23,961	539,376	3.50	378,476	1.58
Wyoming	1,941	59,824	3.07	28,834	1.54

[1] Excludes U.S. service schools.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1974-75.* (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, April 1976.

Table 137.--Physical plant value per student in institutions of higher education, by control and by level: United States, 1973-74 and 1974-75

Control and level of institution	Institutions		Plant value	
	Number[1]	Enrollment[2]	Total (in thousands of dollars)	Per student
1	2	3	4	5
1973-74				
All institutions	**2,969**	**9,802,123**	**$68,004,273**	**$6,941**
4-year institutions[3]	1,849	6,590,023	50,324,708	7,636
2-year institutions[3]	1,140	3,012,100	7,679,566	2,550
Publicly controlled institutions	1,432	7,419,516	38,464,387	5,184
4-year institutions[3]	541	4,529,895	31,471,449	6,948
2-year institutions[3]	891	2,889,621	6,992,939	2,420
Privately controlled institutions	1,557	2,182,607	19,539,886	8,953
4-year institutions[3]	1,308	2,060,128	18,853,259	9,151
2-year institutions[3]	249	122,479	686,627	5,606
1974-75				
All institutions	**3,004**	**10,223,729**	**82,183,078**	**8,082**
4-year institutions[3]	1,866	6,819,735	53,784,366	7,887
2-year institutions[3]	1,138	3,403,994	8,398,713	2,467
Publicly controlled institutions	1,433	7,988,500	41,591,543	5,206
4-year institutions[3]	537	4,703,018	33,892,052	7,206
2-year institutions[3]	896	3,285,482	7,699,491	2,343
Privately controlled institutions	1,571	2,236,229	20,591,535	9,212
4-year institutions[3]	1,329	2,116,717	19,892,313	9,398
2-year institutions[3]	242	118,512	699,222	5,900

[1] Includes institutions and branch campuses.
[2] Total resident and extension enrollment, full-time and part-time, degree-credit and non-degree-credit, fall 1973 and 1974.
[3] Data for 2-year branches of 4-year institutions are aggregated under the 2-year category.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 138.--Endowment funds per student in institutions of higher education, by control and by level: United States, 1973-74 and 1974-75

Control and level of institution	Institutions		Book value of endowment funds[3]	
	Number[1]	Enrollment[2]	Total (in thousands of dollars)	Per student
1	2	3	4	5
1973-74				
All institutions	**2,969**	**9,802,123**	**$13,303,040**	**$1,295**
4-year institutions[4]	1,849	6,590,023	13,161,186	1,997
2-year institutions[4]	1,140	3,012,100	141,854	47
Publicly controlled institutions	1,432	7,419,516	2,484,020	335
4-year institutions[4]	541	4,529,895	2,436,784	538
2-year institutions[4]	891	2,889,621	47,236	16
Privately controlled institutions	1,557	2,182,607	10,819,020	4,957
4-year institutions[4]	1,308	2,060,128	10,724,402	5,206
2-year institutions[4]	249	122,479	94,618	772
1974-75				
All institutions	**3,004**	**10,223,729**	**13,402,598**	**1,311**
4-year institutions[4]	1,866	6,819,735	13,271,540	1,946
2-year institutions[4]	1,138	3,403,994	131,056	39
Publicly controlled institutions	1,433	7,988,500	2,612,903	327
4-year institutions[4]	537	4,703,018	2,577,909	548
2-year institutions[4]	896	3,285,482	34,994	11
Privately controlled institutions	1,571	2,236,229	10,789,693	4,827
4-year institutions[4]	1,329	2,116,717	10,693,631	5,052
2-year institutions[4]	242	118,512	96,062	811

[1] Includes institutions and branch campuses.
[2] Total resident and extension enrollment, full-time and part-time, degree-credit and non-degree-credit, fall 1973 and 1974.
[3] Including funds functioning as endowment.
[4] Data for 2-year branches of 4-year institutions are aggregated under the 2-year category.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 139.--Property of institutions of higher education: United States, 1919-20 to 1974-75
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	1969-70	1971-72	1973-74	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Property value at end of year	$1,310,404	$3,437,118	[1] $4,489,800	[1] $7,401,187	[1] $18,883,385	$52,947,396	$62,136,488	$71,307,313	$76,885,674
Land, buildings, and equipment	741,333	2,065,060	2,753,780	4,799,964	13,448,548	42,093,580	50,153,251	58,004,273	62,183,078
Endowment (book value)[2]	569,071	1,372,068	[3] 1,736,820	[3] 2,601,223	[3] 5,444,837	10,853,816	11,983,208	13,303,040	13,402,596
Liabilities of plant funds	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	1,984,306	9,284,731	10,291,095	11,400,916	12,413,420

[1] Excludes data reported for student loan funds: $28,784,000 in 1939-40, $43,100,000 in 1949-50, and $126,284,000 in 1959-60.
[2] Includes funds functioning as endowment.
[3] Includes annuity funds: $49,537,000 in 1939-40, an unspecified amount in 1949-50, and $122,757,000 in 1959-60.
[4] Data not collected.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 140.--Selected data on students and finances of land-grant institutions: United States and outlying areas, 1963-64, 1973-74, and 1974-75

Item	1963--64	1973--74	1974--75
1	2	3	4
Opening (fall) enrollment:[1]			
Total enrollment	771,729	1,598,606	1,649,982
First-time enrollment	160,595	265,539	277,173
Regular Federal appropriations	$119,615,510	$255,963,933	$281,927,748
Funds for instruction and facilities (Morrill-Nelson and Bankhead-Jones funds)	14,500,000	12,183,718	12,199,896
Funds for research (experiment stations)	37,869,995	75,834,905	82,238,961
Hatch funds, as amended	37,322,442	64,898,896	71,553,508
Specific grants, facility grants, cooperative forestry research	847,553	10,935,209	10,686,453
Funds for cooperative extension	67,245,715	167,965,310	187,488,800
Smith-Lever funds (Act of 1914, as amended)[2]	65,656,626	165,347,541	183,614,625
Extension under Agricultural Marketing Act[3]	1,588,989	2,617,769	3,874,175
Endowment income under land-grant funds	6,363,394	11,299,748	12,103,247
From 1862 land-grant funds	3,392,632	6,983,380	7,818,881
From other Federal land-grant funds	2,970,762	4,316,368	4,284,366

[1] Total degree-credit, opening fall enrollment.
[2] Includes nutrition education, rural community development, cotton test management, aid to 1890 colleges, and resource conservation and development.
[3] Includes special Indian work, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics on Condition of Land-Grant Funds*; and National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education.*

CHAPTER IV

ADULT AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The people in this country have come to realize more and more that education can and should be a lifelong experience. The result has been an increased emphasis upon adult education to meet the needs of persons beyond the traditional age for attendance at regular educational institutions. Furthermore, there has been a growing awareness of the desirability and feasibility of training young people for useful employment as part of their formal education. This has resulted in a markedly upward trend in enrollments in and expenditures for vocational education programs at the secondary and postsecondary levels.

The National Center for Education Statistics has recognized the importance of adult and vocational education by establishing an Adult and Vocational Education Surveys Branch. Through a series of statistical surveys this branch is contributing to our knowledge of developing trends in these dynamic areas. Major surveys were conducted in 1969, 1972, and 1975 to determine the level of participation in adult education programs. This chapter provides summary data from these surveys showing the number of participants in adult education by source of instruction and by type of program. It also contains the latest information from the annual survey of participants in adult basic education programs.

The Adult and Vocational Education Surveys Branch has also recently completed a survey of postsecondary (noncollegiate) schools offering occupational programs. Summary tables in this chapter provide statistics on the number of these schools and on their enrollment and instructional staff. It should be noted that these tables do not include occupational or non-degree-credit programs offered by colleges and universitities. Enrollments in these programs, which have grown rapidly in recent years (especially in public 2-year colleges), are included in tables in chapter III.

The Federal Government's interest in vocational education dates back at least as far as the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917. (Chapter V contains a synopsis of significant Federal legislation affecting vocational education.) The Division of Vocational and Technical Education in the U.S. Office of Education has compiled statistics on federally aided vocational programs for many years. Data on enrollment and teachers in vocational education and expenditures for these programs are summarized in the tables that follow.

Table 141.–Participants in adult education, by source of instruction: United States, 1969, 1972, and 1975[1]

Source of instruction	Participants[2] (in thousands)			Percent change, 1969 to 1975
	1969	1972	1975	
1	2	3	4	5
Total	13,041	15,734	17,069	30.8
4-year colleges or universities	2,831	3,367	3,257	15.0
Employers	2,274	2,813	2,605	14.6
2-year colleges or technical-vocational	[3]1,550	2,561	3,020	94.8
Elementary or secondary schools	[3]1,970	[3]2,200	1,881	–4.5
Community organizations	1,554	1,996	1,784	14.8
Trade, vocational, or business schools	[4]1,804	[4]1,393	1,469	–2.3
Other (labor unions, professional associations hospitals, tutors, government agencies or correspondence schools)	2,552	3,360	5,511	115.9
Not reported	54	98	71	31.5

[1] Data are for years ending May 1969, May 1972, and May 1975.
[2] Includes persons age 17 and over who were not full-time students in high school or college. Data for 1969 and 1972 also include all persons age 35 and over regardless of their enrollment status.
[3] Data are for public schools only.
[4] Data are for private schools only.
NOTE.–Details do not add to totals because some participants received instruction from more than one source.
SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Participation in Adult Education, Final Report, 1969; Participation in Adult Education, 1972;* and *Participation in Adult Education, 1975* (in process).

Table 142.–Participants in adult education, by type of program: United States, 1969, 1972, and 1975[1]

Type of program	Participants[2] (in thousands)			Percent change, 1969 to 1975
	1969	1972	1975	
1	2	3	4	5
Total	13,041	15,734	17,069	30.8
General education	3,563	4,074	3,518	–1.0
Occupational training	5,816	7,310	8,307	42.8
Community issues	1,202	1,545	1,699	41.3
Personal and family living	1,580	2,209	2,532	60.3
Social life and recreation	1,552	1,895	2,714	74.9
Other and not reported	572	534	552	–3.5

[1] Data are for years ending May 1969, May 1972, and May 1975.
[2] Includes persons age 17 and over who were not full-time students in high school or college. Data for 1969 and 1972 also include all persons 35 and over regardless of their enrollment status.

NOTE.–Details do not add to totals because some participants enrolled in more than one type of program.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Participation in Adult Education, Final Report, 1969; Participation in Adult Education, 1972;* and *Participation in Adult Education, 1975* (in process).

Table 143.--Participants in adult basic education programs, by race or ethnic group, sex, and age group: United States and outlying areas, fiscal year 1975

Race or ethnic group	Age						
	All ages	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	1,221,210	492,615	338,140	195,225	110,716	50,407	34,107
Male	547,968	249,494	147,472	77,052	42,031	18,983	12,936
Female	673,242	243,121	190,668	118,173	68,685	31,424	21,171
American Indian	14,159	6,361	3,843	2,123	1,117	478	237
Male	5,892	2,834	1,573	804	378	195	108
Female	8,267	3,527	2,270	1,319	739	283	129
Negro-Black	344,809	133,064	91,888	54,010	34,329	14,748	12,769
Male	151,675	65,168	39,988	22,336	12,874	6,648	4,661
Female	193,133	67,896	51,900	31,674	21,455	12,100	8,108
Asian American	67,750	19,903	23,633	12,778	5,873	2,676	2,887
Male	22,542	7,911	7,448	3,662	1,744	850	937
Female	45,208	11,992	16,185	9,126	4,129	1,826	1,950
Spanish-surnamed	270,266	111,123	80,066	42,848	21,954	8,874	5,391
Male	126,500	59,411	36,780	16,026	8,138	3,118	2,027
Female	144,756	51,712	43,286	26,822	13,816	5,756	3,364
Other[1]	524,237	222,164	138,710	83,466	47,443	19,631	12,823
Male	242,360	114,170	81,683	34,234	18,897	8,172	5,203
Female	281,878	107,994	77,027	49,232	28,546	11,459	7,620

[1] Not classified elsewhere in this table.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Adult Basic Education Program Statistics*, prepublication data, fiscal year 1975.

Table 144.–Enrollment in federally aided vocational education classes, by level and by type of program: United States and outlying areas, fiscal years 1964 to 1975

Level and type of program	FY 1964	FY 1966	FY 1968	FY 1970	FY 1972	FY 1974	FY 1975	Percent change FY 1974 to FY 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All programs	4,666,360	6,070,069	7,833,936	9,793,960	11,710,767	13,794,512	15,486,828	12.3
Secondary	2,140,756	3,048,248	3,842,896	5,114,451	7,278,523	8,628,417	9,510,949	10.2
Postsecondary	170,835	442,097	592,970	1,013,426	1,336,191	1,596,942	1,897,868	18.8
Adult	2,254,769	2,530,712	2,987,070	2,666,083	3,096,053	3,569,153	4,077,021	14.2
Special needs	---	49,002	111,000	[1] 920,803	[1] 1,859,127	[1] 1,846,275	[1] 2,005,090	8.6
Agriculture	860,605	907,364	851,158	852,983	896,460	976,319	1,012,595	3.7
Secondary	501,819	510,279	528,146	550,823	603,324	669,316	670,530	1.7
Postsecondary	---	5,987	11,036	23,381	34,924	47,458	59,125	24.6
Adult	358,786	390,388	306,357	278,779	258,212	269,545	282,940	5.0
Special needs	---	700	5,619	[1] 79,133	[1] 116,645	([2])	([2])	([2])
Distributive	334,126	420,426	574,785	529,365	640,423	832,905	873,224	4.8
Secondary	55,132	101,728	175,816	230,007	262,730	353,339	353,208	([3])
Postsecondary	2,688	15,833	44,824	82,160	102,844	133,214	163,500	22.7
Adult	276,306	301,116	349,730	217,198	274,849	346,352	356,516	2.9
Special needs	---	1,749	4,415	[1] 52,491	[1] 72,856	([2])	([2])	([2])
Health	69,006	83,677	140,987	198,044	336,652	504,913	616,638	22.1
Secondary	5,478	9,793	20,952	31,915	59,466	103,780	103,315	–0.4
Postsecondary	41,038	36,496	64,592	102,515	177,466	228,180	263,229	15.4
Adult	12,490	37,065	52,865	63,614	99,720	172,953	250,094	44.6
Special needs	---	323	2,578	[1] 23,130	[1] 54,405	([2])	([2])	([2])
Home economics	2,022,138	1,897,670	2,283,338	2,570,410	3,445,698	3,702,684	3,746,540	1.2
Secondary	1,308,463	1,280,254	1,568,004	1,934,059	2,630,997	2,877,069	2,793,630	–2.9
Postsecondary	1,662	2,662	4,396	44,259	68,604	71,590	79,931	11.7
Adult	712,033	602,363	677,478	592,092	746,097	754,025	872,979	15.8
Special needs	---	12,401	43,461	[1] 259,591	[1] 733,968	([2])	([2])	([2])
Office	---	1,238,043	1,735,997	2,111,160	2,351,878	2,757,464	2,951,066	7.0
Secondary	---	798,368	1,059,656	1,331,257	1,507,664	1,765,691	1,764,771	–0.1
Postsecondary	---	165,439	225,182	331,001	360,245	426,348	531,048	24.6
Adult	---	271,149	443,481	448,902	483,969	565,427	655,246	15.9
Special needs	---	3,087	7,678	[1] 216,079	[1] 324,363	([2])	([2])	([2])
Technical	221,241	253,838	269,832	271,730	337,069	392,887	447,336	13.9
Secondary	20,755	28,866	36,286	34,386	38,820	40,736	38,756	–5.8
Postsecondary	71,824	100,151	104,746	151,821	189,468	231,387	269,268	16.4
Adult	128,662	124,730	127,418	85,723	108,781	120,764	141,310	17.0
Special needs	---	92	1,382	[1] 15,928	[1] 31,951	([2])	([2])	([2])
Trades and industry	1,059,274	1,269,051	1,828,542	1,906,133	2,397,968	2,824,317	3,016,509	6.8
Secondary	249,119	318,961	421,719	592,396	962,283	1,218,461	1,306,587	7.2
Postsecondary	53,633	115,539	137,732	261,182	356,879	412,669	474,538	15.0
Adult	766,522	803,901	1,030,723	952,555	1,088,106	1,193,187	1,236,384	3.6
Special needs	---	30,650	38,368	[1] 212,797	[1] 329,265	([2])	([2])	([2])
Other	---	---	49,297	354,135	1,304,619	1,803,023	2,821,921	56.5
Secondary	---	---	42,317	309,608	1,223,239	1,610,026	2,482,180	54.2
Postsecondary	---	---	463	17,307	45,761	46,099	57,219	24.1
Adult	---	---	18	27,220	35,619	146,900	282,562	92.3
Special needs	---	---	6,499	[1] 61,454	[1] 199,674	([2])	([3])	([3])

[1] Disadvantaged and handicapped persons included in distribution by level.
[2] Data not available.
[3] Decrease of less than .05 percent.
SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Vocational and Technical Education;* and *Summary Data, Vocational Education.*

Table 145.--Enrollment in federally aided vocational education classes, by type of program: United States and outlying areas, 1920 to 1975

Fiscal year	Total	Agriculture	Distributive occupations	Home economics	Trades and industry	Health occupations	Technical education	Office occupations	Other programs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1920	265,058	31,301	---	48,938	184,819	---	---	---	---
1930	981,892	188,311	---	174,967	618,604	---	---	---	---
1940	2,290,741	584,133	125,433	818,766	758,409	---	---	---	---
1942	2,624,786	605,099	215,049	954,041	850,597	---	---	---	---
1944	2,001,153	469,959	181,509	806,605	543,080	---	---	---	---
1946	2,227,663	510,331	174,672	911,816	630,844	---	---	---	---
1948	2,836,121	640,791	292,936	1,139,766	762,628	---	---	---	---
1950	3,384,813	764,975	384,670	1,430,366	804,802	---	---	---	---
1952	3,165,988	746,402	234,984	1,391,389	793,213	---	---	---	---
1954	3,164,851	737,502	220,619	1,380,147	826,583	---	---	---	---
1956	3,413,159	785,599	257,026	1,486,816	883,719	---	---	---	---
1958	3,629,339	775,892	282,556	1,559,822	983,644	27,423	---	---	---
1960	3,768,149	796,237	303,784	1,588,109	938,490	40,250	101,279	---	---
1962	4,072,677	822,664	321,066	1,725,860	1,005,383	48,985	148,920	---	---
1964	4,566,390	860,605	334,126	2,022,138	1,069,274	59,006	221,241	---	---
1966	6,070,009	907,354	420,426	1,897,670	1,269,061	83,677	253,838	1,238,043	---
1968	7,533,936	851,158	574,785	2,283,338	1,628,542	140,987	289,832	1,735,997	49,297
1970	8,793,960	852,983	529,365	2,570,410	1,906,133	198,044	271,730	2,111,160	354,135
1972	11,710,767	896,460	640,423	3,445,698	2,397,968	336,652	337,069	2,361,878	1,304,619
1974	13,794,512	976,319	832,905	3,702,684	2,824,317	504,913	392,887	2,757,464	1,803,023
1975	15,485,828	1,012,595	873,224	3,746,540	3,016,509	616,638	447,336	2,961,065	2,821,921

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Vocational and Technical Education;* and *Summary Data, Vocational Education.*

Table 146.--Teachers of federally aided vocational education classes, by type of program: United States and outlying areas, fiscal years 1970 to 1975

Type of program	FY 1970	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Number of teachers				
Total	190,384	236,668	243,514	266,220	294,063
Agriculture	12,420	13,270	18,812	14,943	15,528
Distributive	10,458	13,795	14,804	16,505	18,239
Health	10,483	14,552	16,780	19,505	21,517
Home economics	34,225	41,547	44,678	47,326	50,618
Office	45,081	52,662	54,917	58,153	66,849
Technical	14,241	16,820	13,658	14,936	16,243
Trades and industry	56,720	65,105	70,848	74,314	80,097
Other or unclassified	6,736	17,907	14,017	20,538	24,962
	Percentage distribution				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	6.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.3
Distributive	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2
Health	5.5	6.2	6.9	7.3	7.3
Home economics	18.0	17.6	18.3	17.8	17.2
Office	23.7	22.3	22.6	21.8	22.7
Technical	7.5	7.1	5.6	5.6	5.5
Trades and industry	29.8	27.6	29.1	27.9	27.2
Other or unclassified	3.5	7.6	5.8	7.7	8.5

NOTE.--Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Summary Data, Vocational Education.*

Table 147.--Expenditures of Federal, State, and local funds for vocational education: United States and outlying areas, 1920 to 1975

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	Total	Federal	State	Local
1	2	3	4	5
1920	$8,535	$2,477	$2,670	$3,388
1930	29,909	7,404	8,233	14,272
1940	55,081	20,004	11,737	23,340
1942	59,023	20,758	14,045	24,220
1944	64,299	19,958	15,016	29,325
1946	72,807	20,628	18,538	33,641
1948	103,339	26,200	25,834	51,305
1950	128,717	26,623	40,534	61,561
1952	146,466	25,863	47,818	72,784
1954	151,289	25,419	54,550	71,320
1956	175,886	33,180	61,821	80,884
1958	209,748	36,733	72,305	98,710
1960	238,512	46,313	82,466	111,033
1962	283,948	51,438	104,264	128,246
1964	332,785	55,027	124,975	152,784
1966	799,895	233,794	216,583	349,518
1968	1,192,983	262,384	400,362	530,117
1970	1,841,846	300,046	(1)	[1] 1,541,801
1972	2,860,759	466,029	(1)	[1] 2,194,730
1974	3,433,820	468,197	(1)	[1] 2,965,623
1975	4,037,277	536,140	(1)	[1] 3,501,137

[1] State funds are included with local funds in column 5.

NOTE.--Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, *Vocational and Technical Education;* and *Summary Data, Vocational Education.*

Table 148.–Expenditures of Federal, State, and local funds for vocational education, by State: Fiscal year 1975[1]

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Expenditures by source		
	Total	Federal	State and local
1	2	3	4
United States and outlying areas	**$4,037,277**	**$536,140**	**$3,501,137**
Alabama	48,886	11,367	37,518
Alaska	6,976	1,370	5,607
Arizona	28,997	6,090	22,907
Arkansas	31,313	6,604	24,709
California	450,740	78,486	372,254
Colorado	46,340	7,179	39,161
Connecticut	45,949	6,661	39,288
Delaware	11,434	1,578	9,856
District of Columbia	3,749	1,166	2,583
Florida	229,612	19,975	209,637
Georgia	67,634	13,968	53,666
Hawaii	9,787	2,522	7,265
Idaho	11,459	2,687	8,772
Illinois	175,148	18,041	157,107
Indiana	38,178	12,925	25,253
Iowa	54,536	7,865	46,670
Kansas	26,238	6,204	20,033
Kentucky	43,806	9,885	33,921
Louisiana	51,543	13,015	38,528
Maine	12,956	3,169	9,786
Maryland	74,574	3,893	70,681
Massachusetts	186,211	13,003	173,208
Michigan	131,092	17,379	113,713
Minnesota	94,519	8,321	86,198
Mississippi	38,328	6,173	32,154
Missouri	64,981	11,212	53,769
Montana	10,264	2,484	7,780
Nebraska	18,706	4,420	14,286
Nevada	4,358	937	3,421
New Hampshire	10,889	2,557	8,332
New Jersey	75,648	15,701	59,947
New Mexico	14,822	2,914	11,908
New York	490,941	29,148	461,793
North Carolina	157,633	15,571	142,063
North Dakota	9,505	2,361	7,184
Ohio	159,067	20,797	138,270
Oklahoma	46,236	8,806	37,430
Oregon	30,417	8,176	22,241
Pennsylvania	217,421	31,991	185,430
Rhode Island	21,086	3,384	17,702
South Carolina	83,159	8,159	75,000
South Dakota	9,247	2,961	6,286
Tennessee	131,158	14,957	116,201
Texas	169,925	13,354	156,571
Utah	26,837	5,366	20,471
Vermont	8,703	1,566	7,137
Virginia	92,420	14,210	78,210
Washington	105,082	8,083	96,998
West Virginia	27,924	6,020	21,904
Wisconsin	100,896	10,213	90,683
Wyoming	6,410	1,305	5,105
Outlying areas:			
American Samoa	0	0	0
Guam	1,582	401	1,181
Puerto Rico	31,666	9,511	22,154
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	1,304	72	1,232

[1] Includes some funds appropriated in fiscal year 1973 but spent in fiscal year 1975.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Vocational and Technical Education, Selected Statistical Tables, Fiscal Year 1975.*

Table 148.--Enrollment, mean charges, mean number of hours required to complete program, and percent completions in nonacollegiate postsecondary schools offering occupational programs, by control of school, for selected program offerings: United States[1], 1975-76

Selected programs offerings	Enrollment (in thousands)			Mean charges				Mean number of hours to complete program			Percent completions		
	Total	Public	Private[2]	Total	Public	Private		Total	Public	Private[2]	Total	Public	Private[2]
						Proprietary	Other						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Average, all programs	....	....	....	$1,319	$342	$1,748	$1,106	1,100	1,489	947	57.7	46.6	62.1
Agri-business													
Ornamental horticulture	2,300	2,300	0	422	422	....	....	1,822	1,822	....	44.5	44.5	....
Business/office													
Accounting and computing operations	44,800	11,400	33,400	1,488	303	1,705	603	1,189	1,411	1,132	54.7	45.6	58.2
Business data processing, not elsewhere classified	13,500	4,900	8,600	1,242	392	2,234	....	1,122	1,376	839	53.6	38.0	65.8
Computer programer	9,300	1,000	8,300	2,076	2,44	2,289	1,805	836	1,477	884	46.7	48.0	46.5
Stenographic, secretarial, and related occupations	123,200	22,000	101,200	1,833	284	1,889	1,210	1,189	1,308	1,187	53.8	44.0	55.4
Typing and related occupations	18,200	5,100	13,100	732	149	864	601	604	1,114	530	66.5	38.9	76.8
Health													
Medical assisting (physician's office)	17,800	2,200	15,600	1,143	271	1,437	....	701	1,125	589	70.1	75.3	69.1
Practical (vocational) nursing	44,200	38,200	6,000	453	416	1,110	544	1,608	1,663	1,809	73.1	72.7	76.4
Radiologic technology (x-ray)	9,100	2,700	6,400	387	235	3,392	409	3,916	3,837	3,942	53.6	60.2	50.0
Nursing assistant (aide)	13,700	7,000	6,700	227	115	377	....	314	436	189	77.0	68.6	88.6
Technical													
Commercial pilot training	68,100	5,600	62,500	2,786	1,191	2,919	....	118	76	122	66.9	79.3	65.5
Electronic technology	25,400	6,000	19,400	1,706	444	2,892	988	1,731	2,209	1,400	37.0	28.7	40.6
Trade/industrial													
Air conditioning installation and repair	16,800	10,000	6,800	731	250	1,607	488	1,240	1,551	780	46.5	35.9	67.4
Auto mechanic	36,200	22,700	13,500	578	320	1,877	898	1,595	1,723	1,120	44.7	39.8	54.9
Commercial art occupations	8,700	2,700	6,000	1,875	167	2,677	977	1,680	1,684	1,693	64.2	49.9	71.6
Cosmetology	125,900	8,900	117,000	647	267	676	760	1,383	1,470	1,376	56.5	43.9	58.8
Drafting occupations	20,800	11,800	9,000	1,148	296	1,888	1,207	1,389	1,864	1,090	37.6	35.1	42.6
Electronics occupations, not elsewhere classified	13,300	7,300	6,000	1,073	289	2,145	1,412	1,705	2,044	1,295	41.0	37.1	46.1
Radio and TV repair	12,200	6,100	6,100	893	406	1,812	....	1,489	1,987	763	45.0	32.8	55.7
Truckdriving	14,800	800	14,100	799	148	989	....	284	829	132	91.0	88.0	92.2
Welding and cutting	41,000	22,000	19,000	842	233	1,795	964	964	1,256	648	56.5	46.8	73.7

[1] Data include the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.
[2] Includes proprietary schools (operated for profit), independent (nonprofit) schools, and schools operated by religious groups.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.
NOTE.--Excludes correspondence schools.

Table 150.–Enrollment in nonacollegiate postsecondary schools offering occupational programs, by attendance status, control, and type of school: United States[1], 1975-76

Type of school	Total enrollment	Percent female enrollment	Attendance status		Control	
			Full-time	Part-time	Public	Private[2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	1,732,900	61.2	985,100	747,800	435,600	1,297,300
Vocational-technical	462,700	46.8	327,100	135,600	338,200	123,500
Technical	91,000	21.2	66,800	24,200	40,300	50,700
Business/office	325,800	60.5	253,700	72,100	900	324,900
Cosmetology/barber	132,000	84.4	110,900	21,100	900	131,100
Flight	71,500	8.7	12,700	58,800	3,400	68,100
Trade	152,800	28.6	116,700	36,800	31,000	121,800
Correspondence	388,500	---	---	388,500	---	388,500
Hospital	71,100	91.9	70,200	900	9,800	61,300
Other	37,800	66.5	27,000	10,800	9,100	28,700

[1] Data include the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.
[2] Includes proprietary schools (operated for profit), independent (nonprofit) schools, and schools operated by religious groups.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Directory of Postsecondary Schools with Occupational Programs, 1975-76* (preliminary data); and unpublished data.

Table 151.–Number of nonacollegiate postsecondary schools offering occupational programs, by control and type of school: United States,[1] 1975-76

Type of school	All schools	Publicly controlled schools	Privately controlled schools[2]
1	2	3	4
Total	8,380	984	7,396
Vocational-technical	1,187	694	493
Technical	210	38	172
Business/office	1,140	1	1,139
Cosmetology/barber	2,328	21	2,307
Flight	1,309	44	1,265
Trade	723	30	693
Correspondence	106	0	106
Hospital	1,112	215	897
Other	241	21	220

[1] Data include Puerto Rico as well as the 50 States and D.C.
[2] Includes proprietary schools (operated for profit), independent (nonprofit) schools, and schools operated by religious groups.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Directory of Postsecondary Schools with Occupational Programs, 1975-76* (preliminary data).

Table 152.--Number and employment status of staff members in noncollegiate postsecondary schools offering occupational programs, by type and control of school: United States[1], 1975-76

Type and control of school	Total staff		Instructional staff		Managerial staff		Clerical staff	
	Number	Percent female	Number	Percent female	Number	Percent female	Number	Percent female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	120,900	59.3	76,700	48.4	20,800	43.9	21,400	79.2
Vocational-technical	34,800	45.1	25,100	40.0	4,700	35.7	4,800	79.8
Technical institute	6,200	26.6	4,000	13.9	1,000	19.9	1,200	74.2
Business/office	19,700	66.8	12,500	52.9	4,300	46.8	2,800	82.4
Cosmetology/barber	11,700	74.8	8,800	76.8	1,600	57.3	1,300	83.8
Flight	18,600	23.5	8,900	6.4	3,100	31.5	6,600	42.7
Trade	9,300	33.8	5,300	19.7	2,300	32.8	1,700	77.7
Hospital	17,100	81.7	11,400	82.1	3,200	68.9	2,500	96.0
Other	3,700	60.1	2,600	54.9	600	61.6	800	86.0
Public	33,900	46.2	24,200	41.0	4,300	32.6	5,400	78.6
Vocational-technical	24,800	46.8	18,800	42.2	2,500	24.4	3,500	79.4
Technical institute	2,800	32.0	2,000	22.7	200	8.4	600	70.1
Business/office	(2)	....	(2)	....	0	....	0	....
Cosmetology/barber	100	81.9	100	87.9	(2)	....	(2)	....
Flight	1,100	33.1	300	1.2	300	0.6	400	80.1
Trade	1,400	29.3	1,000	24.2	200	16.7	200	70.4
Hospital	3,000	73.5	1,800	69.1	1,000	70.4	500	93.4
Other	700	46.6	400	34.0	100	42.0	100	84.0
Private[3]	87,000	61.8	54,500	48.7	16,400	46.8	16,000	87.2
Vocational-technical	9,800	43.5	6,300	34.2	2,100	48.7	1,300	79.7
Technical institute	3,300	22.0	2,000	5.3	700	23.5	600	78.5
Business/office	19,600	66.7	12,500	52.8	4,300	46.8	2,800	82.4
Cosmetology/barber	11,600	74.8	8,800	76.7	1,600	57.3	1,200	83.3
Flight	17,600	22.9	8,500	6.6	2,800	34.7	6,200	40.1
Trade	8,000	34.6	4,300	18.6	2,100	34.2	1,600	78.5
Hospital	14,100	83.5	9,900	84.3	2,200	68.2	2,000	96.6
Other	3,000	63.5	2,200	58.9	500	67.4	400	86.8

[1] Data include the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

[2] Fewer than 50; percentages not available.

[3] Includes proprietary schools (operated for profit), independent (nonprofit) schools, and schools operated by religious groups.

NOTE.--Excludes correspondence schools. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

CHAPTER V

FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR EDUCATION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES*

Grants of public lands for maintenance of the public schools were authorized by the Congress of the Confederation in 1785. However, it was not until 1787 that Federal land was granted for education under the Northwest Ordinance when the United States Government entered into a contract to sell a large tract of land in Ohio, with a section of each township involved in the sale reserved for schools. Additional land was reserved for a university. With this enactment, the Nation embarked upon a program of educational support unique in its commitment to State and local autonomy and its recognition of education as a public function of national concern.

A variety of programs and procedures are used by the Federal government to support educational activities: Grants, loans, and loan guarantees; loans of property; allocation of surplus Federal property; allocations of commodities for food-service programs; operation of special programs and institutions; and contracts for special studies, services, and needs.

This Federal educational involvement affects, directly or indirectly, every person in this country and many persons from other countries. Programs involve the purchase of research and training services in educational institutions; support of individuals for whom there is a special Federal responsibility; support of schools in areas where Federal activities would result in undue burdens on school services, support of vocational education, foreign language study, and other special areas; and numerous other activities.

A capsule view of the history of Federal educational activities is provided in the following list of selected legislation:

Year

1787 Northwest Ordinance—authorized land grants for the establishment of educational institutions.

1802 An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States—established the U.S. Military Academy. (The U.S. Naval Academy was established in 1845 by the Secretary of the Navy.)

1862 First Morrill Act—authorized public land grants to the States for the establishment and maintenance of agricultural and mechanical colleges.

1867 Department of Education Act—authorized the establishment of the Department of Education (later to be known as the Office of Education).

1876 Appropriation Act, Department of the Treasury—established the U.S. Coast Guard Academy.

1890 Second Morrill Act—provided for money grants for support of instruction in the agricultural and mechanical colleges.

1911 The State Marine School Act—authorized Federal funds to be used for the benefit of any nautical school in any of 11 specified State seaport cities.

1917 Smith-Hughes Act—provided for grants to States for support of vocational education.

1918 Vocational Rehabilitation Act—Provided for grants for rehabilitation through training of World War I veterans.

1919 An act to provide for further educational facilities—authorized the sale by the Federal Government of surplus machine tools to educational institutions at 15 percent of acquisition cost.

*Albert R. Munse, of the Reference, Estimates, and Projections Branch, National Center for Education Statistics, had responsibility for the development of data for this chapter.

1920 Smith-Bankhead Act--authorized grants to States for vocational rehabilitation programs.

1935 Bankhead-Jones Act (P.L. 74-182)--authorized grants to States for agricultural experiment stations.

Agricultural Adjustment Act (P.L. 74-320) --authorized 30 percent of the annual customs receipts to be used to encourage the exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities. Commodities purchased under this authorization began to be used in school lunch programs in 1936. The National School Lunch Act of 1946 continued and expanded this assistance.

1936 An act to further the development and maintenance of an adequate and well balanced American Merchant Marine (P.L. 84-415)--established the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

1937 National Cancer Institute Act--established the Public Health Service fellowship program. Subsequently, other fellowships were authorized in legislation concerning other agencies.

1941 Amendment to Lanham Act of 1940--authorized Federal aid for construction, maintenance, and operation of schools in federally impacted areas. Such assistance was continued under P.L. 815 and P.L. 874, 81st Congress, in 1950.

1943 Vocational Rehabilitation Act (P.L. 78 16)--provided assistance to disabled veterans.

School Lunch Indemnity Plan (P.L. 78-129)--provided funds for local school lunch food purchases.

1944 Servicemen's Readjustment Act (P.L. 78-346)--provided assistance for education of veterans.

Surplus Property Act (P.L. 78-457)--authorized transfer of surplus property to educational institutions.

1946 National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-396)--authorized assistance through grants-in-aid and other means to States to assist in providing adequate foods and facilities for the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of nonprofit school lunch programs.

George-Barden Act (P.L. 79-586)--expanded Federal support of vocational education.

1948 United States Information and Educational Exchange Act (P.L. 80-402)--provided for the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the United States and other countries.

1949 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (P.L. 81-152)--provided for donation of surplus property to educational institutions and for other public uses.

1950 Financial assistance for local educational agencies affected by Federal activities (P.L. 81-815 and P.L. 81-874)--provided assistance for construction (P.L. 815) and operation (P.L. 874) of schools in federally affected areas.

Housing Act (P.L. 81-475)--authorized loans for construction of college housing facilities.

1954 An act for the establishment of a United States Air Force Academy and other purposes (P.L. 83-325) -- established the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Cooperative Research Act (P.L. 83-531)--authorized cooperative arrangements with universities, colleges, and State education agencies for educational research.

National Advisory Committee on Education Act (P.L. 83-532)--established a National Advisory Committee on Education to recommend to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare needed studies of national concern in the field of education and to propose appropriate action indicated by such studies.

School Milk Program Act (P.L.83-690)--provided funds for purchase of milk for school lunch programs.

1956 Library Services Act (P.L. 84-597)--authorized grants to States for extension and improvement of rural public library services.

1957 Practical Nurse Training Act (P.L. 84-911) --provided grants to States for practical nurse training.

1958 National Defense Education Act (P.L. 85-865)--provided assistance to State and local school systems for strengthening instruction in science, mathematics, modern foreign languages, and other critical subjects; improvement of State statistical services; guidance, counseling, and testing services and training institutes; higher education student loans and fellowships; foreign language institutes and advanced foreign language study and training provided by colleges and universities; experimentation and dissemination of information on more effective utilization of television, motion pictures, and related media for educational purposes; and vocational education for technical occupations necessary to the national defense.

Education of Mentally Retarded Children Act (P.L. 85-926--authorized Federal assistance for training teachers of the handicapped.

Captioned Films for the Deaf Act (P.L. 85-905)—authorized a loan service of captioned films for the deaf.

1961 Area Redevelopment Act (P.L. 87-27)—included provisions for training or retraining of persons in redevelopment areas.

1962 Manpower Development and Training Act (P.L. 87-415)—provided training in new and improved skills for the unemployed and underemployed.

Communications Act of 1934, Amendment (P.L. 87-447)—provided grants for the construction of educational television broadcasting facilities.

Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-510)—authorized loans, advances, and grants for education and training of refugees.

1963 Health Professions Educational Assistance Act (P.L. 88-129)—provided funds to expand teaching facilities and for loans to students in the health professions.

Vocational Education Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-210)—increased Federal support of vocational education, including support of residential vocational schools, vocational work-study programs, and research, training, and demonstrations in vocational education.

Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-204)—authorized grants and loans for classrooms, libraries, and laboratories in public community colleges and technical institutes as well as undergraduate and graduate facilities in other institutions of higher education.

1964 Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352)—authorized the Commissioner to (1) arrange, through grants or contracts with institutions of higher education, for the operation of short-term or regular session institutes for special training to improve ability of elementary and secondary school instructional staff to deal effectively with special education problems occasioned by desegregation; (2) make grants to school boards to pay, in whole or in part, the cost of providing inservice training in dealing with problems incident to desegregation; and (3) provide school boards technical assistance in desegregation and required nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs.

Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-452)—authorized grants for college work-study programs for students from low-income families; established a Job Corps program and authorized support for work-training programs to provide education and vocational training and work experience for unemployed youths; provided training and work experience opportunities in welfare programs; authorized support of education and training activities and of community action programs, including Head Start, Follow Through, and Upward Bound; and authorized the establishment of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA).

1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act (P.L. 89-10)—authorized grants for elementary and secondary school programs for children of low-income families; school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials for school children; supplementary educational centers and services; strengthening State education agencies; and educational research and research training.

Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments (P.L. 89-290)—authorized scholarships to aid needy students in the health professions and grants to improve the quality of teaching in schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, optometry, and podiatry.

Higher Education Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-329)—provided grants for university community service programs, college library assistance, library training and research, strengthening developing institutions; teacher training programs; and undergraduate instructional equipment. Authorized insured student loans, established a National Teacher Corps, and provided for graduate teacher training fellowships.

Medical Library Assistance Act (P.L. 89-291)—provided assistance for construction and improvement of health sciences libraries.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act (P.L. 89-209)—authorized grants and loans for projects in the creative and performing arts, and for research, training, and scholarly publications in the humanities.

National Technical Institute for the Deaf Act (P.L. 89-36)—provided for the establishment, construction, equipping, and operation of a residential school for postsecondary education and technical training of the deaf.

National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act (P.L. 89-287)—encouraged State and nonprofit private institutions and organizations to establish adequate loan insurance programs to assist students to attend postsecondary business, trade, technical, and other vocational schools.

Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 89-313)—provided for assistance to local education agencies to help meet exceptional costs resulting from a major disaster.

1966 International Education Act (P.L. 89-698)—provided grants to institutions of higher education for the establishment, strengthening, and operation of centers for research and training in international studies and the international aspects of other fields of study.

National Sea Grant College and Program Act (P.L. 89-688)—authorized the establishment and operation of sea grant colleges and programs by initiating and supporting programs of education and research in the various fields relating to the development of marine resources.

Adult Education Act (P.L. 89-750)—authorized grants to States for the encouragement and expansion of educational programs for adults, including training of teachers of adults and demonstrations in adult education (previously part of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964).

Model Secondary School for the Deaf Act (P.L. 89-694)—authorized the establishment and operation, by Gallaudet College, of a model secondary school for the deaf to serve the National Capital region.

Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1966 (P.L. 89-750)—in addition to modifying existing programs, authorized grants to assist States in the initiation, expansion, and improvement of programs and projects for the education of handicapped children at the preschool, elementary, and secondary school levels.

1967 Education Professions Development Act (P.L. 90-35)—amended the Higher Education Act of 1965 for the purpose of improving the quality of teaching and to help meet critical shortages of adequately trained educational personnel.

Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 (P.L. 90-129)—established a Corporation for Public Broadcasting to: Assume major responsibility in channeling Federal funds to noncommercial radio and television stations, program production groups, and ETV networks directly or through contract; conduct research, demonstration, or training in matters related to noncommercial broadcasting; and award grants for construction of educational radio as well as television facilities.

1968 Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967 (P.L. 90-247)—in addition to modifying existing programs, authorized support of regional centers for education of handicapped children, model centers and services for deaf-blind children, recruitment of personnel and dissemination of information on education of the handicapped; technical assistance in education to rural areas; support of dropout prevention projects; and support of bilingual education programs.

Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act (P.L. 90-538)—authorized preschool and early education programs for handicapped children.

Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 (P.L. 90-576)—changed the basic formula for allocating funds; provided for a National Advisory Council on Vocational Education, expansion of vocational education services to meet the needs of the disadvantaged, collection and dissemination of information for programs administered by the Commissioner of Education, and preparation of a catalog of all Federal education assistance programs.

Higher Education Amendments of 1968 (P.L. 90-575)—authorized new programs to assist disadvantaged college students through special counseling and summer tutorial programs, and programs to assist colleges to combine resources for cooperative uses, including closed-circuit television and computer networks. Also authorized grants to expand and strengthen student cooperative programs and to expand programs which provide clinical experiences to law students.

1970 Elementary and Secondary Education Assistance Programs, Extension (P.L. 91-230)—authorized comprehensive planning and evaluation grants to State and local education agencies; provided for the establishment of a National Commission on School Finance.

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (P.L. 91-345)—established a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to effectively utilize the Nation's educational resources and to cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of services.

Office of Education Appropriation Act (P.L. 91-380)—provided emergency school assistance to desegregating local education

agencies.

Environmental Education Act (P.L. 91-516)—established an Office of Environmental Education to: Develop curriculum and initiate and maintain environmental education programs at the elementary-secondary levels; disseminate information; provide training programs for teachers and other educational, public, community, labor, and industrial leaders and employees; provide community education programs; and distribute material dealing with environment and ecology.

Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-527)—provided for: Development, demonstration, and evaluation of curriculums on the problems of drug abuse; dissemination of information; support of training programs for teachers, counselors, law-enforcement officers, and other public leaders and officials; and support of community education programs for parents and others on drug abuse problems.

1971 Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-257)—amended title VII of the Public Health Service Act, increasing and expanding provisions for health manpower training and training facilities.

Nurse Training Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-158)—amended title VIII, Nurse Training, of the Public Health Service Act, increasing and expanding provisions for nurse training facilities.

1972 Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255)—established a Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention to provide overall planning and policy for all Federal drug-abuse prevention functions; a National Advisory Council for Drug Abuse Prevention; community assistance grants for community mental health centers for treatment and rehabilitation of persons with drug-abuse problems; and, in December 1974, a National Institute of Drug Abuse.

Education Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-318)—established the Education Division and a National Institute of Education; general aid for institutions of higher education; Federal matching grants for State student incentive grants; a National Commission on Financing Postsecondary Education; State Advisory Councils on Community Colleges; a Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education and State grants for the design, establishment, and conduct of postsecondary occupational education; and a bureau-level Office of Indian Education. Amended current Office of Education programs to increase their effectiveness and better meet special needs. Prohibited sex bias in admission to vocational, professional, and graduate schools, and public institutions of undergraduate higher education.

1973 Older Americans Comprehensive Services Amendment of 1973 (P.L. 93-29)—made available to older citizens comprehensive programs of health, education, and social services.

1974 Educational Amendments of 1974 (P.L. 93-380)—provided for the consolidation of certain education programs; established a National Center for Education Statistics in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education and transferred to the Center, from the Office of Education, the responsibility for the collection and diffusion of education statistics; specified that the Office of Education shall be the primary Federal agency responsible for the administration of programs of financial assistance to educational agencies, institutions, and organizations; authorized a White House Conference on Education, and mandated several education surveys and studies.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-415)—provided for technical assistance, staff training, centralized research, and resources to develop and implement programs to keep students in elementary and secondary schools and prevent unwarranted and arbitrary suspensions and expulsions; established, in the Department of Justice, a National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services Act (P.L. 93-568)—authorized and requested the President to call a White House conference on library and information services not later than 1978.

1975 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638)—provided for increased participation of Indians in the establishment and conduct of their education programs and services.

Harry S Truman Memorial Scholarship Act (P.L. 93-642)—established the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation and created

a perpetual education scholarship fund for young Americans to prepare and pursue careers in public service.

Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 (P.L. 94-23)—authorized funds to be used for education and training of aliens who have fled from Cambodia or Vietnam.

1976 Educational Broadcasting Facilities and Telecommunications Demonstration Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-309)—established a telecommunications demonstration program to promote the development of nonbroadcast telecommunications facilities and services for the transmission, distribution, and delivery of health, education, and public or social service information.

Education Amendments of 1976 (P.L. 94-482)—extended and revised Federal programs for education assistance for higher education, vocational education, and a variety of other programs. Provided for payments to institutions of higher education for administration expenses for Federal student assistance, establishment of higher education Centers and services for education information to assist students and teachers, collection of vocational and occupational education data, control and coordination of data collection activities between the Office of Education and the Office for Civil Rights, and a report to the Congress (due June 30, 1977) containing analyses and recommendations for a reorganization of the Education Division.

There is no single total for Federal funds for education that is meaningful for all purposes, but there are many possible totals which may be constructed to service particular needs. This multiplicity is probably due to the many kinds of assistance provided, the differences in the manner of distributing assistance, the special circumstances which described the program beneficiary as each program was legislatively tailored for its special purpose, and, of course, the purposes of the data user. However, table 154 (Part I), "Federal funds supporting education in educational institutions," gives one summary which the Office of Education has found useful. Part I includes those programs most frequently considered in the general category of Federal aid to education. Grants and loans are separated because of the obvious difference which requires repayments of loans but not grants. Part II includes data for other programs which may also be considered in determining Federal funds for education.

Table 153 shows where the money comes from—the Federal agencies which make the funds available for the various education programs. This table reveals that the Federal role in education and related activities involves many Federal agencies and varies from relatively insignificant amounts to over $8 billion estimated for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the 1977 fiscal year. Eight agencies estimated amounts in excess of $100 million, exclusive of outlays for research and development. The support provided various levels of education—elementary-secondary, higher, vocational-technical and continuing education, and "other" programs—is also shown.

Noteworthy is the fact that amounts in tables 153 and 154 report Federal funds from a "Federal" vantage point. This will differ from State and local education agency reports and higher education reports of Federal receipts. A major reason for the difference is the fact that Federal payments to individuals and to nonschool agencies for education or education services cannot be identified as Federal funds by the educational institutions. Consequently, amounts of Federal receipts shown in State, local, and institutional reports will be lower than amounts reported for the same years from this "Federal" perspective.

A somewhat different view of the Federal educational involvement is brought into focus in table 155, from the National Science Foundation publication *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities*, Vol XXIV. For example, to the extent that federally supported research may be considered to be education-related, this table shows federally supported educational activity taking place in many institutions other than those formally described as educational, including industrial establishments, federally operated facilities, and various nonprofit establishments. Figures from the National Science Foundation were also used to obtain the research and development amounts reported in tables 153 and 154 for colleges and universities and for Federal obligations to universities and colleges

reported in table 158.

Table 156 gives additional information about the programs for training grants, fellowships, and traineeships included in table 153. Figures for this tabulation, like those in tables 153 and 154, were obtained from information provided the Office of Management and Budget for "Special Analysis I," a chapter in its publication, *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1977.*

A summary of Office of Education disbursements for the years from 1960 to 1977, by program, is presented in table 157. This table reveals the support pattern for the Office of Education by showing changes in levels of support for different educational programs. Funds transferred to the Office of Education from other Federal agencies for various education services are presented at the bottom of the table.

State-by-State data on Federal educational assistance from various Federal agencies are displayed in tables 158 and 159. Table 158 includes amounts for higher education institutions only and is based on Federal obligations during the 1974 fiscal year regardless of when funds were spent by a recipient institution. Higher education loans to students and institutions. Federal expenditures for Federal employee training, and veterans' education benefits are not included in these higher education figures.

Table 160 shows Office of Education funds for instructional materials and equipment.

Table 153.--Federal funds for education,

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Total				Elementary-secondary education	
	FY 1975	FY 1976	Transition quarter	FY 1977	FY 1975	FY 1976
Total	$23,373,277	$26,626,110	$5,605,345	$23,328,749	$5,042,690	$5,140,278
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	8,118,201	8,622,441	1,661,888	8,164,932	4,125,798	4,150,638
Education Division	6,216,805	6,775,268	1,278,122	6,452,817	3,672,735	3,649,893
Public Health Service	993,898	861,052	203,758	734,516	---	---
Social and Rehabilitation Service	73,317	88,574	9,228	80,661	12,400	12,400
Office of Human Development	457,798	498,920	137,079	491,219	426,365	468,301
Special institutions	123,217	145,158	33,701	126,903	14,298	20,044
Departmental management	253,166	253,469	---	278,816	---	---
Department of Agriculture	2,115,376	2,611,190	616,118	2,243,552	59,741	44,885
Department of Commerce	13,302	15,730	4,782	18,512	367	380
Department of Defense	1,218,577	1,314,716	352,297	1,406,926	249,951	270,454
Department of Housing and Urban Development	57,949	58,517	−3,961	−14,546	52,308	41,220
Department of the Interior	352,816	377,135	154,131	358,119	271,504	290,762
Department of Justice	62,889	67,006	28,051	37,021	---	---
Department of Labor	2,939,000	3,496,000	1,003,000	2,795,000	---	---
Department of State	38,537	41,457	9,123	44,054	6,188	7,261
Department of Transportation	36,611	41,342	10,233	41,427	---	---
Department of the Treasury	3,096	15,053	6,075	17,328	---	---
ACTION	7,378	6,907	1,609	5,152	171	143
Appalachian Regional Development Commission	62,216	63,609	15,355	49,977	54,439	53,084
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	60,183	67,970	16,993	67,970	---	---
District of Columbia[1]	118,274	139,076	33,927	144,529	97,556	116,354
Energy Research and Development Administration	5,906	8,000	1,619	6,298	2,450	3,952
Environmental Protection Agency	4,024	7,400	1,800	6,200	---	---
Government Services Administration	12,977	13,847	3,462	14,200	---	---
International Development Assistance	45,224	61,258	18,916	63,972	---	---
Library of Congress	100,909	118,242	32,187	141,644	---	---
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	5,112	4,300	1,475	4,300	---	---
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	449	419	114	499	---	---
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	10,151	11,715	1,444	13,383	6,214	6,209
National Science Foundation	30,745	32,983	3,550	32,500	1,306	1,750
Smithsonian Institution	46,940	55,298	19,864	54,474	---	---
U.S. Information Agency	3,354	3,886	993	3,926	1,097	1,286
Veterans Administration	4,491,200	5,916,800	1,048,300	4,153,400	113,600	151,900
Research and development in colleges and universities (all agencies)	3,411,881	3,453,813	562,000	[2]3,454,000	---	---

See footnote at end of table.

by agency: Fiscal years 1975 to 1977

[In thousands of dollars]

Elementary-secondary education		Higher education				Vocational, technical, and continuing education	
Transition quarter	FY 1977	FY 1975	FY 1976	Transition quarter	FY 1977	FY 1975	FY 1976
$1,190,883	$4,714,375	$8,430,320	$10,106,477	$1,802,426	$8,[illegible]8,876	$4,116,315	$4,890,582
874,697	3,887,158	3,370,231	3,827,310	[illegible]97,999	3,631,141	195,655	201,531
743,725	3,394,406	2,283,881	2,846,606	463,863	2,776,346	93,651	89,276
---	---	961,768	827,740	197,490	730,236	32,130	33,312
---	11,200	1,201	9,687	400	600	59,716	66,487
127,420	462,307	14,462	18,163	6,100	16,301	10,158	12,456
3,552	19,245	108,919	125,114	30,149	107,658	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
58,625	17,800	---	---	---	---	---	---
95	380	2,956	4,109	1,723	3,545	1,387	1,431
64,314	285,156	299	105	54	130	2,669	2,774
4,631	24,312	−11,796	6,357	−8,610	−38,950	17,437	10,940
132,389	266,738	34,590	35,615	6,752	38,396	46,722	50,758
---	---	40,863	44,153	20,857	20,500	11,506	10,130
---	---	---	---	---	---	2,939,000	3,496,000
2,759	8,434	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	2,627	3,100	750	1,500	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
39	176	---	---	---	---	---	---
13,145	41,153	5,276	7,605	1,584	6,284	2,501	2,920
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
20,368	89,145	20,718	22,722	13,559	55,384	---	---
947	3,000	2,918	3,250	461	2,500	538	798
---	---	4,024	7,400	1,800	6,200	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	3,713	3,000	1,150	3,000	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
747	8,017	3,937	5,506	697	5,366	---	---
---	2,120	29,439	31,233	3,550	30,380	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
327	1,286	---	---	---	---	---	---
17,800	79,500	3,476,700	4,651,600	820,100	3,290,500	898,900	1,113,300
---	---	1,441,825	1,453,412	240,000	[1]1,453,000	---	---

Table 153.–Federal funds for education, by agency: Fiscal years 1975 to 1977–Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Vocational, technical, and continuing education-cont'd		Other education[3]			
	Transition quarter	FY 1977	FY 1975	FY 1976	Transition quarter	FY 1977
Total	$1,270,768	$3,837,523	$5,783,952	$6,488,773	$1,341,268	$6,267,975
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	38,298	195,274	426,517	442,962	50,894	451,359
Education Division	19,643	109,522	166,538	189,493	50,894	172,543
Public Health Service	6,268	4,280	---	---	---	---
Social and Rehabilitation Service	8,828	68,861	---	---	---	---
Office of Human Development	3,559	12,611	6,813	---	---	---
Special Institutions	---	---	---	---	---	---
Departmental management	---	---	253,166	253,469	---	278,816
Department of Agriculture	---	---	2,055,635	2,566,305	557,493	2,225,752
Department of Commerce	---	---	8,592	9,810	2,964	14,587
Department of Defense	692	3,104	965,658	1,041,383	287,237	1,118,536
Department of Housing and Urban Development	18	92	---	---	---	---
Department of the Interior	14,990	52,985	---	---	---	---
Department of Justice	2,533	4,330	10,520	12,723	4,661	12,191
Department of Labor	1,003,000	2,795,000	---	---	---	---
Department of State	---	---	32,349	34,196	6,364	35,620
Department of Transportation	---	---	33,984	38,242	9,483	39,927
Department of the Treasury	---	---	3,096	15,053	6,075	17,328
ACTION	---	---	7,207	6,764	1,570	4,976
Appalachian Regional Development Commission	626	2,540	---	---	---	---
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	---	---	60,183	67,970	16,993	67,970
District of Columbia[1]	---	---	---	---	---	---
Energy Research and Development Administration	211	798	---	---	---	---
Environmental Protection Agency	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government Services Administration	---	---	12,977	13,847	3,462	14,200
International Development Assistance	---	---	45,224	61,258	18,916	63,972
Library of Congress	---	---	100,909	118,242	32,187	141,644
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	---	---	1,399	1,300	325	1,300
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	---	---	449	419	114	499
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	---	---	---	---	---	---
National Science Foundation	---	---	---	---	---	---
Smithsonian Institution	---	---	46,940	55,298	19,864	54,474
U.S. Information Agency	---	---	2,257	2,600	666	2,640
Veterans Administration	210,400	783,400	---	---	---	---
Research and development in colleges and universities (all agencies)	---	---	1,970,056	2,000,401	322,000	[2]2,001,000

[1] NCES estimate.
[2] Fiscal year 1976 estimate.
[3] See first two pages of table.

NOTE.–Public Law 93-344 established a new fiscal year period (October 1 through September 30) effective with fiscal year 1977. The transition quarter is the 3-month period between fiscal year 1976 (which ended June 30, 1976) and fiscal year 1977 (which began October 1, 1976).

SOURCES: (1) National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from information collected by the Office of Management and Budget for its report *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1977.* (2) Research and development data for 1975 and 1976 from National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities, Fiscal Years 1974, 1975, and 1976,* Volume XXIV.

Table 154.–Federal funds for education and related activities: Fiscal years 1960 to 1977

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of support, level, and program area	FY 1960	FY 1962	FY 1964	FY 1966	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976 (estimated)	Transition quarter (estimated)	FY 1977 (estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PART I. Federal funds supporting education in educational institutions															
Total grants and loans	$1,714,781	$2,109,795	$2,777,361	$5,762,150	$7,781,836	$8,064,491	$8,220,355	$10,927,845	$11,770,981	$12,699,660	$13,078,835	$17,589,325	$20,137,337	$4,284,077	$17,088,774
Grants, total	1,474,455	1,788,263	2,312,467	5,150,460	7,178,355	7,551,211	8,712,388	10,583,204	11,422,265	12,343,829	12,728,973	17,108,676	19,679,085	4,213,083	16,804,089
Elementary and secondary education	490,480	542,320	666,501	2,037,103	2,967,004	2,838,439	3,212,418	3,724,363	3,856,527	4,084,972	4,207,467	4,998,055	5,079,389	1,180,605	4,680,049
School assistance in federally affected areas	258,198	282,909	334,289	409,583	506,372	397,581	656,372	527,043	648,608	580,493	558,527	618,711	657,536	57,498	438,463
Educationally deprived/economic opportunity programs[1]	47,239	53,137	67,179	1,151,403	1,685,516	1,648,540	1,742,376	2,239,637	2,087,154	2,278,931	2,264,410	2,764,880	2,728,021	666,189	2,773,268
Supporting services[2]	63,939	56,491	72,264	169,270	389,490	364,423	296,079	259,899	310,378	317,795	273,783	360,803	379,515	105,055	318,219
Teacher Corps	---	4,000	5,100	6,325	16,019	19,358	18,191	28,761	23,887	32,092	33,073	39,002	28,846	7,583	36,138
Vocational education	32,800	37,579	39,569	93,268	185,224	152,441	181,379	241,481	282,545	305,728	289,610	350,867	343,893	49,903	333,133
Dependents' schools abroad	32,766	40,520	61,500	79,100	68,220	108,589	137,138	146,615	168,908	190,803	218,287	234,981	252,941	57,679	289,004
Public lands revenue for schools	40,994	43,524	48,600	54,144	52,294	66,112	82,376	78,893	73,285	90,646	110,116	148,557	134,062	130,486	81,060
Assistance in special areas[3]	10,017	20,760	32,600	68,800	58,286	71,118	78,992	120,719	156,757	176,922	159,549	136,465	128,898	19,059	107,775
Veterans' education	---	---	---	---	3,200	4,924	6,233	13,763	16,674	43,835	67,483	113,600	151,900	17,800	79,500
Emergency school assistance	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	51,239	68,816	43,391	184,507	197,426	237,483	58,824	203,934
Other[4]	4,527	4,400	5,400	5,200	2,383	5,353	13,282	16,313	19,515	24,536	48,122	32,763	38,494	11,549	39,565
Higher education	829,880	1,170,322	1,456,836	2,271,747	3,240,170	3,346,219	3,910,878	4,895,588	5,172,443	5,964,987	6,063,691	7,995,305	9,700,094	1,761,720	8,088,497
Basic research in U.S. educational institutions proper[5]	407,000	602,900	698,600	941,000	1,039,000	1,020,000	984,000	1,054,385	1,192,167	1,175,498	1,299,824	1,243,188	1,273,028	210,000	[6]1,273,000
Research facilities[5]		121,800	133,500	194,000	199,790	238,516	225,130	227,908	175,747	204,985	183,274	198,657	180,384	30,000	[6]180,000
Training grants, fellowships, and traineeships	159,494	299,900	443,000	630,400	701,419	652,830	895,960	1,037,202	982,008	968,918	997,877	1,081,923	1,043,788	243,923	813,866
Facilities and equipment	1,206	3,404	32,536	109,547	549,382	482,387	513,162	518,944	400,147	451,658	262,526	336,408	202,465	51,809	250,973

Table 154.–Federal funds for education, by agency: Fiscal years 1960 to 1977–Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Type of support, level, and program area	FY 1960	FY 1962	FY 1964	FY 1966	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976 (estimated)	Transition quarter (estimated)	FY 1977 (estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other institutional support	13,580	26,718	69,500	163,800	139,637	173,066	178,156	266,090	292,291	339,625	363,732	427,588	435,286	87,900	395,732
Other student assistance	248,600	103,900	62,300	214,200	608,883	769,445	1,101,924	1,781,581	2,130,083	2,824,303	2,966,358	4,707,581	5,565,143	1,138,288	5,175,126
Other higher education assistance	...	11,700	17,400	18,800	2,059	9,975	12,546	9,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vocational-technical and continuing education (not classifiable by level)	154,096	76,621	189,131	841,600	971,181	1,366,553	1,589,093	1,973,253	2,393,295	2,293,969	2,455,815	4,118,315	4,890,582	1,270,768	3,837,523
Vocational, technical, and work training[7]	16,144	23,821	158,231	821,200	851,683	1,163,444	1,269,254	1,515,741	1,829,481	1,474,847	1,494,927	3,037,000	3,606,000	1,025,000	2,911,000
Veterans' education	134,300	49,900	25,100	6,300	79,645	123,970	244,834	357,414	429,229	658,424	800,375	898,900	1,113,300	210,400	783,400
General continuing education[8]	(9)	(9)	(9)	(11)	28,701	60,364	65,855	88,306	125,715	149,738	148,117	151,971	139,849	28,788	123,588
Training State and local personnel	3,851	2,900	5,800	14,000	11,152	18,775	9,350	11,793	8,870	10,960	12,396	28,444	31,433	6,580	19,535
Loans, total (higher education	240,326	320,532	464,894	611,700	603,281	603,280	507,966	334,441	348,726	348,732	361,982	479,850	487,272	90,994	484,706
Student loan program, National Defense Education Act[10]	40,326	74,632	177,394	236,900	226,303	230,894	196,843	231,706	287,163	324,551	382,796	448,874	390,600	42,500	398,075
College facilities loans[11]	200,000	245,900	287,500	375,800	376,978	272,586	311,123	102,735	61,563	21,181	−10,933	30,776	76,672	8,484	86,630

PART II. Other Federal funds for education and related activities

Total	2,286,783	2,770,318	3,217,179	3,901,944	3,830,279	3,332,168	3,431,975	4,011,246	4,526,521	4,712,247	4,858,539	5,783,982	6,488,773	1,341,288	6,287,975
Applied research and development[7]	471,000	754,700	906,300	1,054,000	1,157,000	1,230,000	1,240,000	1,318,963	1,470,556	1,466,356	1,708,589	1,970,068	2,000,401	322,000	[12]2,001,000
School lunch and milk programs	305,512	366,900	411,700	421,900	543,845	587,700	676,196	928,186	1,213,075	1,298,002	1,266,873	1,831,784	2,333,118	466,868	2,000,000
Training of Federal personnel	1,027,875	1,177,483	1,370,400	1,706,705	1,138,333	639,863	691,694	764,930	961,215	1,061,926	980,032	1,014,966	1,108,388	306,750	1,194,318
U.S. academies	53,113	59,416	119,796	154,593	141,599	170,466	184,262	218,869	232,047	275,671	248,567	269,672	296,589	76,004	314,030
Professional training, military	[13]956,000	1,086,584	1,202,604	1,470,507	923,470	375,105	492,040	614,099	718,180	779,934	719,869	726,809	775,773	219,912	842,911
Civilian education and training in non-Federal facilities	18,762	31,483	48,000	81,605	73,264	94,280	15,302	21,982	10,988	6,321	11,576	18,505	34,026	10,834	37,377
Library services	21,105	22,232	25,243	72,215	136,099	188,124	170,135	186,336	165,096	166,712	207,075	227,845	247,508	66,582	243,491
Grants to public libraries	6,056	6,932	7,443	40,915	62,017	62,794	50,235	52,975	56,246	46,782	43,202	61,531	54,120	9,550	26,600
National library services[14]	15,049	15,300	17,800	31,300	74,082	123,330	119,900	133,363	109,850	120,930	163,873	166,114	193,388	57,032	216,891

See footnotes at end of table.

PART II. Other Federal funds for education and related activities—Continued

International education	83,525	102,050	112,600	229,429	272,008	278,135	193,464	180,668	122,740	77,929	94,563	93,474	104,207	27,276	106,496
Educational exchange program	22,460	21,[illegible]	20,800	50,271	41,670	38,172	30,850	36,101	37,837	28,131	30,510	32,349	34,196	6,364	35,620
Agency for International Development projects					140,000	170,000	111,325	105,808	55,612	22,555	47,231	45,224	61,258	18,916	63,972
ACTION (previously Peace Corps)	61,075	81,000	92,000	179,158	43,841	44,095	28,150	25,026	19,819	22,013	15,084	7,207	6,764	1,570	4,976
Other international education and training					46,697	25,868	23,139	13,933	9,472	5,230	1,738	8,694	1,989	426	1,928
Other	376,776	346,954	390,936	417,695	372,994	400,356	460,486	542,160	593,839	642,322	601,607	646,007	695,151	119,772	722,670
Agricultural extension service	53,715	89,252	79,400	89,216	90,030	97,273	124,526	154,672	169,811	185,803	193,436	219,012	227,605	57,200	219,678
Educational television facilities[16]	---	---	---	4,863	6,737	8,756	19,163	28,580	8,000	28,568	22,000	64,708	79,260	21,093	77,170
Education in Federal correctional institutions	1,453	2,138	2,886	3,615	3,862	3,816	5,007	6,333	9,066	9,494	10,172	10,520	12,723	4,661	12,191
Value of surplus property transferred:															
Acquisition cost of personal property	310,000	244,900	268,700	266,400	199,383	223,503	248,330	255,868	299,805	276,699	255,937	216,135	231,809	---	254,990
Fair value of real property		21,000	15,100	15,100	26,276	13,254	12,468	25,718	12,200	25,288	18,226	37,031	21,660	---	23,626
Other[18]	11,608	19,664	24,851	38,701	46,906	53,754	52,992	71,189	94,957	116,470	101,836	98,601	122,094	36,818	134,815

Table 154.–Federal funds for education and related activities: Fiscal years 1960-1977–Continued

[1] Includes Office of Economic Opportunity, Indian education, Appalachian Regional Development Commission, and Department of Labor programs as well as Head Start preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title I, handicapped children, dropout prevention, bilingual education, Kendall School for the Deaf, and Model School for the Deaf.

[2] Includes supplemental centers, school library materials, strengthening State education agencies, captioned films for the deaf, dissemination of information, school counseling and testing, American Printing House for the Blind, planning and evaluation, and equipment and minor remodeling.

[3] Includes District of Columbia, Canal Zone, territories and dependencies, Cuban refugees, and payments in lieu of taxes by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

[4] Includes elementary-secondary programs of the National Science Foundation, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Department of Defense (Junior ROTC), National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Office of Child Development, and Office of Education programs and expenditures not otherwise included.

[5] Data are from National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities*, (published annually). Includes university-operated research centers.

[6] 1977 amounts are not available. Data are amounts for 1976, rounded to nearest million.

[7] Includes adult vocational education and manpower training programs.

[8] Includes Office of Education, ACTION, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Economic Development, and additional programs for continuing education.

[9] Included in "vocational, technical, and work training."

[10] Includes National Defense Education Act and insured student loans.

[11] Includes net amounts (loans minus loan repayments) for the Department of Housing and Urban Development college housing loans, Office of Education college facilities loans, and Federal loans to the District of Columbia for school construction.

[12] Actual figure not available. Amount estimated is 88 percent of 1962 amount.

[13] Includes Library of Congress, Smithsonian Institution, General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, National Agricultural Library, National Library of Medicine, Government Printing Office depository library and catalog and index activities, and the National Commission on Library and Information Science.

[14] Also includes education broadcasting facilities.

[15] Includes Education Division, Office of Education, and other education programs and administration expenditures not otherwise included.

NOTE.–Public Law 93-344 established a new fiscal year period (October 1 through September 30) effective with fiscal year 1977. The transition quarter is the 3-month period between fiscal year 1976 (which ended June 30, 1976) and fiscal year 1977 (which began October 1, 1976).

SOURCE: Compiled by the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from information collected by the Office of Management and Budget for its report *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, Fiscal year 1976*. Research data are from *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities*, Vol. XXIII, National Science Foundation.

Table 155.–Summary of Federal funds for research, development, and R&D plant: Fiscal years 1974 to 1976

[In millions of dollars]

Item	Actual FY 1974	Estimates FY 1975	Estimates FY 1976
Total expenditures for research, development, and R&D plant	**18,325.7**	**19,441.1**	**21,912.0**
Research and development	17,621.5	18,594.0	20,987.8
R&D plant	704.2	847.0	924.2
Total obligations for research, development, and R&D plant	**18,204.5**	**19,906.1**	**22,489.3**
Research and development	17,438.2	18,905.1	21,651.9
Total research	7,172.9	7,736.9	8,240.6
Basic research	2,465.2	2,596.4	2,689.5
Applied research	4,707.7	5,140.6	5,551.1
Development	10,265.2	11,168.2	13,411.3
R&D plant	766.3	1,001.0	837.4
Research and development			
Performers			
Federal intramural[1]	4,814.8	5,302.0	5,755.5
Industrial firms	7,845.2	8,398.2	10,515.5
FFRDC's[2] administered by industrial firms	592.8	727.7	743.8
Universities and colleges	2,214.5	2,292.7	2,229.6
FFRDC's[2] administered by universities and colleges	789.1	920.6	1,043.9
Nonprofit institutions	702.9	759.4	669.1
FFRDC's[2] administered by nonprofit institutions	199.3	214.1	222.2
State and local governments	214.4	224.4	394.1
Foreign	65.1	66.1	78.3
Research			
Performers			
Federal intramural[1]	2,443.6	2,745.2	3,039.9
Industrial firms	1,651.7	1,758.0	1,985.0
FFRDC's[2] administered by industrial firms	98.3	109.5	131.4
Universities and colleges	1,983.6	2,056.1	1,998.5
FFRDC's[2] administered by universities and colleges	384.1	436.3	496.5
Nonprofit institutions	424.4	440.8	381.7
FFRDC's[2] administered by nonprofit institutions	50.4	55.6	57.7
State and local governments	93.1	87.7	93.7
Foreign	43.7	47.7	56.4
Fields of science			
Life sciences	2,389.1	2,471.0	2,347.9
Psychology	142.7	132.3	137.5
Physical sciences	1,182.8	1,315.3	1,475.9
Environmental sciences	875.8	960.5	1,028.4
Mathematics	127.4	142.7	157.2
Engineering	2,003.2	2,201.9	2,545.4
Social sciences	291.5	342.7	355.7
Other sciences	160.5	190.5	192.6
Basic research			
Performers			
Federal intramural[3]	660.8	735.8	765.9
Industrial firms	472.4	459.6	503.3
FFRDC's[2] administered by industrial firms	23.1	27.3	30.3
Universities and colleges	969.2	1,024.6	1,025.6
FFRDC's[2] administered by universities and colleges	200.0	218.6	247.4
Basic research—Continued			
Nonprofit institutions	102.0	93.5	80.3
FFRDC's[2] administered by nonprofit institutions	6.0	6.2	7.4
State and local governments	14.6	13.8	12.4
Foreign	16.9	17.1	16.9
Fields of science			
Life sciences	843.1	821.7	753.2
Psychology	49.4	47.1	47.7
Physical sciences	797.3	897.7	1,000.0
Environmental sciences	447.4	463.5	499.4
Mathematics	49.3	55.2	59.0
Engineering	189.3	209.5	218.2
Social sciences	73.2	82.4	90.7
Other sciences	16.3	19.2	21.3
Applied research			
Performers			
Federal intramural[1]	1,782.8	2,009.4	2,274.0
Industrial firms	1,179.3	1,298.4	1,481.6
FFRDC's[2] administered by industrial firms	75.2	82.2	101.1
Universities and colleges	1,014.1	1,031.4	972.9
FFRDC's[2] administered by universities and colleges	184.1	217.8	249.1
Nonprofit institutions	322.5	347.3	301.4
FFRDC's[2] administered by nonprofit institutions	44.4	49.5	50.3
State and local governments	78.6	73.9	81.3
Foreign	26.6	30.6	39.5
Fields of science			
Life sciences	1,545.9	1,649.4	1,594.7
Psychology	93.3	85.1	89.8
Physical sciences	385.5	417.5	475.9
Environmental sciences	428.4	497.0	529.1
Mathematics	78.1	87.5	98.2
Engineering	1,813.9	1,992.4	2,327.2
Social sciences	218.3	260.3	265.0
Other sciences	144.2	151.3	171.3
Development			
Performers			
Federal intramural[1]	2,371.2	2,556.9	2,715.6
Industrial firms	6,193.6	6,640.1	8,530.5
FFRDC's[2] administered by industrial firms	494.5	618.2	612.4
Universities and colleges	230.9	236.6	231.1
FFRDC's[2] administered by universities and colleges	405.0	484.3	547.4
Nonprofit institutions	278.5	318.6	287.4
FFRDC's[2] administered by nonprofit institutions	148.9	158.5	164.6
State and local governments	121.2	136.7	300.4
Foreign	21.4	18.4	22.0
R&D plant			
Performers			
Federal intramural	308.7	466.1	389.9
Industrial firms	64.3	62.1	68.3
FFRDC's[2] administered by industrial firms	229.8	261.8	193.1
Universities and colleges	25.0	41.3	25.7
FFRDC's[2] administered by universities and colleges	118.4	157.3	154.7
Nonprofit institutions	6.2	8.1	1.0
FFRDC's[2] administered by nonprofit institutions	2.1	4.0	4.6
State and local governments	11.9	.1	.1
Foreign	---	.3	.1

[1] Intramural activities cover costs associated with the administration of intramural and extramural programs by Federal personnel as well as actual intramural performances.

[2] Federally funded research and development centers.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities*, Vol. XXIV.

Table 156.--Expenditures for fellowship, traineeship, and training grant programs of Federal agencies: Fiscal year 1975

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and program	Amount
Total	**$1,081,923**
Office of Education:	
Right-to-Read	1,251
Bilingual education	8,238
College personnel development	156
College teacher fellowships	5,843
Developing institutions	2,965
Education development	73,955
Education personnel for training the handicapped	35,514
Ellender fellowships	500
Emergency school aid	15,145
Librarian training and library demonstration	4,444
National Defense Education Act institutes, Fulbright-Hays fellowships	9,231
Occupational, vocational, and adult education	18,852
Indian education	3,619
Training for disadvantaged	750
Public Health Service:	
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	120,734
Center for Disease Control	992
Health Resources Administration	487,198
Health Services Administration	10,648
National Institutes of Health	169,437
Assistant Secretary for Human Development	14,462
Gallaudet College	230
Social and Rehabilitation Service - Pubic assistance	172
Department of Commerce - Maritime Administration	2,956
Department of Housing and Urban Development - Community development	9,510
Department of Housing and Urban Development - Training and Urban Fellowship Program	1,875
Department of Justice - Law enforcement	40,863
Department of Transportation - Urban mass transit	2,552
Energy Research and Development Administration	2,918
Environmental Protection Agency	4,024
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	3,713
National Foundation for the Arts and the Humanities	3,937
National Science Foundation	25,239

SOURCE: Compiled by the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from information obtained from the Office of Management and Budget for *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1977.*

Table 157.--Office of Education expenditures, by program: Fiscal years 1960 to 1977

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	FY 1960	FY 1962	FY 1964	FY 1966	FY 1968	FY 1970	FY 1972	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976[1]	Transition quarter[1,2]	FY 1977[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	**$459,965**	**$547,408**	**$673,005**	**$2,024,428**	**$3,613,476**	**$4,111,598**	**$4,903,711**	**$4,884,918**	**$6,419,420**	**$6,952,357**	**$1,325,109**	**$6,637,121**
Elementary and secondary education[3]	63,529	54,821	71,489	915,174	1,436,732	1,467,792	1,869,081	1,766,412	2,376,221	2,273,580	535,584	2,260,280
Educationally deprived children[4]	---	---	---	746,904	1,049,116	1,170,355	1,570,388	1,460,058	1,959,897	1,818,252	400,195	1,872,083
Consolidated programs[5]	63,529	54,821	71,489	168,270	387,616	291,245	272,683	268,000	353,495	370,025	103,019	306,644
Bilingual education	---	---	---	---	---	6,192	26,010	38,354	62,829	56,303	32,370	81,553
School assistance in federally affected areas	258,198	282,909	334,289	409,593	506,372	656,372	648,608	556,526	618,711	657,536	57,498	438,463
Maintenance and operation	174,850	226,419	283,688	353,851	470,887	620,463	628,305	536,089	597,859	631,867	50,097	419,497
Construction	83,348	56,490	50,601	55,742	35,485	35,909	20,303	22,437	20,852	25,669	7,401	18,966
Higher education[6]	40,326	74,532	111,729	212,264	532,690	707,419	1,035,983	1,150,051	1,869,711	2,487,181	398,417	2,438,045
University community services	---	---	---	3,926	9,897	10,669	9,518	22,833	12,322	10,556	---	1,213
Library programs												
College library resources	---	---	---	---	48,906	34,063	3,913	10,107	12,389	10,390	2,440	8,315
Library training	---	---	---	---	11,381	7,005	2,469	2,824	3,613	1,635	225	1,022
Strengthening developing institutions	---	---	---	---	22,428	27,731	35,766	48,858	89,122	72,970	22,000	89,511
Student assistance												
Educational opportunity grants[7]	---	---	---	---	103,104	142,577	167,600	239,212	608,977	1,088,670	144,323	989,165
Work-study and cooperative education	---	---	---	30,634	111,812	172,075	251,997	82,090	243,941	372,046	57,928	386,322
Direct loans to students[8]	40,326	74,532	111,729	177,394	182,825	194,520	287,163	281,339	345,261	292,542	14,000	318,920
Insured loans	---	---	---	---	28,947	98,330	201,321	294,346	333,849	412,956	108,777	465,331
Student loans insurance fund	---	---	---	---	---	2,323	26,589	83,823	111,087	107,163	28,500	91,075
Special programs for disadvantaged[9]	---	---	---	10	2,497	7,437	43,963	77,551	88,780	105,482	18,900	79,189
TV and other instructional equipment	---	---	---	---	5,415	4,968	5,684	3,783	19,179	9,369	1,324	6,002
Miscellaneous other[10]	---	---	---	300	5,478	5,721	---	3,285	1,191	3,402	---	2,980
Higher education facilities	---	---	---	105,526	461,965	437,387	212,628	77,900	98,031	70,289	7,592	58,320
Grants[11]	---	---	---	54,634	360,246	323,188	188,121	52,805	67,324	36,693	6,000	20,687
Construction loans	---	---	---	50,892	101,719	114,199	24,468	13,014	16,292	10,596	--4,408	12,633
Construction loan interest subsidization	---	---	---	---	---	---	39	12,081	14,415	23,000	6,000	25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 157.–Office of Education expenditures, by program: Fiscal years 1960 to 1977–Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	FY 1960	FY 1962	FY 1964	FY 1966	FY 1968	FY 1970	FY 1972	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976[1]	Transition quarter[1,2]	FY 1977[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Vocational education[13]	45,179	51,762	54,503	128,468	255,224	283,975	416,945	462,236	529,656	519,390	75,507	540,014
Basic vocational education programs[13]	45,179	51,762	54,503	118,396	250,197	271,282	370,619	399,209	459,866	447,778	63,200	491,009
Consumer and homemaking education	---	---	---	---	---	5,059	19,091	30,318	34,756	37,580	6,953	26,000
Work-study and cooperative education	---	---	---	10,072	5,027	5,322	24,256	28,716	30,490	29,716	5,084	17,880
State and national advisory councils	---	---	---	---	---	2,312	2,979	3,993	4,544	4,316	270	5,125
Education personnel training[14]	23,912	45,531	51,203	97,543	178,652	233,912	204,650	197,394	163,838	118,354	28,251	112,389
Higher education[15]	14,921	30,695	34,768	44,586	80,084	90,078	72,365	55,466	18,359	22,550	5,104	15,670
Teacher Corps	---	---	---	362	16,019	18,191	23,887	33,073	39,002	28,846	7,583	36,138
Special education (handicapped)	308	943	2,466	10,448	24,162	31,219	25,205	32,614	39,612	38,869	11,051	42,741
Other	8,683	13,893	13,969	42,147	58,387	94,424	83,193	76,242	66,865	28,089	4,513	17,820
Public library services and construction	6,056	6,932	7,443	40,915	62,017	52,687	54,086	44,441	62,362	55,320	9,771	27,640
Public library services	6,056	6,932	7,443	25,000	34,306	33,489	44,284	36,230	49,660	44,950	7,570	22,700
Public library construction	---	---	---	15,915	26,615	17,527	7,184	4,127	7,940	6,400	1,280	2,560
Interlibrary cooperation[16]	---	---	---	---	1,096	1,671	2,618	4,084	4,762	3,970	921	2,380
Education for the handicapped[17]	72	248	2,516	4,918	16,783	47,846	67,933	89,947	115,242	161,335	44,962	186,791
State grant program	---	---	---	---	7,867	31,073	32,657	43,016	58,128	95,565	26,737	105,273
Early childhood education	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,687	11,085	14,708	15,734	4,278	17,884
Special centers, projects, and research	---	---	1,016	3,227	8,277	12,515	16,883	22,648	31,777	35,872	11,079	46,008
Captioned films and media services	72	248	1,500	1,691	649	4,258	11,706	13,218	10,629	14,164	2,868	17,626
Research, special studies, and projects[18]	6,004	7,461	12,712	31,245	79,955	93,120	132,040	119,375	98,867	83,856	19,698	84,586
Land-grant colleges	5,052	10,744	14,500	14,500	14,500	21,961	12,600	12,200	12,200	12,200	---	---
Special foreign currency	---	6	138	500	857	774	2,279	1,908	1,881	1,989	426	1,928
Adult basic education[19]	---	---	---	33,616	28,701	43,464	55,971	63,270	68,999	62,360	16,410	67,830
Emergency school aid[20]	---	---	---	5,291	7,437	10,608	92,214	196,045	187,833	225,988	56,913	193,219
Educational TV and broadcasting facilities[21]	---	---	---	---	---	4,163	12,182	5,859	21,793	24,332	6,972	19,675

Follow Through	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,024	46,595	53,179	44,887	21,580	47,966
Indian education	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,694	40,036	42,101	12,132	44,572
Office of Education salaries and expenditures[33]	11,608	12,664	14,251	25,901	40,906	47,714	84,694	77,411	100,650	111,659	33,396	114,434
Consolidated Working Fund - net advances and reimbursement	+29	−202	−1,768	−1,026	−9,325	+2,404	−207	−348	+210	---	---	---
Expenditures from funds transferred to the Office of Education by other Federal agencies[33]												
Manpower Development and Training Act[34]	---	---	64,777	75,532	99,451	121,451	126,500	127,925	71,857			
Educational television facilities	---	---	1,962	4,663	6,737	---	---	---	---			
Mutual exchange activities (foreign currency)[35]	---	---	---	1,592	1,434	930	873	646	827			
Appalachian Regional Development and Training Act[36]	---	---	---	---	21,753	27,128	36,640	42,972	43,377			
Cuban Refugee Program	---	5,195	9,603	9,302	16,990	19,488	18,110	11,630	13,885			
Office of Economic Opportunity[37]	---	---	---	54,681	686	38,234	78,096	2,272	589			
Consolidated Working Fund - gross outlay	62	3,068	2,250	10,515	11,395	6,165	3,377	2,381	2,718			

Table 157.–Office of Education expenditures, by program: Fiscal years 1960 to 1977–Continued

[1] Estimated.
[2] Public Law 93-344 established a new fiscal year period (October 1 through September 30) effective with fiscal year 1977. The transition quarter is the 3-month period between fiscal year 1976 (which ended June 30, 1976) and fiscal year 1977 (which began October 1, 1976).
[3] Includes amounts distributed under provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) and the National Defense Education Act (NDEA). Funds authorized under title VI of ESEA for education of the handicapped are not included here but under "education for the handicapped."
[4] Title I of ESEA includes funds for students more than 1 year below grade level, Indian children, migratory children, handicapped children, and neglected and delinquent children.
[5] Includes amounts authorized under titles II, III, and V of ESEA and NDEA titles III, X, and a portion of title V for guidance, counseling, and testing.
[6] Includes amounts distributed under provisions of the Higher Education Act, as amended, and direct loans to students provided under title II of NDEA. Amounts for Teacher Corps and for institutes and fellowhips for college personnel are included under "Education personnel training."
[7] Includes Basic and Supplemental Opportunity Grants, grants for State student incentives, public service fellowships, mining fellowships, and training for disadvantaged.
[8] Includes loans and loan cancellations.
[9] Includes Talent Search, special services for disadvantaged students, Upward Bound, and Veterans' Cost-of-Instruction payments.
[10] Includes amounts for acquisition and cataloging by the Library of Congress, State higher education administration, State postsecondary education commissions, continuing education project, and miscellaneous other activities.
[11] Includes amounts for undergraduate and graduate facilities, facilities in major disaster areas, and State administration and planning for facilities.
[12] Amounts for research, innovation and curriculum development are included in "research, special studies and projects." Amounts for vocational teacher training are also included "Educational personnel training."
[13] Also includes program amounts for students with special needs.
[14] Does not include training under the Civil Rights program.
[15] Includes language training and area studies, college personnel training and fellowships, and education research training.
[16] Beginning in 1974 also includes library demonstration.
[17] Amounts for teacher training included in "Educational personnel training."
[18] Includes research and innovative programs and curriculum development for vocational education, and special studies and projects except those provided as part of salaries and expenditures for the Office of Education. Also includes Office of Education funds transferred to the National Institute for Education.
[19] Includes amounts for adult vocational education.
[20] Also includes Civil Rights services and training.
[21] Supported with transferred funds prior to 1969.
[22] Also includes amounts for technical service, planning and evaluation, and special studies and projects not elsewhere covered.
[23] Amounts listed below are not included in the Office of Education expenditure totals.
[24] Includes amounts for Area Development Act.
[25] Includes Educational Exchange Program.
[26] Funds transferred prior to 1967 are included in Consolidated Working Fund. Since 1972, also includes Development Facilities (Economic Development Assistance, Department of Commerce), Regional Development Programs (Regional Action, Planning Commission), and military construction (Army).
[27] Some OEO transfers also included in the Consolidated Working Fund.

SOURCE: Compiled by the National Center For Education Statistics and the Office of Administration, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Table 158.– Federal obligations to universities and colleges, by agency and by State: Fiscal year 1974[1]

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Department or agency										
	Total	Department of Agriculture	Department of Commerce	Department of Defense	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	Department of the Interior	Atomic Energy Commission	Environmental Protection Agency	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	National Science Foundation	Other[2]
Total	**$5,545,999**	**$260,696**	**$29,478**	**$362,031**	**$3,233,788**	**$23,761**	**$738,387**	**$30,919**	**$308,986**	**$506,217**	**$51,736**
Alabama	78,682	8,999	72	1,650	64,118	148	47	307	1,395	1,946	0
Alaska	13,649	1,165	739	2,939	4,481	214	285	235	372	3,128	91
Arizona	47,405	2,323	30	2,446	22,535	649	189	170	1,753	16,042	1,268
Arkansas	24,143	6,303	90	28	16,746	162	101	13	118	582	0
California	964,519	8,346	2,174	36,287	350,250	1,844	242,636	3,709	228,470	83,900	6,903
Colorado	98,030	3,073	1,465	2,942	44,463	1,689	1,244	1,424	3,755	37,059	916
Connecticut	80,189	1,629	85	1,812	63,592	171	3,756	32	403	7,913	796
Delaware	8,704	1,634	453	205	3,984	128	11	38	80	2,171	0
District of Columbia	123,636	600	33	3,648	109,223	0	165	171	1,608	2,450	5,708
Florida	96,618	5,527	1,976	4,239	66,535	192	1,636	916	1,176	12,923	1,498
Georgia	81,164	8,706	709	3,416	60,638	441	1,240	541	1,150	4,241	82
Hawaii	30,850	1,657	1,170	1,844	18,502	135	511	102	2,396	3,852	681
Idaho	8,023	2,564	136	39	4,519	323	24	10	0	408	0
Illinois	330,069	7,562	256	9,081	150,467	443	179,544	876	4,069	26,491	1,280
Indiana	77,613	6,397	159	2,468	48,659	186	2,409	578	2,331	12,671	1,755
Iowa	65,205	6,514	6	682	43,639	197	7,478	289	2,439	3,892	69
Kansas	45,348	4,289	0	189	35,993	245	453	301	1,494	2,122	262
Kentucky	45,719	9,125	96	372	33,881	514	3	126	211	1,274	117
Louisiana	58,918	6,290	645	1,039	47,361	219	241	244	597	2,282	0
Maine	9,921	2,237	226	11	6,769	183	0	0	0	495	0
Maryland	195,369	3,811	522	89,668	84,853	155	3,319	665	2,789	8,075	1,512
Massachusetts	328,129	2,889	2,349	95,861	144,988	1,222	12,458	1,674	12,373	49,058	5,257
Michigan	147,492	7,102	994	4,572	108,495	418	4,052	2,376	2,172	14,344	2,967
Minnesota	81,455	6,202	41	834	66,621	417	1,561	471	1,366	3,898	44
Mississippi	46,236	8,234	187	332	34,200	135	44	706	469	1,929	0
Missouri	107,258	7,910	71	1,976	88,006	479	437	898	777	5,614	1,090
Montana	10,809	2,472	28	107	5,668	416	93	530	45	1,100	350
Nebraska	36,530	3,667	10	73	29,891	441	51	106	226	1,585	480
Nevada	6,351	1,313	38	227	3,324	315	331	94	0	689	20
New Hampshire	16,068	1,470	769	183	11,381	145	98	0	678	1,344	0
New Jersey	87,491	2,932	937	2,934	49,546	340	18,160	175	1,996	9,679	792
New Mexico	182,471	2,164	15	7,414	21,754	255	146,311	56	2,064	1,767	671
New York	470,326	8,527	2,320	12,276	309,421	805	76,484	2,293	6,300	48,693	3,207
North Carolina	145,029	11,998	1,088	1,806	117,792	279	1,598	1,682	566	5,714	2,506
North Dakota	15,720	2,950	95	38	11,110	564	30	12	0	921	0
Ohio	135,519	8,126	83	9,999	100,683	244	1,667	1,492	1,897	9,225	2,103
Oklahoma	51,974	5,427	331	1,589	40,338	345	95	231	955	2,432	231
Oregon	49,495	3,449	1,359	1,681	33,736	450	793	473	364	6,730	460
Pennsylvania	220,309	8,853	212	13,200	167,878	1,322	4,087	1,216	2,308	19,659	1,574
Rhode Island	21,273	1,175	1,148	1,003	9,934	236	539	213	222	6,522	281
South Carolina	42,390	6,639	555	422	32,154	191	119	857	169	1,170	114
South Dakota	11,980	2,657	30	50	8,076	418	29	21	139	560	0
Tennessee	105,479	8,670	186	1,378	80,906	708	7,732	322	1,116	4,235	226
Texas	238,132	13,398	1,258	12,677	178,486	506	3,369	1,308	7,879	15,936	3,315
Utah	49,142	2,098	351	4,801	30,333	1,826	1,650	521	854	5,681	1,027
Vermont	14,273	538	0	10	12,181	199	19	7	57	262	0
Virginia	84,866	7,541	141	13,252	51,963	687	1,467	86	4,633	4,869	227
Washington	107,553	4,076	2,224	5,415	74,241	599	2,754	1,192	832	16,049	171
West Virginia	36,977	3,951	0	142	16,890	333	0	226	27	15,106	302
Wisconsin	103,351	6,103	1,480	2,489	75,532	462	3,295	868	2,611	10,100	411
Wyoming	6,567	1,573	31	285	2,178	652	141	40	285	1,316	66
Outlying areas:											
Guam	1,268	433	75	0	685	0	0	26	0	49	0
Puerto Rico	48,771	5,974	0	0	33,085	114	3,631	0	0	5,061	906
Virgin Islands	1,541	434	0	0	1,104	0	0	0	0	3	0

[1] Dollars reflect actual obligations of 14 Federal agencies during the fiscal year, regardless of when funds were spent by a recipient institution, including federally funded research and development centers administered by universities and colleges. Excludes repayable loans to students and institutions as well as amounts for Federal employee training.

[2] Includes Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Labor, Department of Transportation, Agency for International Development, and Office of Economic Opportunity.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, NSF 76-305, *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges, and Selected Nonprofit Institutions, Fiscal Year 1974.*

Table 158.– Federal funds obligated by the Office of Education, by program area and by State: Fiscal year 1975

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Total	Elementary-secondary education[1]	Higher education[2]	Occupational, vocational, and adult education[3]	Education for the handicapped[4]	Education personnel development[5]	Library resources[6]	Other[7]
1	2			5	6	7	8	9
Total	**$5,708,386**	**$3,108,587**	**$1,589,836**	**$828,323**	**$161,516**	**$113,129**	**$56,786**	**$50,219**
Alabama	122,640	63,420	39,747	12,426	3,535	1,370	891	1,251
Alaska	50,766	44,885	2,563	1,568	463	564	400	323
Arizona	81,763	53,520	17,100	7,804	1,291	1,249	633	276
Arkansas	62,618	36,738	15,252	7,041	1,268	931	760	638
California	561,048	328,087	146,093	51,257	14,523	12,052	4,150	4,877
Colorado	75,402	38,414	22,038	7,545	2,996	2,437	897	1,075
Connecticut	56,974	28,181	15,768	7,404	2,410	1,625	1,049	537
Delaware	18,182	10,840	4,204	1,964	391	161	345	277
District of Columbia	41,512	19,428	12,142	2,715	2,331	2,903	409	1,584
Florida	168,070	98,093	39,839	20,604	3,580	2,417	1,691	1,846
Georgia	133,677	76,045	34,673	15,839	3,235	1,842	1,125	918
Hawaii	31,635	21,429	5,537	2,704	720	728	394	123
Idaho	22,083	12,094	4,980	3,220	769	308	383	329
Illinois	243,836	131,022	70,058	27,367	7,709	3,787	2,342	1,551
Indiana	93,390	38,849	29,238	15,765	5,258	2,061	1,240	981
Iowa	60,141	24,998	21,539	8,728	2,294	1,257	998	327
Kansas	61,283	28,258	19,658	7,049	2,278	2,973	656	411
Kentucky	95,407	50,897	25,151	11,661	3,755	1,997	1,103	853
Louisiana	119,987	69,146	32,352	13,451	2,322	976	927	813
Maine	34,726	12,286	15,991	3,999	714	806	577	353
Maryland	116,582	74,200	25,305	11,024	3,020	1,486	1,193	354
Massachusetts	143,866	61,040	56,644	15,399	5,395	2,703	1,422	1,263
Michigan	205,775	107,591	58,912	26,010	6,548	4,244	1,903	1,569
Minnesota	94,858	41,443	33,483	12,338	3,294	2,177	1,154	969
Mississippi	94,073	53,892	27,828	8,835	1,631	1,036	665	186
Missouri	101,590	49,669	30,088	14,140	2,821	2,488	1,436	948
Montana	29,833	17,671	6,581	3,678	576	590	474	263
Nebraska	39,625	19,814	10,844	4,916	1,174	2,057	691	129
Nevada	15,420	8,457	3,286	1,881	413	942	341	100
New Hampshire	22,151	9,127	8,953	2,773	509	172	386	231
New Jersey	159,536	93,637	38,819	16,920	4,208	2,851	2,022	1,079
New Mexico	72,196	48,632	14,962	4,785	1,463	1,398	551	405
New York	494,399	285,613	129,094	42,075	13,665	10,951	3,853	9,148
North Carolina	163,828	86,839	51,266	18,257	3,849	2,037	1,239	341
North Dakota	27,941	14,109	9,220	2,982	579	302	356	393
Ohio	191,740	88,834	58,954	30,738	7,237	4,203	2,321	1,453
Oklahoma	82,532	46,198	22,641	9,166	1,576	1,696	730	525
Oregon	67,310	28,040	25,925	6,830	3,060	2,123	647	685
Pennsylvania	233,962	121,710	64,404	32,978	6,952	3,685	2,911	1,342
Rhode Island	27,223	13,949	7,787	3,216	660	579	417	615
South Carolina	90,944	52,316	24,572	10,212	1,885	733	999	247
South Dakota	31,801	16,347	9,529	3,309	572	1,066	366	612
Tennessee	108,252	55,266	32,505	13,937	3,075	2,048	992	429
Texas	349,718	207,504	86,493	36,732	8,804	5,555	2,411	2,219
Utah	34,489	18,965	9,145	4,578	1,238	809	462	302
Vermont	19,562	6,082	8,902	2,054	538	603	381	1,002
Virginia	153,798	99,159	31,360	15,148	3,761	2,529	1,129	712
Washington	102,802	52,091	31,440	10,591	2,809	2,875	943	2,053
West Virginia	45,893	21,690	14,885	6,437	1,111	879	680	211
Wisconsin	99,595	40,891	36,067	13,888	3,081	3,691	1,073	904
Wyoming	14,452	7,855	2,875	1,756	742	917	421	86
Outlying areas								
American Samoa	1,959	1,258	170	230	150	75	76	0
Guam	7,210	5,190	1,038	570	181	175	56	0
Puerto Rico	98,770	43,528	41,795	10,126	1,681	573	966	101
Virgin Islands	3,853	2,288	904	321	190	66	84	0
Trust Territories	4,239	2,939	239	502	257	236	66	0
Other	21,459	20,323			1,001	135		

[1] Includes titles I, II, III, V, and VIII, Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA); title III, National Defense Education Act (NDEA); Follow Through; Nutrition and Health; Emergency School Aid; School Assistance to Federally Affected Areas; payments to local education agencies for Indian education.

[2] Includes university community services, aid to land-grant colleges, State student incentive grants, Educational Opportunity grants, college work-study, NDEA student loan program, cooperative education, strengthening developing institutions, special programs for the disadvantaged, Veterans cost-of-instruction, postsecondary education commission and State administration, public service education, mining fellowships, college construction loans and grants, and college instructional equipment and library resources.

[3] Includes Indian adult education.

[4] Does not include amounts for handicapped children provided under title I, ESEA.

[5] Includes special education and manpower development; Teacher Corps; vocational education staff training; centers, fellowships and research for higher education; Fulbright-Hays training grants; college teacher fellowships; fellowships for disadvantaged; Ellender fellowships, library training institutes and fellowships.

[6] Public library services and construction.

[7] Includes Right-to-Read, educational broadcasting facilities, drug abuse education, environmental education, ethnic heritage studies, and innovative and experimental programs.

SOURCE: Compiled by the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from Office of Education, Budget Division tabulations.

Table 160.--Office of Education funds obligated for instructional materials and equipment, by program: Fiscal year 1975

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Total	Instructional materials			Instructional equipment	
		Printed and published materials		Audio-visual materials	Audio-visual	Other
		Books	Other			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**$372,853**	**$89,305**	**$72,321**	**$76,844**	**$28,529**	**$99,884**
Elementary and secondary education activities						
Assistance for educationally deprived children (Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title I)	69,000	5,500	28,000	15,500	3,000	17,000
School library materials (Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title II)	76,000	38,000	---	38,000	---	---
Supplementary educational centers and services (Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title III)	30,499	9,099	13,500	4,000	2,500	1,400
Instructional assistance (National Defense Education Act, title III)	19,751	51	1,000	5,000	13,550	150
Educational broadcasting facilities	12,000	---	---	---	---	12,000
Civil rights advisory services	975	219	438	210	108	---
Environmental education	62	---	37	25	---	---
Bilingual education	[1] 6,270	---	---	---	---	---
Occupational, vocational, and adult education	94,615	17,315	19,483	2,912	3,365	51,540
Improvement of undergraduate instruction (Higher Education Act)	7,300	200	200	1,000	4,500	1,400
Library and community services:						
Public library services	8,050	5,300	700	1,000	350	700
Library resources (Higher Education Act, title II)	9,975	6,475	500	3,000	---	---
Education for the handicapped	2,384	---	164	2,106	55	59
Indian education	7,487	1,104	3,470	355	639	1,920
Special projects	1,654	514	702	398	40	---
Emergency school assistance	26,830	5,528	4,127	3,338	422	13,415

[1] Cannot be broken down by category.

NOTE.--Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Special tabulation by the Division of Planning and Budgeting, Office of Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

CHAPTER VI

SPECIAL STUDIES AND STATISTICS RELATED TO AMERICAN EDUCATION

This chapter consists of a varied collection of statistics that relate education to the world of work and to other facets of society. The data are arranged in four major categories: (1) employment status and job opportunities of school dropouts and of persons completing educational programs, (2) international education, (3) libraries and public television, and (4) research and development.

Included in the first group of tables are data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the years of school completed by persons in various occupational groups. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is also the source for the tabulations concerning the employment of recent high school and college graduates and school dropouts. Other tables provide information from the College Placement Council on salaries offered candidates for bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees.

The section on international education contains data from the Institute of International Education on American college students and faculty abroad as well as statistics on foreign students enrolled in American institutions of higher education. Two tables from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) provide data on population and school enrollment for the world, the continents, and selected countries. International comparisons in the field of education must be made with care, since enrollment estimates tend to be prepared in a variety of ways and for different years, and the enrollment groupings by level are not strictly comparable from one country to another. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is the source for a table that provides comparative statistics on international achievement tests.

The third group of tables contains data from the National Center for Education Statistics on public libraries, college and university libraries, Federal libraries, and public television stations. Also included are data from *Publisher's Weekly* and the *Library Journal* on trends in the prices of books and periodicals. A table providing Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of the number of librarians in the country has been included again this year.

The final section concerns the general area of research and development. These tables, utilizing data obtained from the National Science Foundation, show the amounts and sources of funds used for research and development. Additional information on Federal funds for research and development may be found in chapter V.

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT AFTER HIGH SCHOOL

The access of 1972 high school graduates to postsecondary education and jobs is the focus of a recent report sponsored by the National Center for Education Statistics. The report is a capsule description highlighting some of the first follow-up survey data of the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972. This study of 23,000 persons, which is still going on, promises to yield not only useful information about the development of students as they pass through the American educational system, but also a better understanding of the factors associated with how much education an individual gets and where he or she winds up in a job.

The report shows that, in 1973-74, about 56 percent of the total sample of the 1972 high school class were currently enrolled in postsecondary institutions. An additional 7 percent had already received some kind of postsecondary education; 74 percent expected to further their education; and 15 percent expected to receive advanced degrees eventually. As might be expected, the type of high school preparation and the individual ability of students stood out as important factors with regard to college attendance. About two-thirds of those graduating from college preparatory curriculums were enrolled in academic studies in college.

Among those students in the top quarter of academic ability, 70 percent expected to get a college degree and were actually enrolled in academic programs 2 years after high school. Only 17 percent of the students in the lowest quarter of academic ability were currently enrolled and expected to get a degree, while 39 percent of those in the middle two quarters were enrolled.

The importance of ability as a factor in college enrollment is further emphasized in an analysis of ethnic group attendance in college. Although Whites were more likely to be enrolled in college than Blacks or those of Spanish heritage, the minority groups had higher attendance rates than Whites when the ability factor was controlled.

The report also shows that about 65 percent of the 1972 graduates were employed in full- or part-time jobs in the fall of 1973. Some 20 percent of those not holding jobs were looking for work. Moreover, the report indicates a relationship between job opportunities and both school curriculum and ethnic group.

Ethnic group differences were noticeable in reasons given for not working. Unemployed Whites tended to say that they were either going to school or did not want to work. Both Blacks and those from Spanish backgrounds more often mentioned a shortage of jobs, inadequate training, or lack of experience as reasons for not working.

In high school, a larger proportion of Blacks (35 percent) and Spanish-speaking (33 percent) than Whites (28 percent) received some kind of specialized training intended to prepare them for immediate employment after leaving school. However, Whites were more likely to be working in jobs where they expected to use their training.

Other information about the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972 and the first follow-up may be obtained from Dr. Kenneth A. Tabler, Division of Statistical Information and Studies, National Center for Education Statistics, 400 Maryland Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202.

—KENNETH A. SIMON
Former Chief, Reference, Estimates, and Projections Branch

Figure 13.–Enrollment of 1972 high school seniors in college, by ethnic group and ability level: 1973–74

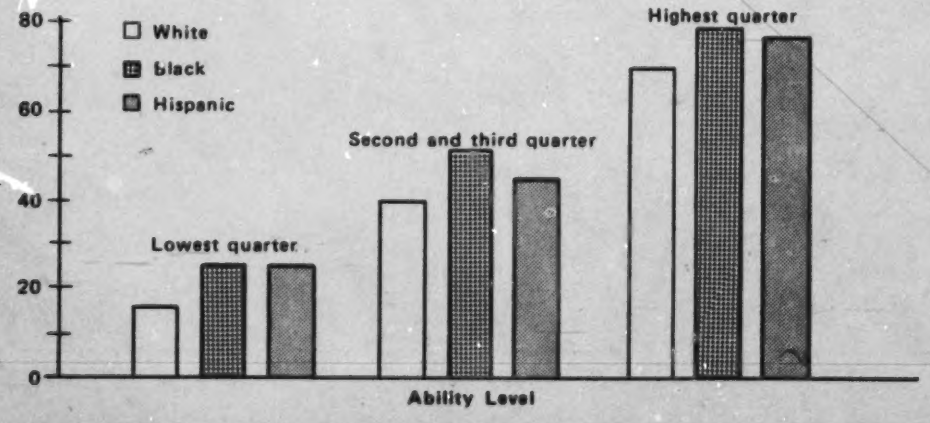


Table 161.–Occupation of employed persons 16 years old and over, by sex, race, and years of school completed: United States, March 1975

Sex, race, and occupation	Total employed (in thousands)	Percentage distribution, by years of school completed							Median school years completed
		Total	Elementary school		High school		College		
			Less than 8[1]	8	1 to 3	4	1 to 3	4 or more	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Men									
White									
All occupational groups	**45,177**	**100.0**	**5.4**	**6.5**	**15.9**	**36.7**	**16.3**	**19.2**	**12.6**
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	7,129	100.0	0.3	0.4	2.4	13.6	17.6	65.7	16.7
Managers and administrators, except farm	6,777	100.0	1.9	2.7	7.9	34.7	22.1	30.8	13.4
Salesworkers	2,914	100.0	1.4	1.5	10.7	34.2	26.9	25.3	13.2
Clerical and kindred workers	2,968	100.0	1.6	3.7	12.1	43.9	26.3	12.4	12.7
Craft and kindred workers	9,275	100.0	6.0	8.6	19.2	50.2	12.8	3.2	12.3
Operatives, except transport	5,008	100.0	10.2	10.2	24.6	42.9	10.2	1.8	12.1
Transport equipment operatives	2,561	100.0	8.4	11.8	25.1	42.9	9.3	2.5	12.1
Laborers, except farm	2,865	100.0	11.9	10.6	27.7	36.0	11.3	2.4	12.0
Service workers, including private household	3,575	100.0	7.7	8.8	26.3	36.7	15.9	4.6	12.2
Farmworkers	2,105	100.0	15.2	17.1	19.1	34.0	9.3	5.3	11.8
Black and other races									
All occupational groups	**4,697**	**100.0**	**16.4**	**5.6**	**21.5**	**31.8**	**12.4**	**12.3**	**12.2**
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	470	100.0	---	.2	2.6	11.1	15.3	71.1	16.9
Managers and administrators, except farm	252	100.0	4.4	2.4	2.4	33.7	20.2	36.9	14.1
Sales and clerical workers	446	100.0	2.9	.9	11.9	42.4	27.8	13.9	12.8
Craft and kindred workers	765	100.0	14.1	6.4	24.8	39.6	11.4	3.5	12.1
Operatives, except transport	689	100.0	17.7	8.0	27.1	37.2	9.1	.9	11.7
Transport equipment operatives	411	100.0	19.7	7.3	26.8	36.3	9.2	.7	11.6
Laborers, except farm	668	100.0	31.1	6.9	31.7	24.3	4.9	1.0	10.1
Service workers, including private household	839	100.0	15.9	6.2	26.7	33.3	13.3	4.8	12.0
Farmworkers	157	100.0	60.9	12.1	10.8	11.5	2.5	2.5	6.5
Women									
White									
All occupational groups	**28,998**	**100.0**	**3.2**	**4.8**	**15.6**	**49.0**	**15.9**	**14.4**	**12.6**
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4,820	100.0	.4	.4	2.6	17.9	18.5	60.3	16.5
Managers and administrators, except farm	1,626	100.0	2.5	3.6	10.3	45.1	20.3	18.3	12.7
Salesworkers	2,119	100.0	2.0	3.9	21.1	50.6	15.6	6.7	12.5
Clerical and kindred workers	10,619	100.0	.4	1.6	9.6	61.8	20.6	6.0	12.6
Craftworkers, operatives, and laborers, except farm	3,826	100.0	11.0	12.7	28.5	40.5	5.5	1.8	11.8
Private household workers	731	100.0	10.7	10.7	42.8	28.9	5.9	1.1	11.0
Service workers, except private household	4,949	100.0	5.5	9.2	26.6	44.9	11.5	2.3	12.2
Farmworkers	306	100.0	5.6	15.7	17.6	43.1	13.7	4.6	12.3
Black and other races									
All occupational groups	**4,032**	**100.0**	**10.0**	**5.9**	**20.6**	**37.7**	**13.9**	**12.0**	**12.4**
Professional and managerial, and kindred workers[2]	669	100.0	.6	.7	4.0	16.5	19.4	58.5	16.4
Sales and clerical workers	1,120	100.0	.5	1.4	11.8	53.0	25.4	7.9	12.7
Craftworkers, operatives, and laborers, except farm	681	100.0	12.6	10.3	24.4	44.3	7.6	.6	12.1
Private household workers	486	100.0	34.2	13.6	31.3	18.5	2.1	.4	9.2
Service workers, except private household	1,063	100.0	12.8	7.2	32.8	38.2	7.9	1.0	11.7
Farmworkers	14	(3)	---	---	---	---	---	---	(3)

[1] Includes persons reporting no school years completed.
[2] Includes professional and technical workers and managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.
[3] Percent and median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 186, *Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1975.*

Table 162.–College enrollment and labor force status of 1975 high school graduates, by sex, race, and marital status of women: United States, October 1975

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
			Number	As percent of population	Employed	Unemployed		
	Number	Percent				Number	As percent of civilian labor force	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Both sexes								
Total	3,186	100.0	1,917	60.2	1,588	329	17.2	1,269
White	2,823	88.6	1,736	61.5	1,474	262	15.1	1,087
Black and other races	362	11.4	179	49.4	113	66	36.9	183
Enrolled in college	1,615	50.7	641	39.7	566	75	11.7	974
Full-time	1,492	46.8	545	36.5	480	65	11.9	947
Part-time	123	3.9	96	78.0	86	10	10.4	27
Not enrolled in college	1,571	49.3	1,276	81.2	1,022	254	19.9	295
Men								
Total	1,513	100.0	974	64.4	816	158	16.2	539
Enrolled in college	796	52.6	318	39.9	285	33	10.4	478
Not enrolled in college	717	47.4	656	91.5	531	125	19.1	61
Women								
Total	1,673	100.0	943	56.4	772	171	18.1	730
Enrolled in college	819	49.0	323	39.4	281	42	13.0	496
Not enrolled in college	854	51.0	620	72.6	491	129	20.8	234
Single	686	41.0	522	76.1	418	104	19.9	164
Married and other marital status[1]	167	10.0	97	58.1	72	25	25.8	70

[1] Includes widowed, divorced, and separated women.

NOTE.–Data are for the civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years of age. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report 191, *Students, Graduates, and Dropouts in the Labor Market, October 1975.*

Table 163.–Employment status of 1975 high school graduates not enrolled in college and of 1974-75 school dropouts, by sex, race, and marital status of women: United States, October 1975

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Civilian noninstitutional population[1]		Civilian labor force[1]					Not in labor force[1]
	Number	Percent	Number	As percent of population	Employed	Unemployed		
						Number	As percent of civilian labor force	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1975 high school graduates not enrolled in college								
Total	**1,571**	**100.0**	**1,276**	**81.2**	**1,022**	**254**	**19.9**	**295**
Men	717	45.6	656	91.5	531	125	19.1	61
Women	854	54.4	620	72.6	491	129	20.8	234
Single	686	43.7	522	76.1	418	104	19.9	164
Married and other marital status[2]	167	10.6	97	58.1	72	25	25.8	70
White	1,377	87.6	1,138	82.6	943	195	17.1	239
Black and other races	195	12.4	138	70.8	79	59	42.8	57
1974-75 school dropouts[3]								
Total[4]	**727**	**100.0**	**455**	**62.6**	**300**	**155**	**34.1**	**272**
Men	361	49.7	297	82.3	195	102	34.3	64
Women	366	50.3	158	43.2	105	53	33.5	208
Single	229	31.5	108	47.2	70	38	35.2	121
Married and other marital status[2]	137	18.8	50	36.5	35	15	(5)	87
White	579	79.6	369	63.7	266	103	27.9	210
Black and other races	151	20.8	88	58.3	34	54	61.4	63

[1] Data are for the civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years of age. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

[2] Includes widowed, divorced, and separated women.

[3] Persons who dropped out of school between October 1972 and October 1974.

[4] In addition, 93,000 persons 14 and 15 years old dropped out of school.

[5] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report 191, *Students, Graduates, and Dropouts in the Labor Market, October 1975.*

Table 164.–Major occupation groups of employed high school graduates not enrolled in college, by year of high school graduation, and of school dropouts, by year last attended school, by sex: United States, October 1975
[Percentage distribution of persons 16 to 24 years of age]

Major occupatinn group and sex	Graduates of–		Dropouts last attended school in 1974 or 1975		
	1974	1975	Total	1974	1975
1	2	3	4	5	6
Men					
Total: Number (in thousands)	630	531	292	180	112
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White collar workers	18.4	12.3	11.0	8.9	14.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2.7	.2	1.0	.6	1.8
Managers and administrators, except farm	3.7	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.7
Sales workers	3.7	2.1	3.8	4.4	2.7
Clerical workers	8.4	6.8	3.8	1.7	7.2
Blue collar workers	65.5	69.6	64.9	70.0	56.8
Craft and kindred workers	18.4	16.3	15.5	15.6	15.3
Operatives except transport	21.5	20.8	18.9	18.3	19.8
Transport equipment operatives	7.0	6.6	5.8	6.1	5.4
Laborers, except farm and mine	18.6	26.8	24.7	30.0	16.2
Service workers	10.2	10.6	15.8	14.4	18.0
Farm workers	5.9	7.6	8.2	6.7	10.8
Women					
Total: Number (in thousands)	553	491	152	96	56
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)
White collar workers	59.5	61.4	37.0	37.9	...
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.0	1.2	1.0	3.4	...
Managers and administrators, except farm	2.9	...	1.3	2.3	...
Sales workers	8.4	9.2	14.9	9.2	...
Clerical workers	44.2	41.0	18.8	23.0	...
Blue collar workers	14.5	15.7	33.6	39.1	...
Craft and kindred workers	2.5	.6	...	...	...
Operatives except transport	10.6	12.2	20.1	20.7	...
Transport equipment operatives	.3	.6	2.6	1.1	...
Laborers, except farm and mine	1.0	2.2	11.0	17.2	...
Service workers	25.3	32.0	29.2	23.0	...
Farm workers	.7	.8	...	...	...

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 191, *Students, Graduates, and Dropouts in the Labor Market, October 1975.*

Table 165.–Employed degree recipients,[1] by sex, type of degree, and occupation and industry group: United States, October 1972
[Percentage distribution]

Occupation and industry group	All persons			Baccalaureates	All other degrees
	Both sexes	Men	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Occupation group					
Total: Number (in thousands)	681	414	267	482	199
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and technical workers	63.2	57.3	71.5	56.1	81.9
Engineers	4.5	7.2	.4	4.1	5.5
Life and physical scientists	1.1	1.7	...	.9	1.5
Health occupations	5.7	3.0	9.5	5.8	1.5
Social scientists	1.1	1.5	.4	.4	2.5
Teachers, college and university	3.8	5.4	1.1	.8	11.1
Teachers, except college	29.8	19.3	46.6	30.8	28.1
Engineering and science technicians	1.1	1.7	...	1.3	.5
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	16.2	17.5	14.4	11.5	27.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	10.5	13.8	5.7	10.3	11.8
Sales workers	6.0	7.4	3.8	7.7	2.0
Clerical and kindred workers	8.6	5.4	13.7	11.8	1.5
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	2.4	.7	5.3	3.6	...
Other clerical workers	6.2	4.7	8.4	8.1	1.5
Service workers	3.5	3.7	3.4	4.5	1.0
All other workers	8.3	12.3	1.9	10.7	2.0
Industry group					
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	11.0	14.5	5.7	11.8	9.3
Durable goods	7.0	9.5	3.0	7.1	6.7
Nondurable goods	4.1	5.0	2.7	4.7	2.6
Transportation and public utilities	3.3	4.7	1.1	3.9	2.1
Trade	12.6	14.2	10.3	16.5	3.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.5	8.0	4.6	7.7	3.6
Service	59.5	47.9	76.8	52.6	78.3
Educational	38.8	27.4	55.5	33.5	61.0
Medical and hospital	6.7	4.0	10.6	6.4	7.2
Welfare and religious	3.5	3.2	3.8	1.7	7.7
All other services	10.7	13.2	6.8	10.9	10.3
Public administration	3.0	4.0	1.5	2.8	4.1
Other	4.1	6.7	...	5.2	1.5

[1] Data are for persons 16 years old and over in the civilian noninstitutional population in October 1972 who received baccalaureate and advanced degrees between July 1971 and June 1972 and who were not enrolled in school full time in October 1972.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of Recent College Graduates, October 1972.*

Table 166.–Relationship of work of degree recipients[1] to major field of study, and reason for working in a job not directly related to field: United States, October 1972

[Percentage distribution]

Relationship and reason	Total	Sex of recipient		Type of degree		Major field of study				
		Men	Women	Bachelor's	All other	Business or commerce	Education	Humanities	Social sciences	All other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Relationship of work to field										
Total employed:										
Number (in thousands)	681	414	267	482	199	109	206	77	100	189
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Directly related	68.7	66.3	71.4	61.2	86.4	61.5	81.7	56.8	45.4	75.4
Not directly related	31.3	33.7	28.6	38.8	13.6	38.5	18.3	43.2	54.6	24.6
Somewhat related	12.8	13.6	12.0	15.3	7.1	23.9	6.9	12.2	25.8	6.4
Not related	18.5	20.1	16.5	23.5	6.6	14.7	11.4	31.1	28.9	18.2
Main reason for work not directly related										
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	100.0	(2)
Only job could find	49.8	43.0	61.1	48.4	...	...	...	...	44.4	...
Better opportunities for advancement than in major field	7.7	8.9	5.6	7.1	...	...	...	...	7.4	...
To see if liked kind of work	7.7	8.9	5.6	7.7	...	...	...	...	11.1	...
Did not want to work in field	5.3	6.7	4.2	6.0	...	...	...	...	7.4	...
All other	29.5	32.6	23.6	30.8	...	...	...	...	29.6	...

[1] Data are for persons under age 35 in the civilian noninstitutional population in October 1972 who received bachelor's or advanced degrees in 1971 or 1972 and who were not enrolled in school full time in October 1972.

[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 50,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of Recent College Graduates, October 1972.*

Table 167.–Selected characteristics of scientists and engineers, by field: United States, 1974

Item	Field of science or engineering in 1974															
	Computer specialists		Engineers		Mathematical specialists		Life scientists		Physical scientists		Environmental scientists		Psychologists		Social scientists	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	55,160	100.0	687,715	100.0	27,849	100.0	75,478	100.0	120,894	100.0	29,470	100.0	34,901	100.0	47,837	100.0
Sex:																
Male	48,410	87.8	684,350	99.5	23,805	85.5	65,498	86.8	111,924	92.5	28,578	97.0	25,108	71.9	37,864	79.0
Female	6,750	12.2	3,366	0.5	4,044	14.5	9,980	13.2	9,071	7.5	893	3.0	9,794	28.1	10,073	21.0
Race:																
White	53,248	96.5	664,526	96.6	25,923	93.1	72,076	95.5	113,845	94.1	28,919	98.1	34,065	97.6	46,221	96.4
Black	844	1.5	4,491	0.7	1,031	3.7	1,179	1.6	2,205	1.8	47	0.2	636	1.8	674	1.4
Japanese, Chinese, or Korean	704	1.3	15,004	2.2	730	2.6	1,765	2.3	3,907	3.2	408	1.4	96	0.3	877	1.8
Other races	363	0.7	3,693	0.5	165	0.6	458	0.6	1,038	0.9	97	0.3	104	0.3	165	0.3
Median age	34.4	...	43.0	...	37.8	...	41.0	...	41.1	...	43.3	...	39.7	...	40.5	...
Highest degree held:																
Associate	...	...	12,537	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor's	37,590	68.1	476,692	69.3	8,360	30.0	25,507	33.8	43,818	36.2	12,914	43.8	3,404	9.8	11,975	25.0
Master's	14,813	26.9	145,272	21.1	9,337	33.5	16,804	22.3	22,340	18.5	8,437	28.6	11,049	31.7	14,244	29.7
Doctorate	2,604	4.7	31,859	4.6	10,016	36.0	31,750	42.1	54,861	45.2	8,056	27.3	20,394	58.4	21,481	44.8
Other degrees	152	0.3	1,106	0.2	147	0.5	1,417	1.9	175	0.1	63	0.2	54	0.2	236	0.5
No degree	...	...	20,249	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Employment status in January 1974:																
In labor force	53,372	96.8	653,682	95.1	26,021	93.4	71,010	94.1	113,524	93.8	28,011	95.0	32,716	93.7	43,648	91.1
Employed	53,128	96.3	648,010	94.2	25,751	92.5	70,444	93.3	112,692	93.1	27,755	94.2	32,491	93.1	43,006	89.9
Full-time	50,800	92.1	618,069	89.9	23,546	84.5	64,033	84.8	104,856	86.7	25,015	84.9	28,003	80.2	38,778	80.9
Part-time	646	1.2	6,612	1.0	1,279	4.6	3,396	4.5	3,640	3.0	1,028	3.5	2,633	7.5	1,823	3.8
Full or part-time not reported	1,682	3.0	23,329	3.4	925	3.3	3,015	4.0	4,196	3.5	1,712	5.8	1,855	5.3	2,506	5.2
Unemployed	244	0.4	5,671	0.8	271	1.0	566	0.7	832	0.7	255	0.9	225	0.8	642	1.1
Not in labor force	1,171	2.1	23,569	3.4	1,558	5.6	3,405	4.5	5,332	4.4	997	3.4	1,430	4.1	3,259	6.8
Employment status not reported	617	1.1	10,475	1.5	270	1.0	1,064	1.4	2,138	1.8	463	1.6	755	2.2	1,030	2.1
Primary work activity:[1]																
Research and development	3,131	5.9	211,720	32.7	3,290	12.7	19,410	27.7	49,436	44.1	7,408	26.5	2,959	9.0	5,368	12.3
Management or administration	6,665	12.6	197,743	30.5	4,734	18.3	18,109	25.9	25,285	22.6	6,535	23.4	5,944	18.1	11,457	26.3
Teaching	1,729	3.3	14,356	2.2	9,498	36.8	16,929	24.2	14,793	13.2	3,465	12.4	8,878	27.0	14,996	34.4
Production and inspection	1,369	2.6	104,803	16.2	1,005	3.9	5,008	7.2	11,686	10.4	2,088	7.5	533	1.6	1,551	3.6
Consulting	3,406	6.4	40,748	6.3	590	2.3	3,739	5.3	2,644	2.4	2,863	10.3	12,120	36.9	2,243	5.1
Report writing, statistical work, and computer applications	35,240	66.4	36,529	5.6	5,899	22.8	2,615	3.7	2,831	2.5	2,136	7.6	844	2.6	4,574	10.5
Other or not reported	1,515	2.9	41,668	6.4	821	3.2	4,170	6.0	5,395	4.8	3,435	12.3	1,548	4.7	3,464	7.9
Type of employer:[1]																
Educational institution	3,285	6.2	20,227	3.1	11,892	46.0	29,651	42.4	26,380	23.5	5,832	20.9	17,010	51.8	20,677	47.4
Federal Government	3,779	7.1	56,797	8.8	3,823	14.8	13,300	19.0	11,675	10.4	4,940	17.7	1,622	4.9	5,130	11.8
Other government	4,954	9.3	61,036	9.4	1,970	7.6	7,766	11.1	6,334	5.7	3,125	11.2	5,081	15.5	6,134	14.1
Nonprofit organization	1,814	3.4	13,424	2.1	696	2.7	2,799	4.0	4,989	4.5	502	1.8	3,704	11.3	3,101	7.1
Industry or business	38,378	72.3	477,608	73.8	7,138	27.6	15,415	22.0	61,187	54.6	11,603	41.5	3,500	10.7	7,272	16.7
Self-employed	447	0.8	13,684	2.1	64	0.2	379	0.5	618	0.6	1,839	6.6	1,722	5.2	740	1.7
Military	258	0.5	2,427	0.4	132	0.5	132	0.2	162	0.1	12	(2)	29	0.1	16	(2)
Not reported	139	0.3	2,362	0.4	122	0.5	535	0.8	724	0.6	75	0.3	160	0.5	573	1.3
Median annual salary[1]	$18,383	...	$19,391	...	$19,466	...	$17,596	...	$19,358	...	$19,927	...	$18,879	...	$19,883	...

[1] Based on employment in January 1974. Data differ slightly from those shown above for employed labor force.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-23, No. 53.

Table 168.--Average monthly salary offers to male candidates for the bachelor's degree, by field of study: United States, 1970-71 to 1975-76

Field of study	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	Percent increase	
							1970-71 to 1975-76	1974-75 to 1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Business and commerce:								
Accounting	$846	$854	$887	$925	$980	$1,017	20.2	3.8
Business, general (including management)	716	726	757	809	847	876	22.4	3.4
Engineering:								
Aeronautical	860	884	920	960	1,074	1,152	34.0	7.3
Chemical	920	928	962	1,042	1,196	1,278	38.9	6.9
Civil	850	869	908	967	1,064	1,104	29.9	3.8
Electrical	877	888	931	986	1,080	1,154	31.6	6.9
Industrial	866	871	903	978	1,079	1,137	31.3	5.4
Mechanical	881	894	927	1,001	1,122	1,195	35.6	6.5
Metallurgical	888	881	921	1,003	1,134	1,212	36.5	6.9
Humanities	(699)	(702)	(718)	728	759	816	(1)	7.5
Social sciences				766	803	866	(1)	7.8
Marketing and distribution	693	706	740	782	810	853	23.1	5.3
Sciences:								
Agricultural	700	694	739	789	817	856	22.3	4.8
Chemistry, mathematics, and physics	794	795	833	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chemistry	795	783	843	891	962	1,011	27.2	5.1
Mathematics	787	795	819	878	924	992	26.0	7.4
Physics	826	818	876	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Data not available.

NOTE.--Data are based on information supplied by 140 or more participating colleges and universities throughout the country.

SOURCE: College Placement Council, Inc., reports on *A Study of Beginning Offers by Business and Industry.* (Copyright by the College Placement Council, Inc., Bethlehem, Pa. All rights reserved.)

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN U.S. COLLEGES

More than 150,000 students from other countries were enrolled in institutions of higher education in the United States and its outlying territories during 1973-74. This, the largest foreign enrollment ever—surpassing the figure for 1972-73 by about 3.5 percent—represents a quadrupling in less than 20 years of the number of foreign students studying in this country.

California, with 15.3 percent of the total, had the largest share of foreign students; West Virginia had the least with 0.1 percent. Two States—California and New York—alone had more than a quarter of all students from abroad enrolled in U.S. colleges and universities. Miami-Dade Community College in Florida accounted for the largest *number* of foreign students at one institution with 6,447; Woodbury University in Los Angeles reported having the highest percentage of foreign students in attendance—48.5 percent.

Foreign students studying in the United States in 1973-74 represented 177 countries and territories. The increased enrollment over the previous year was almost entirely accounted for by students from the Near and Middle East, Latin America, and Africa. However, of the total number of foreign students, those from the Far East accounted for the largest proportion, 35.4 percent; Latin America supplied 20.0 percent, and the Near and Middle East contributed 14.5 percent. Hong Kong sent the largest number of students—10,764; India, which led last year's enrollment, was next, followed by Iran; and Canada which had consistently been first until 1970-71, fell to fourth.

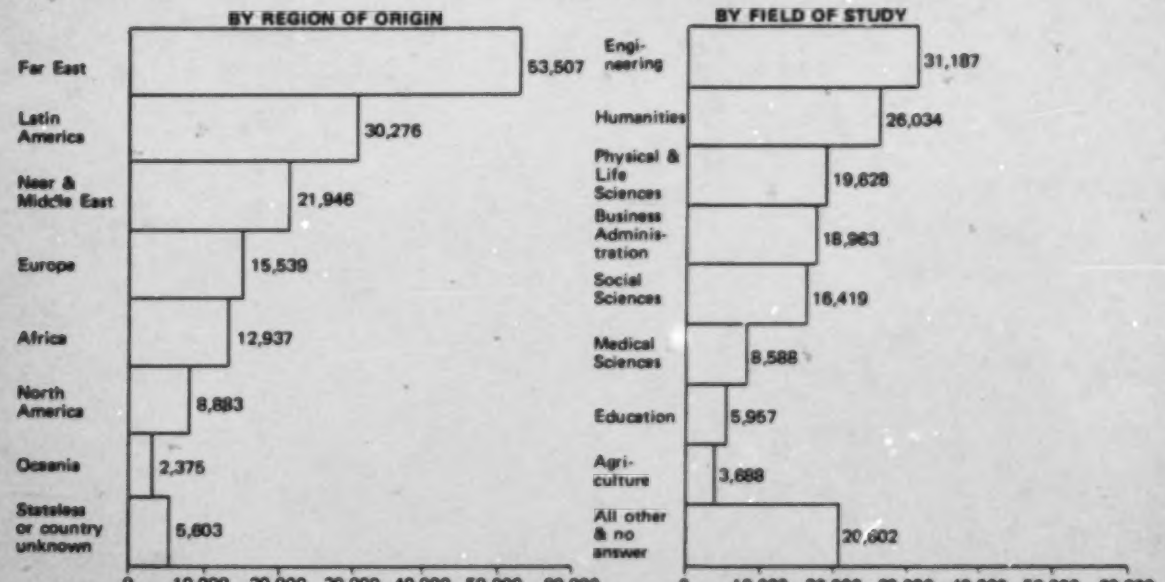
Although students from different regions of the world entered a variety of fields of study, engineering continued to be the most popular, being chosen by 20.6 percent. Humanities, second in popularity, was selected by 17.2 percent.

Study choices on the basis of geographical region indicated a preference for engineering by 38.9 percent of the students from the Near and Middle East and by 24.3 percent of those from the Far East. African students favored studies in two fields—business administration and social sciences—with 15.6 and 15.8 percent enrolled in each, respectively. Students from Europe, North America (mainly Canada), and Latin America were inclined toward the humanities, with percentage enrollments of 26.6, 23.7, and 22.0, respectively.

More detailed information on foreign student enrollment in the United States may be found in *Open Doors 1974*, available for $5 from the Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.

—DELTON L. MOORE
Statistician

Figure 14.--Foreign students enrolled in institutions of higher education in the United States and outlying areas: 1973-74



NOTE.—Students from Central America and Mexico are included under Latin America rather than North America. Data are not strictly comparable with those in table 172, which provides data for "nonimmigrants".

SOURCE: Institute of International Education, *Open Doors 1974*.

Table 168.–Average monthly salary offers to male and female candidates for master's and doctor's degrees, by field of study: United States, 1973-74 to 1975-76

Field of study	Master's degree[1]				Doctor's degree			
	1973-74[2]	1974-75	1975-76	Percent increase, 1973-74 to 1975-76	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	Percent increase, 1973-74 to 1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Business administration, industrial management, or commerce:								
After nontechnical undergraduate degree	$1,181	$1,250	$1,323	12.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
After technical undergraduate degree	1,235	1,324	1,385	12.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Engineering:								
Chemical	1,172	1,310	1,407	20.1	$1,550	$1,645	$1,793	15.7
Civil	1,102	1,183	1,261	13.5	1,426	1,382	1,597	12.0
Electrical	1,149	1,228	1,319	14.8	1,551	1,550	1,693	9.2
Industrial	1,120	1,234	1,288	15.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Mechanical	1,138	1,274	1,341	17.8	1,479	1,624	1,687	14.1
Sciences:								
Agriculture and related sciences	950	1,064	1,006	5.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chemistry	1,050	1,118	1,234	17.5	1,411	1,503	1,582	12.1
Computer science	1,120	1,169	1,262	12.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Mathematics	1,042	1,137	1,305	25.2	1,341	1,523	1,569	17.0
Metallurgy[3]	1,131	1,242	1,339	18.4	1,452	1,557	1,695	16.7
Physics	1,089	1,216	1,209	11.0	1,409	1,473	1,639	16.3

[1] Data are for men and women with 1 year or less of full-time, nonmilitary employment.

[2] Data not available.

[3] Also includes metallurgical engineering, materials engineering and science, and ceramics.

NOTE.–Data are based on information supplied by 140 or more participating colleges and universities throughout the country.

SOURCE: College Placement Council Salary Survey, *A Study of 1975-76 Beginning Offers, Final Report July 1976.* (Copyright 1976 by the College Placement Council, Inc., Bethlehem, Pa. All rights reserved.)

Table 170.–United States college faculty and administrative staff abroad, by country and by field of interest: 1973-74

Country and field of interest	College faculty abroad	
	Number	Percent
1	2	3
Total	**6,522**	**100.0**
Country:		
United Kingdom	1,039	15.9
Germany, Federal Republic of	454	7.0
France	403	6.2
Italy	257	3.9
Spain	204	3.1
Israel	169	2.6
Mexico	165	2.5
Brazil	156	2.4
Japan	155	2.4
Switzerland	119	1.8
India	101	1.5
Australia	100	1.5
Austria	99	1.5
Netherlands	82	1.3
Canada	79	1.2
Other countries	2,940	45.1
Field of interest:		
Humanities	2,006	30.8
Social sciences	1,387	21.3
Physical and life sciences	1,247	19.1
Medical sciences	454	7.0
Education	405	6.2
Agriculture	343	5.3
Engineering	278	4.3
Business administration	192	2.9
Other or field unknown	210	3.2

NOTE.–Because of rounding, percentages do not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: Institute of International Education, New York, *Open Doors, 1974.* (Copyright © 1975 by the Institute of International Education. All rights reserved.)

Table 171.–United States college students abroad, by country and by field of interest: 1971-72

Country and field of interest	College students abroad	
	Number	Percent
1	2	3
Total	**34,218**	**100.0**
Country:		
Canada	6,517	19.0
France	6,291	18.4
Mexico	4,373	12.8
United Kingdom	2,267	6.6
Germany, Federal Republic of	2,176	6.4
Italy	1,758	5.1
Spain	1,738	5.1
Israel	1,307	3.8
Philippines	1,086	3.2
Japan	1,085	3.2
Belgium	852	2.5
Switzerland	723	2.1
Colombia	590	1.7
Lebanon	529	1.5
Vatican City	382	1.1
Other countries	2,544	7.4
Field of interest:		
Humanities	15,162	44.3
Social sciences	4,948	14.5
Medical sciences	3,715	10.9
Physical and life sciences	1,530	4.5
Business administration	514	1.5
Education	476	1.4
Engineering	415	1.2
Agriculture	76	.2
Other fields	7,382	21.6

NOTE.–Because of rounding, percentages do not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: Institute of International Education, New York, *Open Doors, 1973.* (Copyright © 1973 by the Institute of International Education. All rights reserved.)

Table 172.–Foreign students enrolled in institutions of higher education in the United States and outlying areas, by continent and region: 1973-74 and 1974-75

Continent and region	1973-74		1974-75[1]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	2	3	4	5
Total	125,118	100.0	154,580	100.0
Africa	11,778	9.4	18,400	11.9
Eastern Africa	2,746	2.2	4,040	2.6
Middle Africa	311	.2	410	.3
Northern Africa	1,605	1.3	2,710	1.8
Southern Africa	406	.3	610	.4
Western Africa	6,669	5.3	10,600	6.9
Africa, unspecified	41	(2)	---	---
Asia	67,765	54.2	82,370	53.3
East Asia	27,216	21.8	30,720	19.9
Middle South Asia	12,345	9.9	13,890	9.0
Southeast Asia	11,211	9.0	13,850	9.0
Southwest Asia	16,965	13.6	23,910	15.5
Asia, unspecified	28	(2)	---	---
Europe	11,274	9.0	13,740	8.9
Eastern Europe	700	.6	900	.6
Western Europe	10,560	8.4	12,850	8.3
Europe, unspecified	14	(2)	---	---
Latin America	20,027	16.0	26,270	17.0
Caribbean	4,830	3.9	6,500	4.2
Central America	5,450	4.4	7,270	4.7
South America	9,732	7.8	12,490	8.1
Latin America, unspecified	15	(2)	---	---
North America[3]	7,402	5.9	8,630	5.6
Oceania	2,155	1.7	2,650	1.7
Australia and New Zealand	1,084	.9	1,260	.8
Pacific Ocean island areas	1,070	.9	1,390	.9
Oceania, unspecified	1	(2)	---	---
Stateless	156	.1	150	.1
Country unknown	4,669	3.6	2,370	1.5

[1] The distribution by continent and region includes estimates for 30,416 students whose country of origin is unknown.
[2] Less than .05 percent.
[3] Excludes Mexico and Central America, which are included with Latin America.

NOTE.–Data are for "nonimmigrants"; i.e., students who have not migrated to this country. Because of rounding, details in columns 3, 4, and 5 may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Institute of International Education, New York, *Open Doors 1975*. (Copyright © 1976 by the Institute of International Education. All rights reserved.)

Table 173.--Estimated population, school enrollment, teachers, and public expenditures for education in major areas of the world: 1972-73

Item	World total[1]	Major areas of the world						
		Africa	Asia[3]	Europe[3]	Oceania	U.S.S.R.	North America[4]	Latin America
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Population, all ages[5] (thousands)	3,866,600	374,000	2,204,000	472,000	20,600	250,000	339,000	206,000
Enrollment, all levels[6] (thousands)	517,732	44,011	197,443	89,754	4,772	53,520	64,305	63,927
First level	350,779	37,447	140,156	51,591	2,939	39,277	31,061	48,308
Second level	136,530	5,961	50,448	32,308	1,518	9,613	23,266	13,418
Third level	30,423	603	6,839	5,857	315	4,630	9,978	2,201
Teachers, all levels[6] (thousands)	21,872	1,252	6,505	5,044	217	2,849	3,373	2,632
First level	12,103	949	3,924	2,290	110	2,041	1,280	1,509
Second level	7,554	263	2,177	2,261	93	566	1,274	920
Third level	2,215	40	404	493	14	242	819	203
Public expenditures on education[7] (millions of U.S. dollars)	$222,964	$3,750	$18,890	$77,905	$2,990	$28,665	$83,810	$6,944
As percent of gross national product	5.7	4.3	4.0	5.3	5.8	7.6	6.6	3.6

[1] Enrollment, teacher, and expenditure data exclude People's Republic of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Democratic Republic of Vietnam.
[2] Population data exclude the U.S.S.R., shown separately, but include both the Asian and the European portions of Turkey. Other data exclude People's Republic of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Democratic Republic of Vietnam.
[3] Population data exclude the U.S.S.R., shown separately, and the European portions of Turkey.
[4] Population data include Hawaii.
[5] Data are for midyear 1973.
[6] Data are for school year 1972-73 and exclude preprimary, special, and adult education.
[7] Data are for calendar year 1972.

SOURCE: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Paris, *Statistical Yearbook, 1974.*

Table 174.–Estimated total population and enrollment, by level, in selected countries of the world: 1972-73

Country	Midyear 1973 population (in thousands)	School-year enrollment, 1972–73			
		All levels	First level of education[1]	Second level of education[2]	Third level of education[3]
1	2	3	4	5	6
Africa					
Ethiopia	28,076	838,262	762,696	169,835	3,941
Nigeria	59,607	4,662,656	4,247,448	[4]396,611	[4]18,597
South Africa	23,724	4,242,696	[5]3,738,696	[5]504,000	. . .
Egypt	36,619	5,960,433	3,969,139	1,685,841	305,853
Asia					
China (mainland)	814,279	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
India	[7]574,216	70,247,743	[8]59,252,000	[8]8,986,609	[8]2,009,134
Indonesia	124,602	15,496,295	13,121,800	2,121,625	[4]251,870
Israel	3,183	724,892	518,377	144,960	[4]61,555
Japan	106,346	20,547,194	9,696,233	8,843,091	2,007,870
Korea, Democractic People's Republic of	15,087	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Korea, Republic of	32,905	8,443,958	5,775,880	2,437,748	230,330
Pakistan	[9]66,764	6,548,907	4,068,000	2,242,870	[4]238,037
Philippines	40,219	10,091,943	7,622,424	1,791,176	678,343
Saudi Arabia	8,443	660,139	514,133	134,669	11,337
Thailand	39,767	6,844,670	6,080,119	[4]700,728	[4]63,823
Turkey	37,933	6,903,562	5,244,131	1,489,759	[4]169,672
Vietnam, Democractic Republic of	22,481	4,500,000	[10]4,500,000	. . .	. . .
Vietnam, Republic of	19,367	3,914,713	2,891,424	935,185	88,104
Europe					
Austria	7,521	1,424,324	528,541	822,316	73,467
Belgium	9,756	2,012,554	[11]1,008,444	[11]858,586	[4]145,524
Czechoslovakia	14,578	2,434,406	1,912,225	[12]394,223	127,957
France	52,130	9,501,996	4,769,935	4,742,060	. . .
Germany Federal Republic of[13]	61,967	11,987,074	6,509,286	4,815,556	662,232
German Democratic Republic[13]	16,960	3,429,710	2,597,605	484,024	348,081
Italy	54,888	9,991,076	4,970,315	4,212,021	808,740
Netherlands	13,438	3,040,256	1,461,544	1,330,748	[4]247,964
Poland	33,361	6,699,428	4,841,323	[4]1,428,459	[13]429,646
Romania	20,828	3,514,336	2,650,880	719,471	143,985
Spain	34,857	6,455,966	3,589,080	2,498,587	368,299
United Kingdom	55,933	11,307,161	6,316,180	4,364,347	[14]626,634
Yugoslavia	20,966	3,928,914	2,856,491	770,665	301,758
North America					
Canada	22,125	5,068,089	[4]2,820,666	[4]1,585,247	[4]662,176
Canal Zone	44	14,492	8,435	3,581	1,476
Cuba	8,873	2,076,667	1,733,208	294,724	48,735
Mexico	54,303	11,749,911	[4]9,711,496	[4]1,757,018	[4]281,397
Puerto Rico	2,919	837,793	606,715	155,723	76,355
United States	210,404	60,361,787	[15]31,226,000	19,838,000	9,297,787
Virgin Islands (U.S.A.)	65	27,402	19,267	6,359	[4]1,776
Oceania					
American Samoa	32	10,413	[16]7,081	2,484	848
Australia	13,132	3,165,643	[16]1,820,534	[5]1,136,960	208,149
Guam	94	35,673	24,810	7,512	3,351
New Zealand	2,964	809,052	[16]520,688	197,381	[4,12]91,003
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	24,286	4,874,669	3,464,437	1,058,945	351,287
Brazil	101,700	20,359,063	14,082,096	5,588,583	688,382
Chile	10,229	2,798,791	2,263,529	408,024	127,238
Colombia	23,209	4,727,413	3,730,434	911,419	[5]85,560
Peru	14,912	3,577,803	[13]2,648,843	[13]790,025	138,935
Venezuela	11,293	2,648,145	1,894,206	[13]631,471	122,468
U.S.S.R.	249,749	53,519,900	39,277,000	9,612,900	[13]4,630,000

[1] Education at the first level provides basic instruction in the tools of learning (elementary and primary school).
[2] Education at the second level is based upon at least 4 years' previous instruction at the first level, and provides general or specialized instruction, or both (middle, secondary, vocational, teacher-training, and high schools).
[3] Education at the third level requires as a minimum condition of admission the successful completion of education at the second level, or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge (university, teachers' college, higher professional school).
[4] Data are for 1971-72.
[5] Data are for 1970-71.
[6] Data are for 1965-66.
[7] Includes data for the Indian-held part of Jammu and Kashmir.
[8] Data are for 1967-68.
[9] Excludes data for the Pakistani-held part of Kashmir and Jammu, Junagardh, Manavadar, Gilgit, and Baltistan.
[10] Data are for 1969-70.
[11] Data are for 1968-69.
[12] Includes evening schools.
[13] Includes relevant data relating to Berlin for which separate data have not been supplied.
[14] Data for Scotland are for 1971-72.
[15] Includes preprimary education.
[16] Includes special education.

SOURCE: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Paris, *Statistical Yearbook, 1974.*

Table 175.–Average scores of students on international achievement tests, by field of study: United States and selected foreign countries, 1970

Field of study	United States	France	Germany (Federal Republic)	Italy	Japan	Nether-lands	Sweden	United Kingdom (England)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14-year-old students								
Mathematics[1,2] (68 items):								
Number correct	16.2	18.3	(3)	(3)	31.2	23.9	15.7	19.3
Percent correct	23.8	26.9	(3)	(3)	45.9	35.1	23.1	28.4
Science (60 items):								
Number correct	21.6	(3)	23.7	18.5	31.2	17.8	21.7	21.3
Percent correct	27.0	(3)	29.6	23.1	39.0	22.3	27.1	26.6
Reading comprehension (54 items):								
Number correct	27.3	(3)	(3)	28.0	(3)	25.2	25.6	25.3
Percent correct	52.5	(3)	(3)	53.8	(3)	48.5	49.2	48.7
Literature (37 items):								
Number correct	16.5	(3)	(3)	16.4	(3)	(3)	15.9	16.1
Percent correct	44.6	(3)	(3)	44.3	(3)	(3)	43.0	43.5
Final year secondary students								
Mathematics[2] (69 items):								
Number correct	13.8	33.4	28.8	(3)	31.4	31.9	27.3	35.2
Percent correct	20.0	48.8	41.7	(3)	45.5	46.2	39.6	51.0
Science (60 items):								23.1
Number correct	13.7	18.3	26.9	15.9	(3)	23.3	19.2	32.1
Percent correct	22.8	30.5	44.8	26.5	(3)	38.8	32.0	38.5
Reading comprehension (54 items):								
Number correct	21.7	(3)	(3)	24.3	(3)	31.2	26.8	33.6
Percent correct	40.2	(3)	(3)	45.0	(3)	57.8	49.6	62.2
Literature (37 items):								
Number correct	21.9	(3)	(3)	21.0	(3)	(3)	23.3	26.4
Percent correct	59.2	(3)	(3)	56.8	(3)	(3)	63.0	71.4

[1] The students taking this test were 13-year-olds.
[2] Data collected in 1964.
[3] Data not available.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, *A Resume of the Surveys of the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement*, January 1974.

Table 176.–Broadcast hours of public television stations, by type of programing and license: United States and outlying areas, fiscal years 1970, 1972, and 1974

Type of license and fiscal year	Number of stations[1]	Broadcast hours, by type of programing					
		Total		Programing for classroom		Programing for general audience	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All types:							
FY 1970	185	586,718	100.0	201,275	100.0	385,443	100.0
FY 1972	207	710,303	100.0	241,806	100.0	468,497	100.0
FY 1974	235	910,149	100.0	268,766	100.0	641,383	100.0
Institutions of higher education:							
FY 1970	68	174,864	29.8	47,306	23.5	127,558	33.1
FY 1972	62	193,783	27.3	54,156	22.4	139,627	29.8
FY 1974	72	255,728	28.1	62,688	23.3	193,040	30.1
Local public school systems:							
FY 1970	22	57,036	9.7	27,677	13.8	29,359	7.6
FY 1972	21	58,233	8.2	26,992	11.2	31,241	6.7
FY 1974	19	60,342	6.6	22,144	8.2	38,198	6.0
State/municipal authorities:							
FY 1970	54	188,438	32.1	72,714	36.1	115,724	30.0
FY 1972	67	253,858	35.7	100,558	41.6	153,300	32.7
FY 1974	81	346,962	38.1	117,775	43.8	229,187	35.7
Community organizations:							
FY 1970	51	166,380	28.4	53,578	26.6	112,802	29.3
FY 1972	57	204,429	28.8	60,100	24.9	144,329	30.8
FY 1974	63	247,117	27.2	66,159	24.6	180,958	28.2

[1] Data include only those stations on the air from the beginning of the fiscal year.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, and Corporation for Public Broadcasting, *Summary Statistics of Public Television Licensees: Fiscal Year 1974.*

Table 177.–Rank order of public libraries with 1 million or more volumes in their collections: United States, 1974

Library system	Rank order	Number of volumes (book stock and serials)	Library system	Rank order	Number of volumes (book stock and serials)
1	2	3	1	2	3
New York Public Library	1	8,761,899	Denver Public Library	21	1,488,350
Chicago Public Library	2	5,593,136	Dallas Public Library	22	1,486,146
Los Angeles Public Library	3	4,336,734	Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County (Ind.)	23	1,329,357
Los Angeles County Public Library	4	3,824,664	Minneapolis Public Library	24	1,303,200
Boston Public Library	5	3,692,569	St. Louis Public Library	25	1,294,251
Cleveland Public Library	6	3,146,982	Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Public Library	26	1,286,143
Cincinnati-Hamilton County Public Library	7	2,985,812	St. Louis County Library	27	1,215,126
Free Library of Philadelphia	8	2,925,147	San Diego Public Library	28	1,212,378
Queens Borough Public Library (New York)	9	2,901,274	Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library (Ohio)	29	1,207,827
Buffalo and Erie County Library System	10	2,839,402	Baltimore County Public Library	30	1,173,836
Brooklyn Public Library	11	2,784,153	Kansas City Public Library	31	1,165,505
Milwaukee Public Library	12	2,344,914	Columbus Public Library	32	1,142,852
Enoch Pratt Free Library (Baltimore)	13	2,282,513	Memphis and Shelby County Library	33	1,126,342
Detroit Public Library	14	2,255,266	Indianapolis-Marion County Library	34	1,125,370
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh	15	2,120,310	Toledo-Lucas County Library	35	1,105,263
Public Library of Washington, D.C.	16	1,951,796	Public Library of Newark	36	1,096,139
Hawaii State Library	17	1,808,150	King County Library (Washington)	37	1,085,843
Houston Public Library	18	1,540,925	Library Association of Portland	38	1,057,667
San Francisco Public Library	19	1,528,602	Louisville Free Public Library	39	1,000,879
Seattle Public Library	20	1,508,950			

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Public Library Survey, 1974 (LIBGIS I).*

Table 178.–General statistics of public libraries, by population of area served: United States, fiscal year 1974

Item	Total	Population size group						
		Under 10,000	10,000-24,999	25,000-49,999	50,000-99,999	100,000-249,999	250,000-499,999	500,000 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of public service outlets	89,142	11,212	15,247	13,215	21,303	15,652	4,410	8,103
Central libraries	8,307	5,430	1,367	740	436	220	64	50
Branch libraries	5,852	283	474	899	1,101	1,259	746	1,390
Bookmobiles and mobile unit stops	66,276	4,780	12,614	10,278	18,325	12,818	2,952	4,509
Other outlets	8,707	719	792	1,596	1,441	1,355	648	2,154
Collections (thousands)								
Volumes of books held at end of year	387,565	64,018	47,251	51,049	52,196	49,084	32,560	91,428
Volumes of books added during year	27,578	3,764	3,656	3,744	3,592	3,580	2,416	6,826
Direct circulation of all materials	892,864	105,037	113,887	124,961	136,548	126,310	85,740	200,371
Staff (full-time equivalent)								
Librarians	36,136	5,721	4,727	4,760	5,196	4,623	3,070	8,039
Men	5,499	195	456	772	886	812	622	1,756
Women	30,636	5,526	4,271	3,988	4,309	3,811	2,448	6,283
Technical, clerical, and other staff	43,533	2,257	4,258	5,451	6,232	7,020	4,958	13,357
Plant operation and maintenance staff	6,335	739	682	688	645	716	486	2,379
Library receipts (millions of dollars)	$1,159	$92	$120	$134	$157	$160	$120	$377
Local sources	879	56	97	107	124	122	100	274
State sources	76	3	4	8	9	12	7	34
Federal sources	85	9	6	9	13	13	7	29
Gifts, donations, and other sources	118	24	14	10	11	13	6	40
Library expenditures (millions of dollars)	$1,114	$80	$121	$130	$149	$154	$115	$364
Salaries and wages for librarians and technical, clerical, and other staff	588	33	56	68	81	86	64	200
Supplies and materials	185	16	21	26	26	26	19	51
Binding and rebinding	5	[1]	[1]	[1]	1	1	1	2
Library equipment	19	2	2	2	3	2	2	6
Capital outlay	95	15	17	10	11	11	6	25
Operation and maintenance (including wages and salaries)	107	9	12	12	12	13	11	39
All other library expenditures	115	6	13	13	16	15	12	41

[1] Less than $0.5 million.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Public Library Survey, 1974.*

Table 179.–General statistics of Federal libraries:[1] United States and outlying areas, fiscal year 1972

Item	Total	National libraries[2]	All other Federal libraries[3]
1	2	3	4
Number of libraries	2,145	3	2,142
Total volumes, books, and bound periodicals in collection	59,907,323	18,472,350	41,434,973
Circulation	45,014,967	2,391,432	42,623,535
Total operating expenditures	$191,825,882	$95,558,383	$96,267,499
Salaries and wages	$121,865,701	$61,073,332	$60,792,369
Library materials	$38,718,380	$11,301,592	$27,416,788
Other operating expenditures	$31,241,801	$23,183,459	$8,058,342
Total employees	11,080	4,119	6,961
Professional employees	3,209	1,019	2,190

[1] Data are for the 2,145 reporting libraries out of a total universe of 2,313.
[2] Library of Congress, National Library of Medicine, National Agricultural Library.
[3] Administrative, judicial, and executive branch libraries.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Survey of Federal Libraries, 1972.*

Table 180.–Estimated number of librarians,[1] by type of library in which employed and by sex: United States, 1960 and 1970, with projected requirements for 1980 and 1985

Employer	1960			1970			1980	1985
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All libraries	69,000	9,800	59,200	115,000	18,000	97,000	141,000	162,000
Elementary and secondary schools[2]	30,900	1,600	29,300	52,000	3,600	48,400	64,500	79,500
Colleges and universities	10,400	3,300	7,100	19,500	6,600	12,900	26,500	27,000
Public libraries	17,700	2,500	15,200	26,500	3,700	22,800	30,000	33,000
Special libraries	10,000	2,400	7,600	17,000	4,100	12,900	20,000	22,500

[1] Full-time and part-time personnel employed as professional librarians, regardless of level of education completed.
[2] Public and nonpublic schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 181.–Selected statistics on the collections, staff, and operating expenditures of large university libraries: 1974-75

Institution	Rank order[1]	Number of volumes at end of year	Number of volumes added during year	Staff (full-time equivalent)		Operating expenditures				
				Total	Professional	Total	Salaries, wages, and fringe benefits	Books and other library materials	Binding and rebinding	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Harvard University	1	9,206,670	223,048	783	258	$12,473,721	$8,126,322	$2,664,616	$388,111	$1,314,672
Yale University	2	6,518,848	168,024	594	167	10,773,113	6,256,540	2,278,427	237,994	2,001,152
University of Illinois (all campuses)	3	6,080,240	203,696	616	216	10,038,[illegible]	6,201,766	3,023,129	240,037	573,916
University of Michigan[2]	4	4,668,198	137,857	466	147	8,654,322	5,946,994	2,034,330	165,948	507,550
Columbia University (main division)	5	4,661,913	121,963	439	141	7,651,557	5,536,430	1,400,106	130,075	582,947
University of California at Berkeley	6	4,649,533	162,486	452	171	9,633,596	6,822,752	1,996,795	311,113	502,936
Cornell University (all campuses)	7	4,577,430	136,387	436	142	7,435,984	4,776,032	[3]438,528	162,380	656,939
Stanford University	8	3,904,327	133,507	439	144	8,555,404	5,121,911	2,261,252	237,444	934,797
University of Texas (Austin and Arlington campuses)	9	3,770,629	213,422	422	152	6,663,123	3,947,342	2,040,884	100,152	474,745
Indiana University (all campuses)	10	3,642,644	243,350	415	169	8,069,782	5,091,296	2,339,751	206,130	432,605
University of Chicago	11	3,622,286	147,694	307	67	5,136,556	3,115,867	1,397,286	168,618	454,784
University of Minnesota[4]	12	3,586,492	120,414	337	151	7,330,244	5,094,816	1,764,281	143,061	328,086
University of California, Los Angeles	13	3,519,424	123,682	410	147	9,942,798	6,882,548	1,872,127	349,541	898,582
Ohio State University (all campuses)	14	3,164,296	151,674	281	97	5,429,314	[3]3,485,273	1,663,018	58,451	[3]76,848
University of Wisconsin, Madison campus	15	2,996,800	155,604	315	180	7,033,100	4,186,782	2,118,667	149,254	578,397
Princeton University	16	2,715,488	106,983	318	96	5,108,013	3,073,559	1,648,289	81,857	304,308
University of Pennsylvania	17	2,639,013	98,047	263	90	5,275,798	3,582,502	1,153,193	182,262	356,841
Duke University	18	2,621,761	94,827	226	82	4,308,253	2,710,804	1,262,235	109,228	226,286
Northwestern University	19	2,426,909	80,106	261	101	5,063,025	2,967,793	1,520,768	113,668	460,796
Southern Illinois University	20	2,269,681	124,667	243	99	6,149,171	3,679,237	1,914,810	125,667	429,457
New York University	21	2,265,002	79,291	273	77	5,040,842	3,667,090	1,098,376	126,212	149,164
University of Washington	22	2,187,917	98,559	364	125	7,404,556	4,867,416	1,782,291	274,396	500,454
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	23	2,137,089	88,613	247	83	4,366,684	2,896,233	1,065,082	108,639	296,730
Johns Hopkins University	24	2,030,1[illegible]	44,874	202	77	3,618,760	2,051,289	923,269	61,460	582,702
University of Virginia (all campuses)	25	2,000,824	106,290	257	77	5,083,471	2,615,635	1,852,892	193,983	420,961
University of Iowa	26	1,863,701	72,615	174	73	3,642,606	2,176,379	1,229,585	114,767	121,875
Louisiana State University (all campuses)	27	1,850,367	78,703	187	88	3,508,312	1,983,699	1,161,667	116,882	266,065
Rutgers University (all campuses)	28	1,839,984	113,176	309	92	5,996,856	3,484,234	2,078,573	100,488	323,561
University of Missouri, Columbia	29	1,816,615	48,716	146	49	2,734,277	1,422,387	1,016,703	100,938	195,249
Pennsylvania State University (all campuses)	30	1,811,363	120,925	347	105	6,919,696	[3]3,812,188	1,946,291	130,603	[3]449,102
University of Kansas (all campuses)	31	1,807,089	66,639	170	81	3,176,905	1,784,200	1,027,367	68,369	296,979
University of Pittsburgh	32	1,794,283	95,273	258	140	4,795,675	[3]3,063,603	1,201,923	109,101	[3]350,981
Boston University	33	1,780,524	64,190	193	63	3,362,459	2,193,765	858,368	70,517	239,809
University of Florida	34	1,755,441	54,376	230	82	3,573,409	2,314,158	996,745	90,292	172,214
University of Maryland[5]	35	1,763,365	111,119	312	106	6,298,556	3,792,070	1,853,794	152,396	500,296
Michigan State University	36	1,743,361	83,818	193	71	4,149,324	2,469,439	1,141,475	90,687	447,723
University of Utah	37	1,730,885	89,144	170	71	3,203,053	1,822,367	1,084,846	66,524	229,816
University of Southern California	38	1,681,305	58,615	203	77	3,697,991	2,386,952	963,066	80,064	267,909
Brown University	39	1,633,643	38,215	129	47	2,374,944	1,611,780	597,234	59,631	206,299
University of Colorado (all campuses)	40	1,617,558	87,067	186	67	3,819,065	2,244,476	1,310,053	86,190	178,346
Wayne State University	41	1,610,991	69,808	183	61	[illegible],019,641	2,732,561	1,077,182	87,799	1,121,999

[1] Institutions are ranked by the number of volumes at the end of the year (column 3). Although this is a convenient measure of size, the measures in columns 4 - 11 warrant equal attention for comparative purposes.

[2] Excludes Charles S. Mott Joint Library.

[3] Data not provided for books and periodicals separately (endowed colleges).

[4] Excludes data for Mayo Graduate School of Medicine.

[5] Excludes separate data for some reporting units although included in column 7.

[6] Excludes Baltimore County and Eastern Shore campuses.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, Fall 1975* (in process).

Table 182.–General statistics of college and university libraries: United States and outlying areas, 1970-71, 1972-73, and 1974-75

Item	1970-71	1972-73	1974-75
1	2	3	4
Number of libraries	2,535	2,908	2,972
Number of students enrolled, total (thousands)[1]	8,649	9,298	10,322
Enrolled for bachelor's and higher degrees	7,986	8,342	9,110
Enrolled in undergraduate occupational programs	664	956	1,212
Collections (thousands of units)			
Number of volumes at end of year	371,389	406,790	447,059
Number of volumes added during year	26,374	25,095	23,242
Number of periodical titles at end of year	3,677	3,806	4,434
Library staff in terms of full-time equivalents			
Total staff in regular positions[2]	48,953	53,876	56,836
Professional librarians	21,886	23,067	25,630
Nonprofessional library staff	27,068	30,809	33,306
Hours of student and other assistance (thousands)	37,385	33,589	34,687

Item	1970-71	1972-73	1974-75
1	2	3	4
Library operating expenditures (excluding capital outlay) in thousands of dollars			
Operating expenditures, total	$737,533	$866,838	[3]$1,091,784
Salaries	361,295	443,296	[3]592,568
Hourly wages	56,052	53,250	61,474
Binding and rebinding	19,781	20,813	22,206
Books and other library materials	247,666	282,195	327,904
Other library operating expenditures	52,737	67,284	87,632
Operating expenditures in percents, total	100	100	100
Salaries	49	51	[3]54
Hourly wages	7	6	6
Binding and rebinding	3	2	2
Books and other library materials	34	33	30
Other library operating expenditures	7	8	8
Library operating expenditures as percent of total institutional expenditures for educational and general purposes	4.2	4.1	[4]3.9

[1] Opening fall enrollment in colleges and universities for the specified year.

[2] Data on staff are for the fall term of the succeeding year.

[3] Includes expenditures for fringe benefits which were not reported in the previous years.

[4] Educational and general expenditures include expenditures for scholarships and fellowships which were not included in previous years. If excluded the percentage represented by library operating expenditures would be 4.1.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities*, analytic report for fall 1971, summary data for fall 1973, and analytic report in process for fall 1975.

Table 183.–Hardcover, mass-market paperback, and trade and higher priced paperback books: Prices 1967-69 and 1975, indexes 1974 and 1975, and number of titles, 1975, by category: United States

Category	Hardcover books[1]					Mass-market paperback books					Trade and higher priced paperback books				
	Average price		Index[2]		Number of titles	Average price		Index[2]		Number of titles	Average price		Index[2]		Number of titles
	1967–69	1975	1974	1975	1975	1967–69	1975	1974	1975	1975	1967–69	1975	1974	1975	1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	**$8.77**	**$16.19**	**160.7**	**184.6**	**27,841**	**$0.79**	**$1.46**	**162.0**	**184.8**	**3,111**	**$3.24**	**$5.24**	**135.2**	**161.7**	**9,033**
Agriculture	9.71	13.72	136.0	141.3	324	.88	1.56	161.4	177.3	20	3.13	4.67	130.7	149.2	116
Art	12.44	17.90	116.2	143.9	1,144	.86	1.35	131.4	157.0	50	3.48	5.61	131.6	161.2	391
Biography	9.71	14.09	130.3	145.1	1,554	.93	1.65	165.6	177.4	148	2.25	4.00	142.2	177.8	284
Business	10.41	16.54	143.8	158.9	819	1.06	1.67	150.0	157.5	8	5.10	7.07	120.0	138.6	187
Education	6.58	10.81	157.0	164.3	645	1.33	1.98	128.6	148.9	10	2.91	4.54	148.4	156.0	384
Fiction	4.96	8.31	149.8	167.5	1,704	.75	1.35	156.0	180.0	1,925	1.66	3.09	179.5	186.1	176
General works	[3]15.28	21.60	150.6	141.4	876	([3])	1.62	([3])	([3])	37	([3])	6.18	([3])	([3])	252
History	9.95	15.85	167.1	159.3	1,493	.98	1.73	186.3	176.5	40	2.87	4.77	129.6	166.2	323
Home economics	[3]6.56	10.27	134.6	156.8	420	([3])	1.59	([3])	([3])	68	([3])	3.82	([3])	([3])	243
Juveniles	3.53	5.82	141.9	164.9	2,235	.71	1.07	138.0	150.7	106	1.23	2.54	149.6	206.5	241
Language	[3]10.13	15.80	139.7	156.0	253	([3])	1.60	([3])	([3])	8	([3])	6.96	([3])	([3])	197
Law	13.22	23.22	138.0	175.6	725	.86	1.66	163.9	193.0	9	4.11	7.72	131.9	187.8	242
Literature	8.04	14.89	157.1	185.2	1,429	.96	1.64	153.1	170.8	81	2.44	4.71	162.7	193.0	431
Medicine	13.41	22.15	141.1	165.2	1,722	.87	1.70	177.0	195.4	74	4.81	7.36	126.9	159.7	493
Music	9.08	14.83	158.9	163.3	224	.83	1.40	210.8	168.7	9	3.19	5.42	149.2	169.9	74
Philosophy, psychology	[3]8.41	12.75	137.6	151.6	934	([3])	1.70	([3])	([3])	104	([3])	4.70	([3])	([3])	340
Poetry, drama	6.69	10.76	148.4	160.8	1,030	.92	1.73	155.4	188.0	20	1.81	3.61	164.6	199.4	457
Religion	6.29	11.16	154.2	177.4	962	.85	1.58	174.1	185.9	28	1.96	3.40	138.3	173.5	787
Science	12.67	22.81	164.4	180.0	2,321	.96	1.53	176.0	159.4	23	4.06	8.39	183.6	206.7	637
Sociology, economics	[3]9.35	21.65	186.8	231.3	4,667	([3])	2.09	([3])	([3])	159	([3])	5.10	([3])	([3])	1,765
Sports, recreation	7.91	10.97	122.6	138.7	754	.87	1.54	151.7	177.0	141	2.11	4.03	151.6	191.0	336
Technology	13.03	19.66	136.1	150.9	1,258	1.04	1.86	167.3	178.8	14	8.84	7.19	63.5	81.3	464
Travel	[3]9.34	15.43	145.3	165.2	548	([3])	1.87	([3])	([3])	29	([3])	4.60	([3])	([3])	233

[1] Excludes government documents and multivolume encyclopedias.

[2] Index base is 1967-69 average price = 100.

[3] Average price base for hardcover books is 1967 and 1969 rather than 1967-69. New category for mass-market and trade and higher priced paperback books.

SOURCE: *Publisher's Weekly.*

Table 184.–Prices for periodicals and serial service, by subject area: United States, 1967-69, 1974, and 1975

Subject area	1967–69	1974		1975	
	Average price	Average price	Index[1]	Average price	Index[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6
Periodicals, total[2]	**$8.66**	**$17.71**	**204.5**	**$19.94**	**230.3**
Agriculture	4.68	8.12	173.5	9.70	207.3
Business and economics	7.54	13.90	184.4	15.26	202.4
Chemistry and physics	24.48	65.47	267.4	76.84	313.9
Children's periodicals	2.60	3.72	143.1	4.69	180.4
Education	6.34	12.64	199.4	14.72	232.2
Engineering	10.03	24.38	243.1	26.64	265.6
Fine and applied arts	6.71	9.84	146.7	11.09	165.3
General interest periodicals	7.28	11.43	157.0	14.36	197.3
History	6.04	9.57	158.4	11.14	184.4
Home economics	6.45	12.31	190.9	14.24	220.8
Industrial arts	6.87	9.63	140.2	10.59	154.2
Journalism and communications	5.72	13.13	229.6	14.70	257.0
Labor and industrial relations	3.01	6.71	222.9	7.40	245.9
Law	8.71	14.56	167.2	15.00	172.2
Library science	6.27	12.53	199.8	14.18	226.2
Literature and language	5.38	9.16	170.3	10.41	193.5
Mathematics, botany, geology, and general science	15.30	30.27	197.8	35.95	235.0
Medicine	19.38	36.31	187.3	42.38	218.7
Philosophy and religion	5.27	8.84	167.7	9.05	171.7
Physical education and recreation	4.89	7.17	146.6	7.80	159.5
Political science	6.18	10.79	174.6	12.79	207.0
Psychology	14.55	25.79	177.3	27.51	189.1
Sociology and anthropology	6.11	13.03	213.3	14.85	243.0
Zoology	13.39	24.78	185.1	27.37	204.1
Serial service, total[3]	**$72.42**	**$109.31**	**150.9**	**$118.03**	**163.0**
Business	119.76	159.03	132.8	166.60	139.1
Law	60.87	90.97	149.5	99.10	162.8
Social sciences	65.63	124.60	189.9	126.13	192.2
Science and technology	65.23	111.85	171.5	120.78	185.2
"Wilson Index"	255.33	329.84	130.1	348.92	137.7
U.S. documents	18.37	43.96	239.3	53.48	291.1
Soviet translations	90.82	130.12	143.3	147.95	162.9
General and humanities	28.23	76.27	270.2	76.82	272.1

[1] Base for index is 1967-69 (column 2).

[3] As defined by American National Standards Institute, Inc.

SOURCE: *Library Journal.*

Table 185.–Federal funds obligated for educational research and development, by sponsoring agency: United States, fiscal years 1969 to 1976

[In millions of dollars]

Agency	1969	1971	1973	1975[1]	1976[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	$154.9	$186.1	$214.2	$187.8	$218.2
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:					
National Institute of Education	84.1	75.6	118.5	70.4	80.0
Office of Education	18.0	68.5	58.4	46.9	201.0
Assistant Secretary for Human Development	4.4	7.5	14.2	8.3	6.3
Health Resources Administration	11.9	16.3	4.0	4.2	4.0
National Science Foundation	36.4	18.4	19.3	30.2	27.0

[1] Estimated.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, NSF 75-330, *An Analysis of Federal R&D Funding by Function.*

Table 186.–Funds used in the performance of basic research, applied research, and development: United States, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

Performer	Total	Basic research	Applied research	Development
1	2	3	4	5
Total	$36,090	$4,750	$8,935	$34,415
Federal Government	5,600	750	2,250	2,600
Industry	26,500	775	4,800	20,925
Colleges and universities	4,740	2,935	1,295	510
Other nonprofit institutions	1,250	290	590	380

NOTE.–Data are estimates.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, NSF 76-310, *National Patterns of R&D Resources, Funds and Manpower in the United States, 1953-1976.*

Table 187.–Federal research and development expenditures related to total Federal budget outlays: United States, 1940 to 1976

[Amounts in millions]

Fiscal year	Total budget outlays[1]	Federal research, development, and R&D plant expenditures[2]	R&D expenditures as percent of total budget outlay
1	2	3	4
1940	$ 9,456	$ 74	0.8
1941	13,634	198	1.5
1942	35,114	280	.8
1943	78,533	602	.8
1944	91,280	1,377	1.5
1945	92,990	1,591	1.7
1946	55,183	918	1.7
1947	34,532	900	2.6
1948	29,773	855	2.9
1949	38,834	1,082	2.8
1950	42,547	1,083	2.5
1951	45,546	1,301	2.9
1952	67,721	1,818	2.7
1953	76,107	3,101	4.1
1954	70,890	3,148	4.4
1955	68,509	3,306	4.8
1956	70,460	3,446	4.9
1957	76,741	4,462	5.8
1958	82,575	4,981	6.0
1959	92,104	5,808	6.3
1960	92,223	7,744	8.4
1961	97,795	9,287	9.5
1962	106,813	10,387	9.7
1963	111,311	12,012	10.8
1964	118,584	14,707	12.4
1965	118,430	14,889	12.6
1966	134,652	16,018	11.9
1967	158,254	16,859	10.7
1968	178,833	17,049	9.5
1969	184,548	16,348	8.9
1970	196,588	15,736	8.0
1971	211,425	15,992	7.6
1972	231,876	16,743	7.2
1973	246,526	17,510	7.1
1974	268,392	18,326	6.8
1975	324,601	[3] 18,441	6.0
1976	[4] 373,535	[4] 21,912	5.9

[1] Data are for the "Unified Budget."
[2] Beginning in fiscal year 1953, amounts include pay and allowances of military personnel in research and development.
[3] Estimated.

NOTE.–Research and development expenditures are reported by Federal agencies and differ slightly from data based on performer reports.

SOURCES: (1) Office of Management and Budget, *The Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1977.* (2) National Science Foundation, annual surveys, *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities.*

Table 188.--Research and development funds related to the gross national product: United States, 1953 to 1976
[Amounts in millions of dollars]

Year	Gross national product	Research and development funds	
		Total	As percent of gross national product
1	2	3	4
1953	$364,593	$5,128	1.41
1954	364,841	5,651	1.55
1955	397,960	6,182	1.55
1956	419,238	8,375	2.00
1957	441,134	9,791	2.22
1958	447,334	10,734	2.40
1959	483,650	12,384	2.56
1960	503,755	13,551	2.69
1961	520,109	14,346	2.76
1962	560,325	15,426	2.75
1963	590,503	17,093	2.89
1964	632,410	18,894	2.99
1965	684,884	20,091	2.93
1966	749,857	21,894	2.92
1967	793,927	23,205	2.92
1968	864,202	24,669	2.85
1969	930,284	25,686	2.76
1970	977,080	26,047	2.67
1971	1,054,915	26,745	2.54
1972	1,171,121	28,415	2.42
1973	1,306,554	30,417	2.33
1974	1,413,206	[1] 32,322	2.29
1975	1,516,338	[1] 35,209	2.32
1976	([2])	[1] 38,090	([2])

[1] Preliminary data.
[2] Data not available.

SOURCES: (1) National Science Foundation, NSF 76-310, *National Patterns of R&D Resources, Funds and Manpower in the United States, 1953-1976.* (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, July issues.

Table 189.--Sources of funds used for research and development: United States, 1953 to 1976
[In millions of dollars]

Year	Total	Federal Government	Industry	Colleges and universities	Other nonprofit institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6
1953	$5,128	$2,759	$2,239	$72	$58
1954	5,651	3,138	2,367	80	66
1955	6,182	3,509	2,513	88	72
1956	8,375	4,859	3,336	96	84
1957	9,791	6,119	3,460	109	103
1958	10,734	6,791	3,700	121	122
1959	12,384	8,059	4,067	134	134
1960	13,551	8,752	4,508	149	142
1961	14,346	9,264	4,749	165	168
1962	15,426	9,926	5,114	185	201
1963	17,093	11,219	5,449	207	218
1964	18,894	12,553	5,280	235	226
1965	20,091	13,033	6,539	267	252
1966	21,894	13,990	7,317	303	284
1967	23,205	14,420	8,134	345	306
1968	24,669	14,952	8,997	391	329
1969	25,686	14,914	9,998	420	354
1970	26,047	14,764	10,434	461	388
1971	26,745	14,982	10,817	529	417
1972	28,415	15,887	11,509	576	443
1973	30,417	16,437	12,896	613	471
1974	32,322	16,897	14,253	673	499
1975[1]	35,209	18,577	15,335	746	551
1976[1]	38,090	20,130	16,560	815	595

[1] Estimated.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, NSF 76-310, *National Patterns of R&D Resources, Funds and Manpower in the United States, 1953-1976.*

Table 190.–Sources of funds used for basic research: United States, 1953 to 1976

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Total	Federal Government	Industry	Colleges and universities	Other nonprofit institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6
1953	$426	$234	$148	$10	$34
1954	478	265	161	15	37
1955	530	286	183	21	40
1956	661	345	239	30	47
1957	760	408	256	39	57
1958	864	460	282	50	72
1959	1,030	609	280	60	81
1960	1,183	693	331	72	87
1961	1,378	841	360	85	102
1962	1,695	1,091	382	102	120
1963	1,974	1,310	414	121	129
1964	2,301	1,595	424	144	138
1965	2,572	1,817	448	164	143
1966	2,825	1,986	496	196	147
1967	3,029	2,173	477	223	156
1968	3,266	2,327	518	276	165
1969	3,378	2,386	519	298	175
1970	3,521	2,469	509	350	193
1971	3,515	2,379	527	400	209
1972	3,702	2,525	528	428	221
1973	3,816	2,607	573	418	218
1974	4,072	2,788	615	430	239
1975[1]	4,446	3,029	670	476	271
1976[1]	4,750	3,210	715	525	300

[1] Estimated.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, NSF 76-310, *National Patterns of R&D Resources, Funds and Manpower in the United States, 1953-1976.*

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